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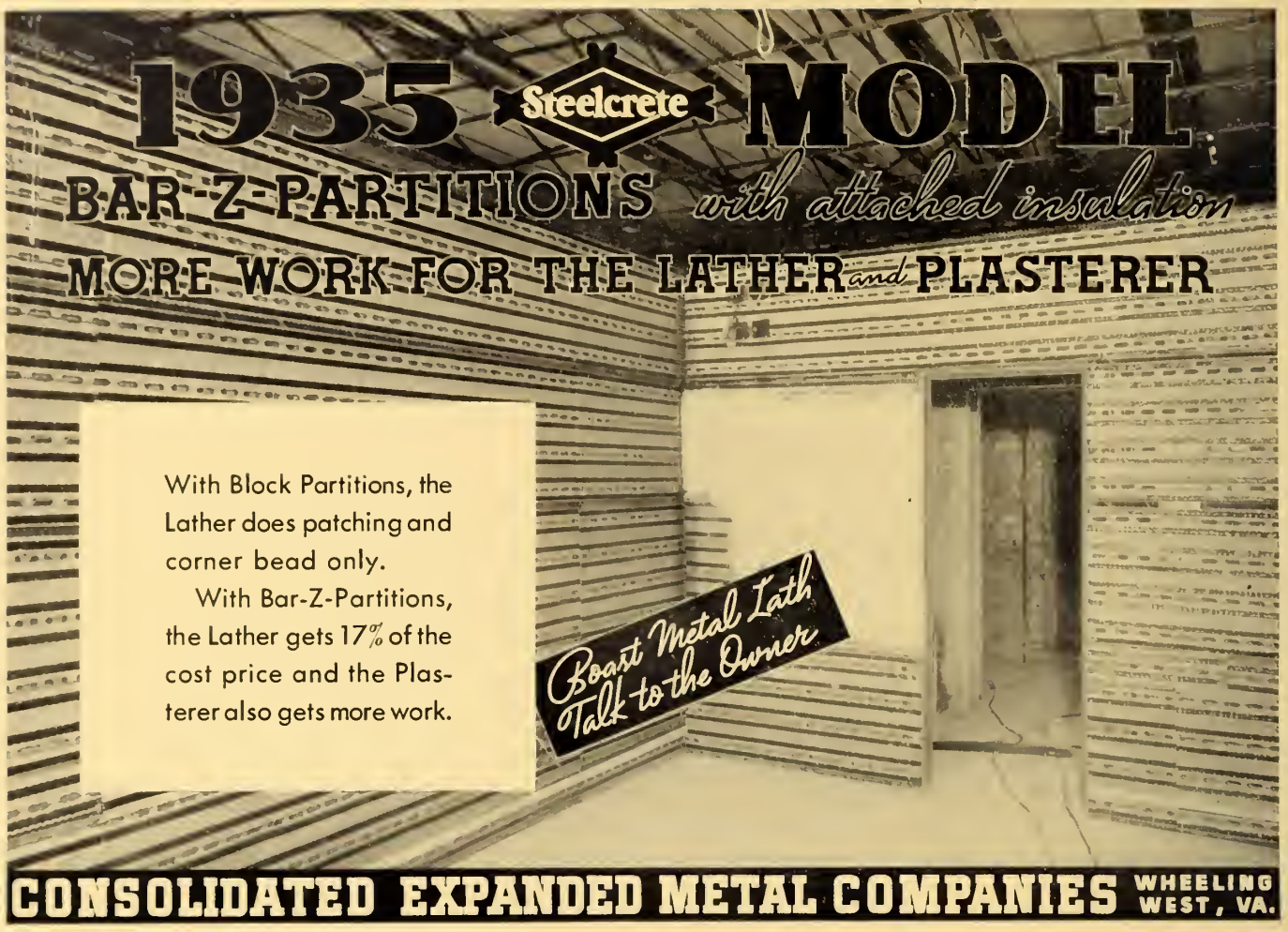
The LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA

"The Injury to One Is the Concern of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXVI NOVEMBER, 1935 No. 3



Pay Your Dues Promptly

Protect Your Standing *in the* Funeral Benefit Fund

International law provides that dues are due and payable on the first day of each month in advance. Members are automatically suspended on the fifteenth day of the second month for which tax has not been received.

It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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Uncle Sam Guns for Violators of Chaco Munitions Ban

DID "merchants of death" violate the embargo which President Roosevelt in 1934 declared against shipments of war materials to Bolivia and Paraguay, then fighting desperately in the Chaco?

Uncle Sam entertains something more than a suspicion that his wishes were flouted and declared he intends to learn the truth and enter criminal prosecutions against companies and individuals that may be guilty.

In view of the embargo against Italy and Ethiopia, the case is considered to have more than usual significance. It is expected to throw a bright light on the methods employed by arms makers to skirt government regulations.

Martin Conboy, former United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, has been named by the Department of Justice special attorney to make the investigation and bring malefactors to book.

Among concerns alleged to have violated the embargo are the Curtiss-Wright Company and several of its subsidiaries; the Colt's Patent Firearms Company, American Armament Corporation, the Ferro Company, Inc., and Hugh L. Wells, understood to be an official of the New Orleans-Tampa-Tampico Air Lines.

Details have not yet been fully made public, but it is charged that Curtiss built four bombing planes for Bolivia, disguised them as commercial planes and attempted to ship them to Bolivia by way of Peru, a neutral South American country.

On complaint by the U. S. Government, Peru siezed the planes and they never reached their destination.

The Curtiss-Wright Company was one of those investigated last year by Senator Gerald P. Nye's munitions committee. No one who read the facts then published will be surprised if the present embargo violation turns out to be true.

The record on the Curtiss companies fills a thick book.

The senators traced ownership and control of the Curtiss-Wright corporation and affiliated export and manufacturing companies back through the General Motors Company to the du Ponts of Delaware.

They read into the record a letter from a Curtiss official, written before the embargo, suggesting that "we make a deal whereby airplane material would be intended for the Bolivian government and shipped to Peru."

"We might circumvent the difficulty by shipping to Africa, Chile, and reshipping from there to Callao, Peru," said another letter.

The correspondence repeatedly mentioned bribery as a means of influencing South American and other foreign government officials to buy war materials.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HONORS LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

The fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Atlantic City last month, conferred the honor upon the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union of electing our General President William J. McSorley to represent the American Federation of Labor as fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, to be held in England in 1936.

Although the Congress does not meet until next year, we now all join in wishing President McSorley a pleasant and successful trip.

Earle Shocks "Toadies and Trucklers"

Keystone Governor Recalls That Lincoln and Greeley Did Not Hesitate to Take Issue With the Supreme Court

GOVERNOR GEORGE H. EARLE of Pennsylvania has a firm grip on essential economic principles, but he also has a sense of humor.

Recently he was asked to discuss the Constitution at a public forum sponsored by the New York "Herald-Tribune", an ultra-conservative newspaper owned by a group of multi-millionaires who believe the way to "preserve" the Constitution is to have the Supreme Court invalidate every reform that bobs up.

In responding, the governor said he would "take his cue" from "two great names associated with the birth of the 'Herald-Tribune'—Abraham Lincoln and Horace Greeley." Then he proceeded to have a lot of fun with the Tory notions of the present owners of the paper.

He recalled that when the Supreme Court rendered the Dred-Scott decision, which nullified the efforts of Congress to limit chattel slavery, Greeley printed the following comment in the "Tribune" on March 11, 1857:

> "The Supreme Court of the United States has made an attack upon our vital, ancient and legal liberties and we are told by TOADIES and TRUCKLERS that we must submit without murmuring. They seem entirely to forget that it has never been the habit of the Anglo-Saxon race to acquiesce in wrong, come from what quarter it may.
>
> **"The teachings of history are lost upon such men. But those who remember that all the freedom which we enjoy has been won by resistance to power, and only after vigorous struggle with crowned rascals, and unjust judges, will find themselves continually recurring to the great events of the past, and the noble examples of our ancestors."**

"Can we fail to be inspired by these noble words of the famous editor, who founded the paper which sponsors this forum?" Governor Earle asked. **"Just as he fought chattel slavery, so must we fight industrial serfdom which the machine age has engendered.**

"Abraham Lincoln was just as outspoken as Greeley, when he said:

> **" 'This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people. Whenever they grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."**

Think of talking about "revolutionary rights" at a "Herald-Tribune" forum! Page the D. A. R.!! Then the governor released this blast:

"If the Constitution of the United States had not been amended as Lincoln and Greeley advocated, every person in this room would be ashamed to live under it.

> **"The Constitution must be elastic enough to allow for economic evolution. If an interpretation of the Supreme Court does not allow of this elasticity, then the Constitution must be amended."**

The governor's speech may have shocked the "toadies and trucklers," but it brought joy to the heart of every American who cherishes the principles and ideals of the Fathers of the Republic.

PREDICTS INCREASE IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

According to E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the National Association of Building Trades Employers, building activities throughout the nation are continuing their forward march back to normalcy which began in 1933. Basing his statement on an analysis of a survey of building conditions throughout the United States, recently completed by Robert D. Steele, statistician for the association, Craig added that figures for the first half of 1935 indicate the yearly total will show large gains in practically all cities as compared with 1934, some as high as 300 per cent.

Craig's analysis of the national survey disclosed private construction—homes, industrial expansion and reconditioning projects—to be far ahead of the 1934 volume. Public construction, he found, is slightly behind last year's figures.

In thirteen of the largest cities throughout the country the survey disclosed construction gains, many of them of imposing proportions, in all but Baltimore and Philadelphia. In those two eastern municipalities the first half of 1935 had building totals below those of the same six months of last year.

However, both cities have optimistic reports from the property owners' standpoint. Rents are increasing in the Maryland metropolis and in Philadelphia work has started on 284 new homes.

Predictions based on the first half of 1935 indicate estimated yearly construction increases from practically all cities, ranging from 16 to 300 per cent over 1934 totals, Craig reports.

"COMPANY UNIONS" UNDRESSED

Uncle Sam Declares Boss-Controlled Organizations Are as Bad as Labor Has Always Claimed

By Harold L. Jones

IF any worker was ever fooled by the masquerade costume expensively draped on "Company Unions", there is no longer reason why he should suffer any illusions. Uncle Sam has calmly but completely undressed these boss-controlled organizations in an investigation by the U. S. Department of Labor and the National Labor Relations Board.

The language of a report which has been approved by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins is restrained and conservative, but every claim made by Organized Labor is fully confirmed. "Dummies" are coldly revealed as compulsory bodies into which employees are forced or bribed, to which workers pay no dues or but a few cents—and get just what they pay for.

Company Unions hold few meetings, the report says. The matters discussed are divorced from the bread and butter questions that really concern the members. Almost no wage, hour, and working agreements are written and signed between the Company Union "leaders" and the employers. The bosses are careful to insulate their hot-house organizations from any contact with workers in other plants and industries.

So says Uncle Sam himself, as a result of questionnaires he sent to 43,000 employers.

Only 14,725 of them took the trouble to reply to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, which handled the details of the inquiry. The Bureau took these employers' own word for the conditions in their Company Unions. Certainly they did not give themselves the worst of it in their answers.

Only manufacturing, mining, public utility, and a few "service" industries were covered in this study. The building industry is not included. The railroad, telephone and telegraph industries will be separately reported later.

Still another separate bulletin, to be issued later, may make even more sensational disclosures, as it will give the results of personal interviews with employers, members of Company Unions, Trade Union members, and others who know the situation from first-hand experience.

The facts below were compiled from the questionnaires of the 14,725 employers who replied, 593 of whom admitted they have Company Unions. These concerns have 530,388 of the 1,935,556 employees in this industrial sample.

Organized Labor pointed out long ago that hundreds of employers formed Company Unions to dodge the labor provisions of NRA. The report says that over 63 per cent of the 593 Company Unions were set up by the bosses during the NAR period from 1933 to 1935.

Moreover, only 11 of the 593 Company Unions were established before 1914. The war years from 1915 to 1919 gave birth to almost all the dummies which were not started in the years of NRA.

During and right after the war, and during NRA, workers were flocking into the real unions. The boss always has a good reason when he goes to the trouble and expense of creating labor organizations he can control.

In over one-third of the Company Unions, membership is "automatic". If you work for the boss you have no choice but to belong to his dummy. About one-half the employers claimed that membership is "optional."

Just how optional is membership in almost any Company Union, every worker knows who has been discriminated against or fired for refusal to go along.

No dues are paid in 411 of the 593 Company Unions. Of the rest which replied to this question, the great majority have dues of less than 40 cents a month. In 13 Company Unions, both membership and payment of dues are compulsory.

How the bosses bribe workers into their spoon-fed organizations is shown by 90 plans providing so-called "benefits." The details of these benefits are not given, but there is a significant remark that most of the Company Unions offering them are in plants where there is a real union also.

Nearly 100 of the employers did not answer the question, "How often are general membership meetings held?" Another 86 admitted that their Company Unions have no such meetings. These two groups include over half of all the employees in the Company Union plants. The others said they have membership meetings, but as rarely as once a year.

The report shows frank skepticism about the answers received to the question, "What matters are discussed at your Company Union meetings?" The replies to the question are declared to "shed no light" on the way subjects are presented, or discussed at the gatherings.

Only 30 per cent of the employers even claimed that they "confer" with their Company Unions on

the three vital questions of wage changes, wage payments and hours of work.

Only 13 per cent of them reported written agreements with their Company Unions, and less than half of these submitted copies of the contracts to support their claims. Most of these agreements turned out to be mere repetitions of the NRA codes or "declarations of mutual good will"—with no mention of wages, hours or working conditions. Only 17 of the 593 Company Unions had agreements that could be called union contracts by any stretch of the imagination.

"Contracts" between their Company Unions and similar organizations in other plants of even the same company were claimed by fewer than one-fourth of the employers. Many of these admitted that there has not actually been any inter-plant meetings, and other said they are held only once a year.

Contacts with Company Unions of other concerns are still scarcer, according to the report, and, as for any kind of relations with real unions anywhere, the 593 Company Unions have none.

A TRIBUTE TO CAMPBELL TRENHOLM

Died September 17, 1935

By John J. Buckley

"And departing leave behind us footsteps on the sands of time."—Longfellow's Psalm of Life.

Time marks its eternal pulsating throbs in the human heart, in the progress of man, along the pathway of life. The muffled drums that beat the cadence, in the sombre silent cortege that winds its way to the last earthly resting place of one of our valiant soldiers of the republic, finds a responsive echo in the hearts of the onlooker. The sorrow and grief of the stricken and afflicted family is supplemented by that of the nation, by its accredited representatives and by his buddies to honor and revere the soldier's memory. Campbell Trenholm's victories and engagements were along the lines of peace and industrial effort. An intense American, loving his country, jealous of her welfare and active in his zeal and leadership of arraying himself against anything and everything that would tend to cause an unnecessary burden or affliction on his fellow workers. His opponents found him a strong, worthy and indomitable aggressor.

A service of over fifty years of active participation and pioneership in Organized Labor, never retreating, always advancing, dealing strong, stalwart blows in advocacy of and defending the cause and tenets of modern democracy and industrialism, seeking and expounding the creative effort of a more adequate spot in the sun and a more complacent life for the worker.

His long life of usefulness, of patient endeavor and consistent, energetic service to his brother workers and particularly to Local 72 of Boston, Massachusetts, has reached its finality.

His pleasant demeanor, his willingness to share the burden, his rugged honesty, are pleasant memories to hold and keep for those he left behind.

Like the aroma of a garden of roses, drenched by an early springtime shower, making its redolent perfume more accentuated, so will his memory and our knowledge of his devotion remain to us.

Somewhere in the land of rest and peace and harmony, where the creator of all things reigns supreme, where our fondest hope and realized dream (will please God) become an actuality, we feel that in the new sphere of eternal life and reward for those who have made the goal, Campbell Trenholm's talent and honesty of purpose will have a wider, fuller scope. Organized labor, in his demise, will have a gap in their ranks. We have lost a dear, lovable, old-time friend. The world was the better for his having lived in it.

Who fathoms what our hearts desire
  Or knows our griefs and pain?
The secrets of our mind inquires
  And Strength brings us again?
Us humans, weak and dread, afraid
  To strive and right our wrong,
Ask light in darkness, fear, dismayed,
  And faith to carry on.

INDUSTRY DOESN'T NEED THE IDLE

"It is time the unemployed should know they are not necessary in industry," said Mayor Houde, of Montreal. "That is the brutal truth. Industry can do without them. It is terrible. But it is a fact. If the unemployed of this city went back to work and kept at normal work for a short period they would turn out so many goods that the people could never get sufficient money to take them off the market."

What to do in this dilemma? To go to the Right would make matters worse and increase the unwanted unemployed, said Mayor Houde. To go to the Left, would make everybody the slaves of a tyrannical bureaucracy, as in Russia. So the Mayor holds the only hope is to put the unemployed on the land, though most farmers are suffering from the same disability as the city workers—the difficulty in selling the products of their labor.

Increasing wages so as to permit the workers to buy back a decent share of what they produce is an idea, that the brain of the chief magistrate of the chief Canadian city apparently will not grasp.

"Two-to-One on the Horse"

Long-chance Gamblers Bet Their Money That a Locomotive Could Outrun "Old Dobbin" and the "Oats-burner" Won the Race

By Budd L. McKillips

IN these days, when steam engines pull long passenger trains at speeds which frequently pass the 100-miles-an-hour mark, it is hard to believe that there ever was a time when races between horses and locomotives were sporting events, with the betting odds favoring "Old Dobbin".

However, scores of people are still alive whose parents witnessed such races. And there are a few persons still living who were tiny babies when the events occurred.

One of the most historic of these races was run 105 years ago this fall, a few years before the first steam locomotive wheezed and puffed and snorted its way into Washington, D. C., after making the 40-mile trip from Baltimore in "record breaking time", two hours and 20 minutes.

The age-yellowed files of Washington newspapers of that day tell the story of that particular race between the "steam locomotive machine of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad" and "a fine gray horse" owned by Stokes & Stokes, well-known stage coach proprietors of that day.

The object of the race was "to demonstrate the superiority of the horse" over the newfangled "steam locomotive machine" and back up the contention of a Washington newspaper editor that "it is as reasonable to think of bridging the Atlantic as to dream of running a railroad from Baltimore to the Ohio River.

Bets of two-to-one and even heavier odds against the "steam locomotive machine" found ready takers. The race was run on a stretch of double track between Ellicott City and Baltimore, Md. Each contestant pulled a car loaded with passengers. Here is an account of the race by an eyewitness:

"At first the gray horse had the best of it, for his 'steam' could be applied to the greatest advantage on the instant, while the engine had to wait until the rotation of the wheels set the blower to work.

"The horse was perhaps a quarter of a mile ahead when the safety valve of the engine lifted and a thin blue vapor issuing from it showed an excess of steam.

"The blower whistled, the steam blew off in vapory clouds, the pace increased, the passengers shouted, the engine gained on the horse, soon it lapped him, the silk was applied, the race was neck and neck, nose and nose, then the engine passed the horse and a great hurrah hailed the victory".

The hailing and the hurrahing were premature, however. Trouble developed on the locomotive, just "when the gray's master was about giving up". As described by that earlyday reporter, the engine failure was because:

"The band which drove the pulley which moved the blower slipped from the drum, the safety valve ceased to scream and the engine, for want of breath, began to wheeze and pant".

Due to this bandless pulley, screamless safety valve and breathless engine, "Old Dobbin" regained the lead amidst the wild cheering of those who had bet on him.

"In vain", the narrator continues, "Mr. Cooper (combination engineer and fireman) lacerated his hands in attempting to replace the band upon the wheel; in vain he tried to urge the fire with lightwood; the horse gained on the machine and passed it, and although the band was presently replaced, the steam again did its best, the horse was too far ahead to be overtaken and came in the winner of the race".

That race was only one of the many discouragements met with by American railroads in their early infancy. For a long time the city of Baltimore would not permit the B. and O. to use the "steam locomotive machines" to haul its trains into the city. They were stopped where the big Mount Clare shops now stand and hauled the rest of the way by horses.

The Baltimore city fathers wanted no repetition of the scenes that attended the first, and, for a long period, the only time they had permitted the "steam locomotive machine" to venture inside the built-up portions of the city.

Frightened horses stood on their rear legs and then dashed madly away to all points of the compass. Terrified children ran screaming to their parents, and, according to some historians, there were plenty of instances where the kids were unable to overtake their elders before the latter reached the other side of town. Many women swooned at the sight of the monster.

Residents of Washington, however, showed sterner stuff. The first train to enter the National Capital—on August 25, 1835—was pulled by the B. and O.'s locomotive. "Atlantic", and it snorted into the station, a few blocks west of the Capitol building, right in the heart of the city.

Last August, resident Daniel Willard of the B. and O. marked the one-hundredth anniversary of this event by sending the 103-year old "Atlantic" to the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be on exhibition for several months.

The "Atlantic" was one of the five engines which hauled trains into Washington on August 25, 1835.

It was the first of the formal procession. The other locomotives were the "George Washington", the "John Adams", the "Thomas Jefferson", and the "James Madison". The "Atlantic" and the "Thomas Jefferson" are the only two of the original locomotives which have been preserved. Both will still run under their own steam.

It cost $3,500 each to build these pioneer engines. With their upright boilers, four tiny wheels, and spindly driving rods, they were funny looking little things, although 100 years ago they looked like "monsters" and the last word in mechanical progress to the thousands who turned out to see them enter Washington.

An engineer who recently saw the "Thomas Jefferson" described it as looking like "a big sloe gin bottle standing on top of a section crew's push car".

That is an apt description. The whole engine could be placed in the tank of a modern-day locomotive. The first engineer, Joseph West, had about a square foot of standing space. If he moved around much he would either be burned by the boiler or fall off the engine entirely.

Passenger coaches were built on the lines of circus band wagons, except that they were double-deck affairs. Washington newspapers described them as "elegant". They must have provided about as comfortable riding as ox-carts. But what they lacked in comfort they made up in gilt and gold and other colored trimmings.

They had no windows. Women were placed in the rear cars so their fluffy, ruffled dresses would stand less chance of catching fire from the sparks which the wood-burning locomotives showered over the passengers.

There appeared to have been few, if any, complaints regarding discomfort of railroad travel in those days, however. Most of the kicking was about "the dangerous speed", not quite 20 miles an hour.

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AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY GIVES LEXINGTON BUILDING JOB TO ANTI-UNION CONCERN

Lexington, Ky. (AFLNS).—The solidarity of anti-union employers was well illustrated here when the American Tobacco Company, which is on the "unfair list" of the Lexington Building Trades Council, gave the contract for the construction of a warehouse to the Fisk Carter Construction Company, which is also on the Council's "unfair list."

The Building Trades Council declared the Fisk Carter concern pays common laborers only 25 cents per hour and carpenters 50 cents. Because of its known antagonism to trade union standards the Council urges organized workers everywhere to stop buying products of the American Tobacco Company.

BULLET-PROOF GLASS

Bullet-proof or shatter-proof glass is made from two sheets of plate glass with a transparent plastic material such as pyralin or cellulose between. The layers are cemented together and heat and pressure are applied to every part. The Britannica cyclopedia gives a description of this laminated glass and mentions that it is retardent but not proof against rifle and revolver shots. An article on glass in "Chemistry in Industry" mentions re-enforced glass, made by working wire screening between two layers of molten glass, or by fastening several layers of plate glass together with some plastic or gummy cement under pressure. This authority states that one can stand in perfect safety behind a plate an inch thick and let some one fire a .45 steel-nosed bullet at the plate, while a 2-inch plate withstands a 30-30 machine-gun bullet.

———o———

A living Symbol of true Americanism has passed to the Great Beyond, but his personality was so vivid and endearing that his memory will long be cherished in the hearts of the world.

"Folks," Will Rogers was wont to say when eulogized, "what you say about me ain't so, but I like to hear you say it."

Thus simply he expressed the charm of his unpretentiousness, though honors and adulation were heaped on him.

His witticisms spared no one—they were directed at Presidents, Kings, Governors and Captains of Industry; yet they held no sting because of the genuine kindliness of heart, and because his nimble tongue expressed so ably the thoughts of the masses, he had unrivaled popularity.

His generosity and thoughtfulness to the unfortunate is common knowledge. A few years ago he cancelled a world tour in order to organize a theatrical group which toured the country and gave the profits to the depression-burdened farmers of the Middle West. Then he went to Washington and plead their cause to his Congressional friends. He was always helping the "other fellow."

Though feted by the mighty, he never lost the common touch. He was proud of being an American, a close-to-the-soil American, a real American, for he had Indian blood in his veins. He often remarked: "My people did not come over in the Mayflower, they went down to meet the boat."

His passing has left an aching void in the hearts of millions. There can be no other Will Rogers. May God bless him for the laughter he has given the world.

More Proof That Improved Methods Developed During Depression Makes Unemployment

AN idea of the improvement in methods, processes and materials in the depression period that makes for unemployment of skilled men was given by the Machine Tool Show, which opened in Cleveland, September 11. The show, the first of its kind held since 1929, was for selected employers only, the public not being admitted. The reason assigned by the National Machine Tool Builders Association for giving the exhibition was to show the difference between the "pre-depression machine tool" and the modern tools developed during the depression.

Along eight lines these tools have advanced. First comes speed—high speed is the slogan of the modern factory. This means faster cutting operations in working metals and other materials. It is made possible largely by the improvements in cutting edges, which are now made from carbides and high-speed steel alloys.

Next come the changes to sturdier and streamlined designs and structure for the machine frameworks, to carry the cutting devices, with the increased strains.

The third important new principle is that of multiple tooling, in a machine set-up where the material, once in place, is subjected to several operations, some of which are synchronous, and others sequential.

Fourth is the new development of controls, which are either electrical or hydraulic. Fifth comes the automatic lubrication, which goes far toward making these expensive devices fool-proof.

Sixth, the new kinds and qualities of materials, such as alloys of aluminum, doing things impossible for steel on account of greater strength for the particular job; special cast iron with superlative self-lubricating ability; as well as the almost myriad varieties of special steels developed for all sorts of peculiar requirements of strain and cutting needs.

Accuracy is the seventh characteristic quality, which in some cases goes to ten-thousandths of an inch in mass production processes, calling for air-conditioning to prevent the changes in measurements from temperature and draughts.

Eighth, come a number of new applications of mechanical principles, including what is called "transitory," taking the place of gear-changing on high-speed machines, and doing away with the chattering of gears and bearings.

One machine was for cutting slots in shafting and other forms of metal parts. An old machinist turned pale when he was asked to demonstrate the thing for a group of officials. He was afraid he might burn out a relay or one of the numerous motors involved in its complexities. Had he done something like that, the cost of the repair would have been less than if he had stripped a gear on one of the old-type machines.

This means the newer education of machinists and other workmen, which is now required for the operation of these new machines, the scrapping of skilled men and, let it be noted, more unemployment.

SPY UNCOVERED AT WORKERS' MEETING

Confesses He Made False Reports About Union Activities of I. R. T. Employees

New York.—When a group of Interborough Rapid Transit employees held a meeting recently one of the men called on Peter A. Engheben for a speech.

Engheben, according to workers who attended the meeting, has been very "active" during the last few months in trying to find out which employees have "union inclinations."

He responded with enthusiasm to the chance to address the meeting. When he had finished, the man who extended the invitation said he thoroughly agreed with that part of Engheben's speech in which he said the company "has stool pigeons among us."

Then the former proceeded to read a report which had fallen into his hands but had been intended for William Taylor, head of the I. R. T.'s secret police.

Engheben was charged with being the author of the report which related the alleged activities of four "strike agitators" who were planning to damage all dynamos by "sprinkling sugar and emery dust into them."

Engheben broke down and signed a written confession that he had been a stool pigeon for the company since September, 1934, and that the charges he made against the four men were absolutely false. He claimed the company had given him the chance of acting as a spy or losing his job.

Death Valley, California, lies between the Panamint and Funeral Mountains; its central part is covered with salt. It is considered the dryest and hottest place in the United States, its temperature having reached the extreme of 122 degrees. It is so called because a party of emigrants perished there in 1849.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, who recently lost their veteran president, Martin F. Ryan, has now suffered another heavy loss in the death of J. M. Ellis, for many years its able secretary-treasurer.

New York City Plans for Two-year World Fair in 1939-1940

Commemorate 150th Anniversary of George Washington's First Inauguration

NEW YORK.—Thinking in terms of colossal, gigantic, stupendous and tremendous, leading citizens of this metropolis are planning a World's Fair for 1939 that will be the largest exhibition in history. According to the preliminary estimates, the Fair, which is to celebrate the 150th anniversary of this nation's existence, will cost $40,000,000 to complete, cover an area of over 1,000 acres and continue through two years.

Land for the site has already been decided upon, according to George McAneny, chairman of the preliminary committee. It will be in Long Island, starting in Flushing on Flushing Bay, and going inland for two miles. At its greatest width it is two-thirds of a mile. Part of it is already owned by the city as the site of a future park.

The accessibility of the location was the main factor in its choice. It can be reached by all manner of transportation, both for domestic and foreign visitors. The Bay is deep enough to dock smaller ocean-going vessels. Airplane fields are available right at its perimeter, the Flushing airport almost touching it on the northeast. Special arrangements for airship landing in the Bay can readily be established.

Otherwise steamships, ferries, railroads, street cars, elevated lines and bus and motor roads practically criss-cross this site. If the Fair is definitely held there, transportation will be the least of the managerial worries.

Within a very short time a non-profit membership company will be incorporated to promote the Fair. If there will be profits out of this venture, they will be turned over to the city for aid to its unemployed.

Mr. McAneny made public the following statement:

"The natural choice of New York City as the scene of the celebration in 1939 will generally be conceded. Here the Federal Congress held its first constitutional session. Here General Washington took the inaugural oath as President of the United States, and assembled his first cabinet; and for the first year of the new government New York was the capital of the country.

"There are many of this city who will recall the celebration of the 100th year, in 1889, when President Harrison and his cabinet, and the members of the Supreme Court and of both Houses of the then Congress gathered in New York to re-enact the scenes of the first inaugural. They recall the great civic and military procession beneath the arch, now immortalized in marble, in Washington Square. Undoubtedly there will be similar commemorative events enacted in 1939, and the date of the 30th of April would, in all probability, mark the opening of the exposition."

Every head of city, state and National Government has indicated an intense interest in this venture. Mayor LaGuardia promised a special session of the Board of Estimate to recognize the activity officially. Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, has signified his co-operation in making the affair a success. And President Roosevelt has also expressed himself in complete favor of the undertaking.

So from present indications all roads, whether on land, sea or air, will lead to New York City in 1939, bring their millions to witness the most stupendous, tremendous, gigantic and colossal World's Fair ever put together by the hand of man.

AND THE SHOE FITS

The president of a prominent Local Union took sick, just like all poor mortals occasionally do, and was finally removed to a local hospital for treatment. For several weeks he remained there during which time not a single member of his local union visited him. Was he mad? Well, we'll tell the world he was!

In due time he recovered from his illness but he had not gotten over his anger for the lack of attention shown by the officers and members of the local union during his sickness.

At the first meeting he attended he made it his special order of business to tell his brother officers and members just what he thought of such unfraternal spirit, lack of brotherly love, neglect of duty, etc., etc., until one member who seemed to take the bawling out more seriously than the others asked him how many sick members he had visited during the past year. This led to a regular volley of questions—"How many funeral services had he attended?" "How often had he gone out of his way to help a brother in need?" "Had he always gone to the assistance of a toiling brother in the shop?" In short, "What had he done himself?"

After a brief space during which many things percolated through his befuddled brain he shamefacedly admitted that perhaps he had "been kinda neglectful in his attitude towards his brothers and had not done right by them and the inattention given him was no more than he had accorded others and was what he deserved." Well, Oh Boy! How he got his!

CODES — ANCIENT AND MODERN

THE first building code is said to have been promulgated by Hammurabi, King of Babylon, about four thousand years ago. He decreed a few simple laws providing that, if a house collapsed and killed the owner, the contractor was to be put to death. A square foot price for buildings and a wage scale for mechanics was also established.

Some of the building codes of American cities are not quite so old or drastic as Hammurabi's, but they are just about as out of date. A recent survey of the American Standards Association, in which a questionnaire was sent to all cities of 2,500 population or over, showed that 160 codes are 20 or more years old, 165 are from 15 to 20 years old, 370 are from 10 to 15 years and 620 are from 5 to 10 years. Only 371 have been in force less than 5 years. Some 950 municipalities reported no building codes at all.

This is a travesty on modern construction. How can a code 10, 15 or 20 years old be up to date in view of the rapid changes in building materials, methods and processes? We hate to bring in that old comparison with the automobile industry but it does seem pertinent to ask where the automobile industry would be if it were still building autos under the restrictions of a 1910 code.

The American Standards survey also shows a confusing muddle of contradictions, inconsistencies and serious inhibitions to good modern construction.

Although the Supreme Court has defined building as a local industry, manufacturers of building equipment and materials, who have been largely responble for the amazing progress of modern construction, operate on a national basis, and their standardized products go into all of the States of the Union. There should therefore be a fair degree of uniformity in building codes to permit the use of the latest and most modern developments in equipment and materials.

The construction industry must continue to improve and advance. It cannot be held back by building codes drawn up long before many modern materials and practices were thought of. Building codes need a thorough overhauling and revision to be brought up to date.—(American Builder.)

WHICH WILL YOU TAKE?

ENTERING the office of a well-known merchant, I lifted my eyes and found myself confronted with the brightest and most thrilling temperance lecture I ever steered myself against in the whole course of my life. It was an inscription marked with a pen on the back of a post-card nailed to the desk. The inscription read as follows:

Which?
Wife or Whiskey?
The Babes or the Bottle?
Home or Hell?

"Where did you get that, and what did you nail it up there for?" I asked the merchant.

"I wrote that myself and nailed it up there," was his reply, "and I will tell you the story of that card. Some time ago I found myself falling into the drinking habit. I would run out once in a while with a visiting customer or, at the invitation of a traveling man, or on any slight occasion that offered. I soon found that my business faculties were being dulled, that my stomach was continually out of sorts, my appetite failing, and a constant craving for alcoholic stimulants becoming dominant. I saw tears in the eyes of my wife, wonder depicted on the faces of my children, and then I took a long look ahead. One day I sat down at this desk and half consciously wrote the inscription on that card. On looking at it on its completion, its awful revelation burst upon me like a flash. I nailed it up there and read it over a hundred times that afternoon. That night I went home sober, and I have not touched a drop of intoxicating liquor since. You see how startling is its alliteration. Now, I have no literary proclivities, and I regard this card as an inspiration. It speaks out three solemn warnings every time I look at it. The first is a voice from the altar, the second from the cradle, and the third and last from ——."

Here my friend's earnestness deepened into a solemn shaking of the head, and with that he resumed his work.

I don't think I violate his confidence by repeating the story of that card. In fact, if it should lead to the writing of similar cards to adorn other desks, I think he will be immeasurably gratified.—California Liberator.

FROM RE-INVESTMENT TO RECOVERY

ONE of the great results of the depression is that people generally have come to appreciate the extent to which the operations of industry and trade, main gears of our economic machine, are dependent on construction. Until 1929 it was held that construction was only a byproduct, and accepted doctrine taught that consumer buying and consumer money circulation, as revealed in retail trade statistics, are the index of business health. But when construction went down catastrophically it became clear that the flow of savings into permanent investment through the heavy industries plays a controlling part in the national economy.

Since that time the bearing of construction activity on employment and business vitality has been better understood, and through this knowledge it has been recognized that the continuing low level of construction is a prime obstacle to recovery. Housing in normal times uses the productive labor of two to three million workers; today all but a few of these are still out of work, and many are on the relief roll. Industrial building and rebuilding normally occupy a similar army, and most of these too are without work. Before there can be recovery, these men must get back to their jobs, some of them at the building site, others in lumber mill, in structural shop, or other service of supplies. They can do so only if men generally have faith in the future, are willing to invest their savings as capital rather than hold them in liquid funds, and so call upon construction.

It is these relations that give life to the formal picture of current construction statistics presented on another page of this issue. It expresses in graphic form the sharp revival of both housebuilding and industrial-plant construction that is going on and that constitutes the most significant development of the year. It will probably take some time before the new spirit made apparent in this revival is fully expressed in employment, in distributed production and in commercial dealings, but the leaven of new enterprise is working.

Unquestionably a period of strong activity in housebuilding is ahead, to supply the shortage that is everywhere conceded to exist. Because of the still-unsolved housebuilding credit problem involved in obsolete mortgage practice, however, it may be delayed. The industrial revival, on the other hand, holds promise of early progress. Back of it is not only increasing business demand but a confidence that this demand will be maintained, that the wants of men require to be supplied by new and better productive facilities. It is the characteristic expression of those impulses and trends of growth which spell recovery.

Building Boom Predicted in 1936 and Years Beyond

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The budding recovery in the realm of residential building should come into bloom during 1936 and the years beyond, in the opinion of L. Seth Schnitman, chief statistician of F. W. Dodge Corporation. Talking before the student body of the Army Industrial College in Washington, Mr. Schnitman said in part:

"It is no longer of moment to argue, in the fog, the causes behind the current improvement in residential building. The awakening of this somnolent sector of our economy is real, it is visual. Though spotty it may be seen throughout the country. It is of even greater importance that we recognize this recovery as only in the budding stages, probably to bloom and flower in 1936 and the years to follow.

"Building is still the keynote in the arch of business. Without genuine recovery, here, there can be no sustained advance in other segments of our economic life. Now that a residential building revival has been sighted it is reasonably safe to conclude that the business parade will continue on an upward march, halting only to take necessary bearings. Of all the unpredictables, war alone appears able to upset present implications."

———o———

The principal use for radium in the commercial world is as a luminous material on watch and clock dials. It is not the radium that glows, but other substances which become luminous in the presence of very minute quantities of radium. Millions of watches and clocks have been thus treated, and hardly a third of an ounce of radium has been used in the production of the luminous material required.

———o———

On the contention that he was an intellectual, Poland's official hangman threatened to resign recently when he was classified as a "physical worker."

His Factory Down He Did Tear, abor Would His Profit Share

A BEAUTIFUL bedtime story is told by the Niagara Falls Gazette in a double-column editorial, reports the New Leader. Once upon a time a young man started manufacturing an article that was much needed. He built a factory. He enlarged it. A town eventually grew up around HIS enterprise. Then HE employed thousands of workers and HIS industry became the "lifeblood" of a city of 250,000 people.

After HE accomplished all these things, some bad people began to talk about the capitalist system. Confidence was undermined in HIS enterprise. Political parties attacked capitalism, and this continued to the year 1940.

The nice young man became old and discouraged. One year later HE decided that "the last service HE could do for HIS country was to give it an object lesson." So what did this old man do? Something wonderful for a man of HIS age.

HE "tore down his factory buildings, razed his warehouses, removed railroad switches, emptied coal yards, scrapped automotive equipment." It was a marvelous performance to see the old guy doing all these things!

And what happened afterward? The people were taught a lesson, believe us! "Houses were vacated, street cars were empty and power plants were idle. Every man now had a chance to start over and do what the old manufacturer had done 35 years before."

Doesn't it make you shiver? The only thing missing about this story is how the young man built this factory, enlarged it, installed machines, and so on, all by himself; how he, 35 years later, tore everything down. All by his lonesome!

Then where did the capital which he accumulated over the years come from? Out of a vacuum or out of the labor power which he bought and exploited?

Then, what about the industrial depression? Did he keep his great plant going or did he lock out the workers and thus give rise to the attacks on capitalism? Was he a merciless exploiter of labor even when the plants ran? Did he outlaw trade unions?

The bedtime story concludes with the statement that "You can't destroy capital by inflammatory and radical policies." But can you create capital out of nothing and make a physical giant of a capitalist and assume that he does all the work?

You can, if you are an editor telling bedtime stories for grown-up children who find it difficult to think for themselves.

We award one large pretzel to the Niagara editor with the hope that he will wear it in an attempt to go over the historic falls near where he wrote this charming story.

—o—

"OLE BLACK JOE"

Along the Bowery I walked, wondering if any passerby could answer three questions without refreshing his mind beforehand. Suppose I asked him, "Who wrote 'Ole Black Joe?' Where was it written? Under what circumstances did the old darky Joe begin his enviable career?"

The Bowery is inseparable from New York City; we all know odds and ends of one sort or another about the Bowery. But how many people, either passing along the Bowery or walking up Fifth Avenue or Riverside Drive, are acquainted with the fact that "Old Black Joe," the wonderful darkey song with the pathetic refrain, "I'm comin', I'm comin'," was thought out, created and set to music at No. 15 Bowery by a lonely, hungry, poverty-stricken genius named Stephen Collins Foster?

I listened to the thundering elevated overhead; I smiled at the electric trolleys, the big motor trucks, the automobiles, and I tried to think back to the Civil War days when homeless, comfortless Steve Foster roamed the Bowery and peddled songs for a few dollars. And here was No. 15, where he spent his last few days before he died, forlorn, unknown, at Bellevue Hospital.—Monroe Reid.

THE URGE OF ENTHUSIASM

Hilda Halmquist, in Success Magazine, tells a story that illsutrates, how, under the inspiration of a great work, a magnified enthusiasm will often drive one to undertake labors that ordinarily seem insuperable. But such inspiration is never found where Mr. Bug found his.

"The tumble-bug was rolling down a Kentucky pike. The sun was mighty hot. Mr. Bug stopped to rest, as he was all in.

"Just then a mountaineer dropped a nearly empty bottle of moonshine whiskey near Mr. Bug. He sniffed the fumes, wiggled a little, and then crawled into the bottle and drank a drop; then he took five more drinks.

"His legs shivered. His body shimmied. He looked for the ball which he had been rolling but could not locate it. Then his blurred eyes rested upon a haystack.

"Backing up to the stack he stretched out his legs and shouted.

" 'Come on, big boy, let's go!' "

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TERRY FORD, Editor
Lathers' Building
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FORGOTTEN MILLIONS HELD BY TREASURY FOR CLAIMANTS

$400,000,000 Waiting for Owners' Identification

Some Securities Reached Maturity 100 Years Ago

Washington—An amount almost reaching one-half billion dollars has been accumulating in the U. S. Treasury vaults during the past 100 years, waiting upon the owners to appear as claimants. The money is held in readiness for payment to those holding Treasury obligations which have matured and upon which no interest is being paid. The fact that all this non-interest-bearing money is available for Government use is saving it thousands of dollars.

More than $6,000,000 of that money represents securities that have matured from 100 to 18 years ago. Most of it will never be claimed, as the certificates of ownership have been lost, stolen or destroyed. About $5,000,000 represents Liberty Loan bonds, some of it waiting since 1922. A large chunk of that money will also never be reclaimed.

The bulk of the money to the amount of $250,000,000 represents the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds which were not exchanged during the recent refinancing. It is expected that most of this money will be demanded by the owners holding certificates. Past records indicate, however, that at least $1,000,000 of this fund will never be redeemed.

All in all, of the $400,000,000 yet uncalled for several hefty millions will remain in the Treasury because no legal claimant will appear. When added to this is the interest on the matured notes which the Government saves, the forgetful or careless citizens who overlooked the treasure trove waiting for them in the Treasury Department will ease the nation's debt burden a mite.

o

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Employers who claim they want to bargain with the workers individually are advancing a proposition that is impossible, impractical and nonessential.

The way it has been done under non-union conditions was for the boss to make the terms, without seeing the worker, who had no chance to express his grievance.

Suppose a boss who employed 50,000 men should undertake to hold a conference with each of them. He would have a line of men 15 miles long waiting at his office, and if he would give each one hour of his time, it would take 15 years, 10 hours a day, seven days a week to confer with them. And surely one hour is not too long for a boss to devote to the troubles that beset the average worker in 15 years.

As a matter of fact, the boss who says he doesn't want to deal with the chosen representatives of the workers doesn't want to deal with them at all—he wants to make the terms himself.

Collective bargaining involves the sound economic principle of "division of labor"—a principle accepted by all industry. The average worker's task is to stay at his work, while the job of his representative, his business agent, is to deal with the man for whom he works. In order that the worker shall have a representative, he must pool his interests with other workers and choose men who have business and executive ability and pay them salaries.

This is collective bargaining unionism, the right to organize and is the only way whereby the workers can stay at their tasks and at the same time have their interests looked after in conference with the employers.

THANKSGIVING DAY 1935

By John J. Buckley

For shelter, food and mind at peace
That overwhelms us on this day;
For gift of health and burdens eased,
We bow our heads gratefully and pray
For sun and rain and fertile crops.
Thou has blest our labor, the fields we plow.
Our energy has fainted not.
Our thanks to Thee for past and now
Thy help and gifts thou didst restore
Made grateful hearts for evermore.

The morning sun and evening dew
In Thy great heart Thou gavest to us.
Though passion tossed, our faith in Thee
Was firmly rooted in Thy trust.
We soared above the conscious wrong
That grasped in vain to hold us back;
From joining of the mighty throng—
The truth to be our fact.
This day, in humble, prayerful thanks,
We praise Thy name, one of the ranks.

The echoes of the worldly strife
Disturb us not within Thy pale;
Nor winds of doubt, however rife,
While safe at anchor, ride the gale.
Our rainbow of a gorgeous hue
Is just beyond horizon's rim
And, in our confidence in Thee,
Thy grace will have to win.
For goodly life and Thy accord
Our praise and gratitude, our Lord.

We sing aloud in fulsome praise
From hearts that once knew dreariness
Now banished from our joyful days;
We breathe of hope, plead worthiness.
The clouds that gathered just ahead.
Are dissipated, reft in twain
And, in Thy time, no fear or dread.
Good days ours again.
For these and other needed gifts
We lift our heads, give praise; our lips
And hearts Thy love retain.

———o———

RELIABILITY, A VALUABLE ASSET

A story has been told of a man who stood on a busy street corner, offering old coins for sale at a tiny fraction of their true worth, without finding a single buyer.

At first this story would seem to point to the stupidity of the passers-by, who, having been offered a great bargain, were not smart enough to accept it. But the real point of the story is quite different.

The real point is that, unless a man has created confidence in himself and what he has to offer, he cannot expect others to believe in him, even though at times he may act in good faith.

No one bought the gold coins at the cheap price offered by the man in the story because no one trusted him. He was unknown to the people who passed him by. Yet, had someone of good reputation vouched for him, the story would have ended quite differently.

A reputation for truth-telling, for dependability, for honorable dealing, is a priceless thing. It cannot be bought. It cannot be inherited. But it can be won. Yes, and it can be kept for a lifetime, if one is willing to be mindful of his every act, be it great or small, to do it according to the invariable standards which build character.

———o———

BAD WEATHER DRIVING HINTS

Bad weather always brings an assortment of dangers for the driver. The safe driver proceeds with caution at a reduced speed.

Here are some other helpful hints:

In a fog or mist, even in daylight, use your headlights with depressed beam so the other fellow can see you coming. Do not use a spotlight or upper beam because it glares back at you.

To avoid skidding, learn the places, such as curves or hills, where skidding is likely to occur and approach them at such a speed that little damage can result in case of accident.

Do not depend on turning the wheels in the direction of the skid or special manipulation of the clutch and power to get out of skids; keep out of them in the first place by anticipating the conditions which will produce slippery surfaces.

If windshield fogs inside, open a window to equalize the temperature and reduce the humidity inside.

Before descending steep, slippery grades, shift to second or low. Avoid sudden application of brakes.

In rain, the greatest danger occurs at the beginning of and just after the shower when mud on the pavement is neither dry nor washed off and makes a slippery paste.

In driving on wet pavements, especially in heavy traffic, headlights will be greatly dimmed by mud on the lenses; wipe them often.

In snow or mud, do not spin the rear wheels. It only digs you in deeper. Rock the car back and forth to get it out.

WIT AND

An elderly man of ultraconvivial habits, but withal learned and bookish, was hauled before the bar of justice in an English country town.

"Ye're charged with bein' drunk and disorderly," snapped the magistrate. "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced?"

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," began the prisoner, in a flight of oratory. "I am not so debased as Poe, so profligate as Byron, so ungrateful as Keats, so intemperate as Burns, so timid as Tennyson, so vulgar as Shakespears, so . . ."

"That'll do," interrupted the magistrate. "Ninety days. And, officer, take down that list of names he mentioned and round 'em up. I think they're as bad as he is."

———o———

"Waitress, what's wrong with these eggs?"

"I don't know. I only laid the table."—Show Me.

———o———

Hardware Clerk (to lucky stockbroker): "I suppose you've pulled off any amount of good things lately?"

The Stockbroker: "I picked up a good thing recently. It stood at 44 when I discovered it, and last week it touched 78."

"Good heavens! What was it?"

"A thermometer!"

———o———

He was a reformer, and he was giving the audience a few home truths. Every now and then he would thump a clenched fist into his palm as he emphasized some vital point in his speech.

"Yes, my friends," he said, "although you are all above sin, you must beware of the demon. The demon is chained to the wall, waiting to jump out and catch you.

"If you give him the slightest chance he'll stretch out to the right and grab you! Or he'll stretch out his hand in front and grab you. Or he'll stretch out to the left and grab you! Or he'll stretch out behind and grab you!"

This was too much for a man in the second row of seats, who, rising to his feet, shouted: "Well, hang it all, the blessed thing might as well be loose."

A weaver named Owd Tum was not beyond reproach, so the vicar decided to have a word with him.

"Tell me," said he to Owd Tum, "what is the first Commandment?"

"Well," replied Tum, "tha's axed me a teaser now."

"Ah," pursued the parson, "then do you know the second Commandment?"

"Nay, ah dunno that eether," replied Tum, "but con tha tell me 'ow monny yards o' cloth ah weave in a day?"

"I'm afraid I can't," admitted the vicar.

"Well, parson," replied Owd Tum triumphantly, "you see it's every man to his trade!"—E. N., London, in Cotton Factory Times.

———o———

Boarder: What have we got for breakfast this morning? I s'pose it's the same old thing—ham and eggs.

Landlady: No, it ain't ham an' eggs this morning.

Boarder: What is it?

Landlady: Ham.

———o———

Mrs..: "Where have you been all evening?"

Mr.: "At the office."

Mrs.: "Then you must be made of asbestos. Your office building burned down three hours ago."

———o———

There is nothing wonderful in the Biblical story of Lot's wife turning into salt. Recently we saw Wood and Stone standing on the corner and when a particularly short-skirted female passed by, Wood turned to Stone and Stone turned to Wood and both turned to rubber.

———o———

The visitor was looking around the settlement in Mexico.

"What's this big log-cabin here?" he asked a local man.

"That's our club," said the other, chewing. "We got a new treasurer—the last was a swindler."

"So you sacked him?" said the visitor.

"Wal," replied the other, pointing to a tree, "no we suspended him!"

HUMOR

Parent, concluding the recital of his exploits: "And that, my boy, is what I did in the Great War."

Son: "But, Daddy, why did they want so many men besides you?"

———o———

"There goes the only woman I have ever loved," commented the doctor who was chatting with the drugstore man.

"Why don't you marry her?" the drug man inquired.

"I can't afford to," whispered the doctor. She's my best patient."

———o———

Road Engineer (just arriving at scene): "Does the foreman know the trench has fallen in?"

Worker: "No, sir! We're just digging 'im out to tell 'im."

———o———

Few people have not had the experience of being misjudged by friends who little know the difficulties under which the criticized person was laboring.

Once upon a time two men were crossing a large field. When they were right in the middle of the field a large brindle bull came along to show them the nearest way to the fence. One of the men found a tree and climbed it as rapidly as possible. The other couldn't get to the tree in time, but seeing a large, sociable looking hole in the ground, he jumped in.

The bull pretty nearly got him as he went down, but missed and jumped over the hole. The man came up like a jack-in-the-box and the bull gave a snort and a jump at him. Down went the man and over went the bull, up came the man and back came the bull, till the man up the tree got excited and called down:

"Say, you darn fool, why don't you stay in the hole? You'll get that bull so mad he'll keep us here for a month!"

"Is that so!" yelled back the other angrily. "Lemme tell you something you don't know—there's a bear down this hole!"

———o———

Want to exchange Restland Memorial lot for furniture, or car, or anything useful.—Dallas News.

Prof. Hercules Strongarm,
Strongarm Correspondence School of
Physical Culture,
Fifth Avenue, New York
Dear Prof. Strongarm:

I have completed your course. Kindly send muscles.

Yours truly,
Marvin Milquetoast.

———o———

Judge—"Will you waive your right to appeal?"

Husband—"Don't let her wave any more rights, Judge. That's how I got this black eye!"

———o———

"What would be the proper thing to say if, in carving the duck, it should skid off the platter and into your neighbor's lap?"

"Be very courteous. Say, 'May I trouble you for that duck?"

———o———

Absent-minded Professor: "Waiter half an hour ago I ordered some lamb chops. Have you forgotten them, or have I had them?"

———o———

Hayfoot—"Hey, your shoes are mixed; you've got the left shoes on the right foot."

Strawfoot—"And here for twenty years I thought I was club-footed."

———o———

The village magistrate was examining the victim of a motor car accident. "You say you didn't see his number," remarked the magistrate. "Could you swear to the man?"

"Well," said the villager, "I did; but I don't think he heard me."

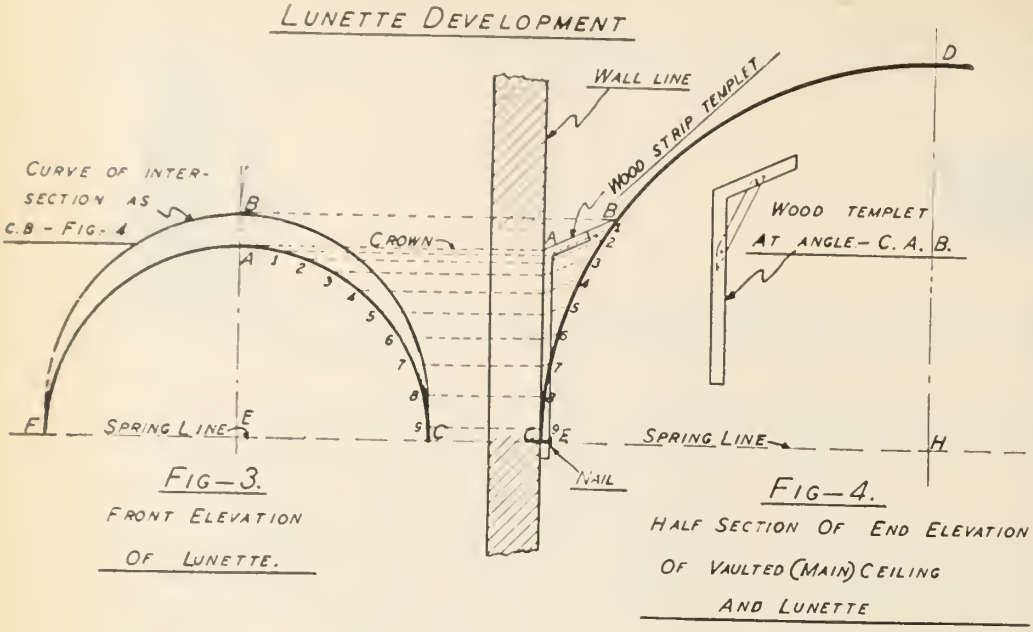
———o———

Gentleman's Wardrobe, including two overcoats, 2 new lamp-shades.—Montana Standard.

———o———

Hubby: "We must think of the future. We ought to economize more. If I were to die, where would you be?"

Wife: "Why, I'd be right here. But where would you be?"



FIG—3. FRONT ELEVATION OF LUNETTE.

FIG—4. HALF SECTION OF END ELEVATION OF VAULTED (MAIN) CEILING AND LUNETTE

DIAGRAM— D

In Diagram D the layout is similar to that of Diagram C, as is also the development.

In this case the crown of lunette as A-B Fig. 4 is not level but is at a greater than a 90 degree angle with the wall line A-C.

In Fig. 3 a front view of lunette is shown. Here the interesting curve has the appearance of the arc F-B-C while the arc below it (F-A-C) is the curve that is drawn on the wall. The furring in this lunette runs from the arc on the wall (F-A-C) to intersecting curve (that is ,where the furring of lunette and furring of vaulted ceiling meet or intersect) which in Fig. 3 is the arc F-B-C. In Fig. 4 only half of this intersecting curve is shown as B-C.

Fig. 4 represents part of end elevation of vaulted ceiling and an end view of lunette. The high point B of intersecting curve of lunette is found by drawing the line B-B square with the center line E-B, Fig. 3. This point is designated on a plan a certain distance above crown (A) of wall arch. We next mark the arc A-C, Fig. 3, at points 1, 2, 3, etc., a distance apart at which we space our furring channel and project these lines (square with center line A-E Fig. 3) to wall line A-C, Fig. 4.

Draw the line A-B, Fig. 4, which represents the crown of lunette. The other lines 1, 2, 3, etc., Fig. 4 are drawn at a similar angle, these lines representing the lunette furring.

A wood templet is next constructed at the proper angle (as C-A-B) and point C of templet is nailed at point E, Fig. 3, which is the radius point of lunette on spring line. The templet is then swung around wall arc F-A-C, the blade of templet A-B pointing in toward main ceiling. The blade A-B of templet is at all times pointing toward a larger arc than the one drawn on wall, that is the blade A-B is at all times pointing upward and outward from wall arc, so that the farther out on blade A-B we go, the larger becomes the arc, while in Diagram C the curve lunette is the same size throughout.

The completion of development of lunette is the same from here on as in Diagram C. The lunette in Diagram D is really part of a cone.

Sometimes it is desired to have the crown of intersecting curve as B, Fig. 4, a certain distance higher than the crown of wall arch as A, Fig. 3, but it is also desired to have the lunette retain the same size throughout, or the same curve. The development of this kind of a lunette is illustrated in Fig. 6.

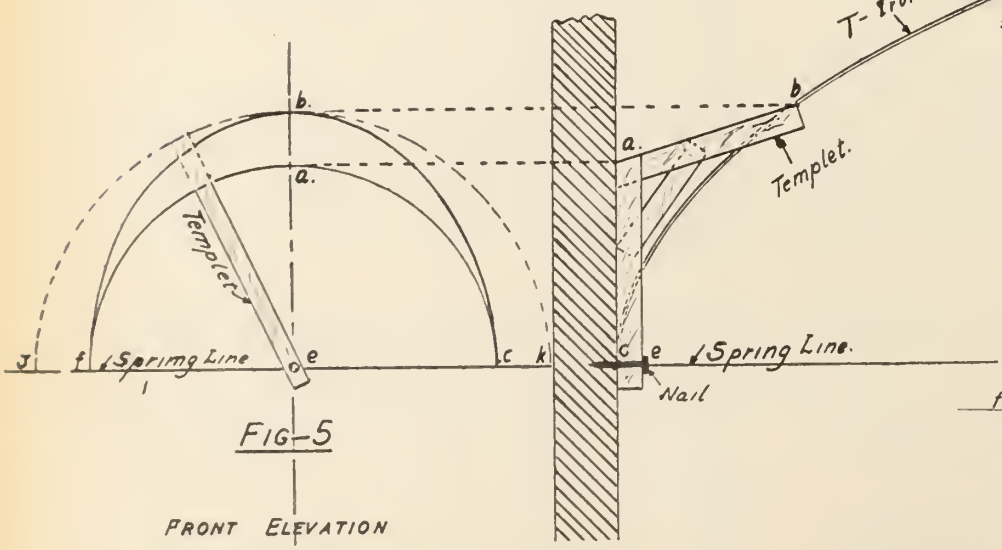
f-a-c represents the arc drawn on wall and f-b-c the way the intersecting curve looks from a front view, this is caused by the lunette being cut off by the main ceiling as it curves down toward the spring line on wall.

j-b-k represents the arc which the point of templet (b) really travels, which is at all times the same distance away from the arc f-a-c on wall, however, the main ceiling intersecting the lunette causes the space between the two arcs (as a-b) to gradually narrow until it finally dies out at points f and c on the spring line.

The large templet shown illustrates how it extends into the main ceiling to establish intersecting curve. It is drawn large here to illustrate our point. The blade a-b should be made short so the furring of main ceiling will not interfere with its use. An extension should be used for this blade.

In this method the templet is nailed at point e and the heel of templet (a) swung around arc f-a-c on wall, as explained in Diagram D, to establish intersecting curve, that is where the furring of main ceiling and lunette intersect.

Fig. 6 represents a front elevation of lunette similar to that in Fig. 3 of Diagram D. The development of this lunette is the same as in Diagram D except that instead of nailing the templet at the radius point e, as in Diagram D, the templet is moved over and down to the points 1, 2, 3, etc., on the arc a-c which represents the furring channels of lunette where they enter the wall. The long blade of of templet (as a-c, Fig. 4, Diagram D) at all times being held parallel to the center line e-a, Fig. 6, and the heel of templet as "a" being placed at 1, 2, 3, etc., on the wall arc, the blade a-b extending out into the main ceiling and developing the points of intersection or the intersecting curve where lunette furring and main ceiling furring meet or intersect.



FIG—5

FRONT ELEVATION OF LUNETTE

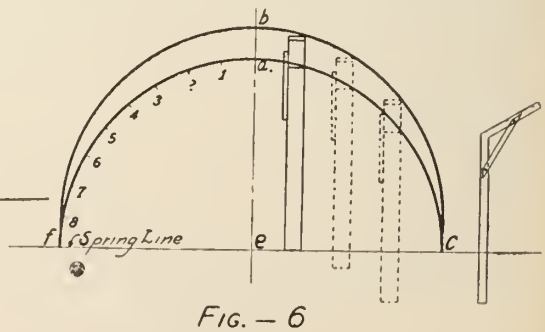


FIG. — 6

FRONT ELEVATION OF LUNETTE.

Fig. 5 is shown to further illustrate the lunette development in Diagram D

In this lunette the templet at all times points upward but not outward. The radius and curve of this lunette is at all times the same and at all points, and not constantly changing as in Diagram D. It is a plain lunette placed at an upward angle of greater than 90 degrees but not an outward angle at the sides.

This lunette is the same as though you took the lunette in Diagram C and merely raised the one end a certain distance (as B, Fig. 2) where it intersects the main ceiling, but not making any other change in its shape.

Diagram E

In Diagram E the method of developing the lunette is entirely different than the other methods shown. In this method the intersecting curve is developed by squaring off a curve drawn on the wall (the radius of which is given) even though the crown of lunette is not level, but is at an angle greater than 90 degrees with the wall. The reason for this being that the radius is given for both arcs (in this instance) drawn on the wall, that is, the radius for the arc f-a-c, Fig. 1, which represents the arc on wall where lunette furring enters the wall, and arc f-b-c, which represents a front elevation and which develops the intersecting curve (where lunette furring and main ceiling furring meet) by squaring out into the main ceiling from it. After the intersecting curve has been established by squaring out from arc f-b-c, Fig. 1, the furring of lunette is placed and extends from arc f-a-c on wall to intersecting curve. This is clearly illustrated in Diagram E.

The finished lunette in this Diagram will resemble the one developed in Diagram D, in which the lunette represents part of a cone, the difference in development being that in Diagram D a templet, with blade at an angle greater than 90 degrees, is used, and the intersecting curve thus developed from arc f-a-c, while in Diagram E the intersecting curve is developed by squaring off arc f-b-c, the radius of which is given.

The furring in Diagram D is placed by the use of a templet, while in Diagram E, the points on intersecting curve (where the furring of lunette intersects the main ceiling) are established before the furring is started.

To lay out Diagram E, proceed as follows: First, lay out the arc f-b-c, Fig. 1, the radius of which is given. Next lay out vaulted ceiling arc, as c-d, Fig. 3. Connect b-b-b, Figs. 1 to 3, this line being level and from b to b, Fig. 3—representing the crown of lunette. Next mark points 1, 2, 3, etc., starting at 1, on arc b-c, Fig. 3, and from these points lay out lines to arc b-c, Fig. 1, parallel to line b-b-b and intersecting arc b-c, Fig. 1, at points 1, 2, 3, etc. These lines will be square with the wall line and from wall line to curve c-b, Fig. 3, represent furring of lunette. Although these lines look parallel on the drawing, in reality when erecting the work they will be closer together at points 1, 2, 3, etc., Fig. 2, where they enter the wall than at 1, 2, 3, etc., Figs. 3 and 4, where they intersect main ceiling.

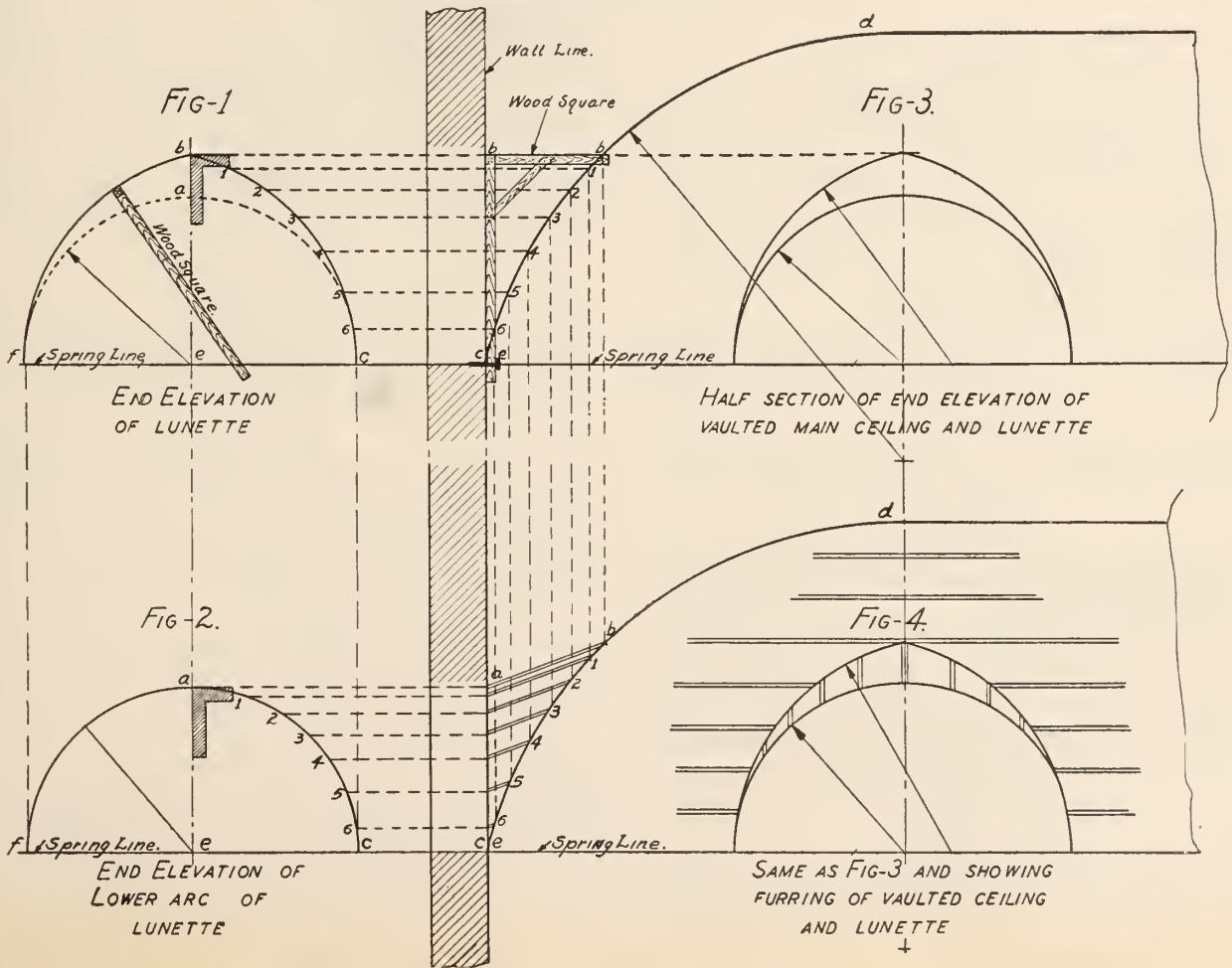
Next square down from these lines 1, 2, 3, etc., Fig. 3, to curve c-d, Fig. 4, establishing points 1, 2, 3, etc., which represent points on main ceiling where lunette furring intersect.

Point b on the curve c-d, Fig. 4, represents the high point of lunette where it intersects main ceiling.

The arc f-a-c, Fig. 2, which represents wall arc where lunettte furring enters wall, having been previously laid out, we draw the line a-a, from Fig. 2, to Fig. 4, at right angles to center line e-a of Fig. 2. The point a, Fig. 4, represents crown of lunette at wall line. We next connect a-b, Fig. 4, which is crown of lunette. The other lines from points 1, 2, 3, etc., Fig. 4, to wall line are then drawn parallel to a-b. These lines represent furring of one-half of lunette. The lines from 1, 2, 3, etc., Fig. 2, are then connected to these lines as shown keeping them parallel to line a-a which extends from Fig. 2 to Fig. 4. The points 1, 2, 3, etc., Fig. 2, thus established will show the distance apart the furring of lunette will be on arc a-c where it enters the wall.

Fig. 4 shows part of main ceiling furring. In placing this, one furring channel should be placed at crown of lunette where it intersects main ceiling and other furring worked to it, or a single channel may be used to take care of this point.

LUNETTE DEVELOPMENT.



PROJECTS OF $50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ALABAMA

FORT McCLELLAN, ALA.—Officers' quarters: $60,400. Murphy-Pond, Columbus, Ga., contr.

GADSDEN, ALA.—Extending and remodeling post office: $111,342. Batson & Cook, West Point, Ga., contr.

ARIZONA

FORT YUMA, ARIZ.—Hospital: $90,000. J. A. Hunt, San Diego, Calif., contr.

ARKANSAS

WARREN, ARK.—Post office: $50,000. J. L. Barnes, Logansport, Ind., contr.

CONNECTICUT

BRISTOL, CONN.—Altering and constructing post office: $117,294. J. Lasprogato & Co., 70 Washington St., South Norwalk, contr.

DARIEN, CONN.—Group dwellings: To exceed $100,000. Saunders Realty Co.

FLORIDA

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.—Post office: $294,245. H. W. Beers, Jr., 70 Ellis St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., contr.

ILLINOIS

HERRIN, ILL.—Post office: $59,800. J. R. Redding, 1544 Cleveland Ave., Whiting, Ind., contr.

INDIANA

WHITING, IND.—300 residences: $1,500,000. F. W. Bishop, Constr. Co., 100 North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

IOWA

MOUNT PLEASANT, IA.—Post office: $50,000. J. Barnes, Logansport, Ind., contr.

MAINE

EASTPORT, ME.—Apartment buildings, dormitory and office buildings: $493,231. J. Slotnik Co., 38 Newbury St., Boston, Mass., contr.

FARMINGTON, ME.—Post office: $52,310. MacDonald Constr. Co., 3829 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

MEXICO, ME.—High school: $114,540. C. E. Burton Co., 206 Coyle St., contr.

WESTBROOK, ME.—Post office: $50,000. M. J. Dyer & Co., Worcester, Mass., contr.

MICHIGAN

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Post office: $186,874. W. M. Lerner Constr. Co., 439 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich., contr.

MINNESOTA

ALBERT LEA, MINN. — Post office: $174,674. C. M. Tapager Constr. Co., 225 Home Investment Bldg., contr.

MISSOURI

ALOGA, MO.—Missouri Intermediate Reformatory. Administration, hospital and receiving building: $146,625. McCarthy Bros. Constr. Co., 4903 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, contr. PWA.

COLUMBIA, MO.—Post office: $140,972. M. Mildenstein, Cedar Rapids, Ia., contr.

MARSHALL, MO.—Dormitory buildings, Missouri State School of Feeble Minded: $222,341. PWA. H. W. Willems Constr. Co., Marshall and E. C. Childers Constr. Co., 423 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, contr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MEREDITH, N. H.—Post office: $50,000. Shamburg Constr. Co., Manchester, contr.

NEW JERSEY

DRUID HILL, N. J.—Group dwellings: To exceed $100,000. F. C. VanDeuzer, Commonwealth Land Co.

WILDWOOD, N. J.—Post office: $94,371. O. Weinstein, Wilkes Barre, Pa., contr.

NEW YORK

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Post office: $170,000. Ring Constr. Co., 1645 Henn Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

CINCINNATUS, N. Y.—School: $214,000. PWA. Henderson-Johnson Co., 1407 Erie Blvd., E. Syracuse, contr.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Post office: $50,000 . MacDonald Constr. Co., 3829 West Pine St., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Extending and remodeling post office: $114,368. B. Z. Contg. Co., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, contr.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Theatre: Solvay Bruno, Church Ave., Ballston Spa, N. Y., contr.

SILVER LAKE, N. Y.—Group dwellings: To exceed $100,000. Edward Stone, 701 Targee St., St. George, contr.

SOUTH FALLSBURG, N. Y. — Gymnasium for school: $65,000. PWA. H. W. Streeter Corp., 508 Wells St., Elmira, contr.

SPRINGFIELD, N. Y.—Andrew Jackson High School: $1,384,480. G. F. Driscoll Co., 550 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y., contr.

NORTH CAROLINA

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Extending and remodeling post office: $50,225. Upchurch Constr. Co., Montgomery, Ala., contr.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Post office: $89,730. L. B. Gallimore, Greensboro, contr.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Post office: $274,500. Virginia Eng. Co., Newport News, Va., contr.

OKLAHOMA

WEWOKA, Okla.—Post office: $54,410. Manhattan Constr. Co., Muskogee, contr.

OREGON

BAKER, ORE.—Extending post office: $50,000. Hoffman Constr. Co., 715 Southwest Columbia St., Portland, contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

NORTH EAST, PA.—Post office: $50,000. Upton Lang Co., 1009 Commerce Bldg., Erie, Pa., contr.

SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Ward buildings, South Carolina Hospital for Insane: $196,410. J. J. McDevitt Co., Charlotte, N. C., contr.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Addition to city high school: $264,025. C. W. Benton, Sunset Terrace, archt.

MILAN, TENN.—Post office: $66,575. A. Blair, Montgomery, Ala., contr.

UTAH

FILMORE, Utah—School building additions at Delta, Hinkley and Filmore: $111,000. PWA. Talboe & Lichfield, Provo, Utah, contr.

WASHINGTON

PORT ANGELES, WASH.—Constructing barracks, shop and garage building: $59,572. A. F. Mowat, 1331—3d Ave., Seattle, contr.

WISCONSIN

FOND DU LAC, WIS.—Post office: $158,321. J. P. Cullen & Son, 109 South Main St., Janesville, contr.

WEST BEND, WIS.—Post office: $53,563. Midwest Contg. Co., 752 Builders Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

(Projects Continued on Page 19)

PROJECTS—*Continued*

ALBERTA

CALGARY, ALTA.—Barracks building for Permanent Force Barracks: $162,222. H. C. Macdonald & Co., Ltd., Edmonton, contr.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA, ONT.—Barracks building for R. C. M. Police at Rockeliffe: $130,050. Doran Constr. Co., Ltd., 78 Bank St., contr.

—Record storage building at Central Experimental Farm: $358,360. A. I. Garvock, Sparks and Bank Sts., contr.

PRESCOTT, ONT.—Constructing relieving platforms and filling in connection with grain elevator repairs: $150,000. Geo. Mills & Sons, Ltd., 5314 York St., Montreal, Que. and Piling Ltd., 620 Cathcart St., Montreal, Que., contr.

QUEBEC

JOLIETTE, QUE.—Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal, convent: $400,000. Collet Bros., Ltd., 1978 Parthenais St., Montreal, contr.

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IN the upsetting by the depression of nearly every standard of the past and nearly every gauge of the future, among the many things which lost caste with those who lost cash are real estate and real estate securities.

The reasons, manifold, are well known. When the crash came it was only natural that real estate, as the foundation of all values, should be shaken. It was quite as natural, in view of the universal interest in real estate, that the clamor against it as an investment, by the sheer force of numbers affected, should be the loudest.

It is not denied that in the promotion of real estate securities in the years preceding the depression many excesses were indulged in and not all of them through honest misjudgment. In this, of course, real estate shared its seat in the toboggan with numerous other enterprises. Neither can it be denied that even at the bottom of the slide—the period through which we have been passing—has there been an absence of chicanery.

In relation to real estate and real estate securities, however, there has been a lot of misunderstanding, resulting in suspicion where none was warranted, all tending to heighten the resentment of an already incensed public.

Aptly descriptive of the real estate boom are the words of Daniel the rophet: "The image was of fine gold, his breast and his arms of silver, his belly and his thighs of brass, his legs of iron, his feet part of iron and part of clay . . . A stone . . . smote the image upon his feet that were of iron and clay, and brake them into pieces . . . and as the toes of the feet were part of iron and part of clay, so the kingdom shall be partly strong and partly broken."

When the period of frantic disillusionment fading into history, the predicament of real estate and the real estate securities and their future may be more calmly pondered. We feel less loath now to cut down the whole orchard because one tree, or a few, have rotted. Real estate, whatever curses may have been heaped upon it in the last few years, is coming back—and so are real estate securities. Not all, of course. A study of security prices, however, shows that in two years many realty bonds have increased in value, some as much as 300 per cent.

If the old and tried is good and to be preferred and the new and untried to be shunned—as many economists contend today—then real estate and real estate securities are to be preferred as investments.

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Out in Los Angeles there is an organization which is said to have 45,000 members enrolled who are paying two dollars a month for medical service. A number of leading physicians, diagnosticians and specialists are invested with the responsibility of administering to those who need health-building advice.

That two dollars a month includes every attention that might be needed by every one of the members of this organization. They can go to a hospital if necessary and whatever is advised in their case is complied with in detail without any additional cost whatsoever.

Perhaps this health insurance system could be adopted with great benefit in every well populated community throughout the country.—Physical Culture Magazine.

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The Federal slum clearance and low-cost housing program of the administration's recovery and reconstruction effort is almost a total failure.

The breakdown is due to selfish interests, lack of co-operation and Federal Court decision. Applications for grants have been pouring in from all parts of the country and totalled more than $1,000,000,000 when the PWA closed its books on September 9th.

Had these requests been granted, decent housing could be provided for 250,000 families who will now be obliged to dwell under unhealthy and unsafe conditions.

No portion of the Federal governments building program has received greater ballyhoo and less realization than housing.

Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, insists that little progress in housing is the result of the interference of land owners who have made it difficult to obtain building sites.

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They say, "Money talks," but Union Labels talk louder when it comes to Union-earned money.

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Buying and bargaining, collectively done, will win greater battles than bullets have won.

A brazen effort to involve the United States by oil concessions, into a world war, fell flat.

Suspicions of American officials were aroused because the commerce department checked up on Ethiopian mining prospects. Its official report indicated that if Haile Selassie has found any oil prospects worth 60 cents, he has kept them the biggest secret in the world.

Also, if there are any huge profits to be made, none yet suspects it save the promoter who offered the suggestion.

The commerce department learned that there have never before been reports of oil in Ethiopia and that no real survey has ever been made of its mineral deposits. It sums up the mining possibilities in one sentence:

"Little exploitation and no accurate data on resources; potash, gold and platinum irregularly produced in small quantities."

For these and other reasons officials here will tell you off the record that the Selassie-British promoters appear to be prospecting more in oil of the diplomatic kind than in petroleum. They will also tell you the securities and exchange commission would not permit sales of stock to American investors unless Selassie gets up a better prospectus. Likewise they suspect that the reason the details have been kept secret is that there are no details.

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Persons appointed to administer labor law ought to undertake their responsibility with an understanding of administration in the interests of the whole of society. So far administrative training has been acquired in the service of a private industry and has been developed for the purpose of promoting the interests of controlling investors solely. Our educational institutions should provide for those going into government service training in service of the whole of society. In addition, representatives of Labor, who have first-hand experience with labor problems should serve as advisers in the formulation of policies and procedure in administration of labor law.

Training raises at once the problem shall Labor administrators be lawyers or shall they be persons of general training with practical understanding of the special field they cover. This is a fundamental problem in organizing the work of any administrative board or agency. Since these agencies are semi-judicial, obviously a very real reason was accepted for not handing over the administration of labor laws and the regulation of industry to courts. It is necessary to avoid the deadhand of binding precedents and legalism which restricts judges to applying formulae instead of exploration in search of true inwardness.

In dealing with the National Labor Relations Board, unions need the counsel of legal advisors so as to avoid legal traps and to find a method of presentation that will put them in the most advantageous position should the case be carried into the courts.

Under the National Labor Relations Act charges of violation of the law will be heard by Regional Labor Boards. It is in this hearing that the facts are to be brought out to prove such charges. Clearly a union man with experience in negotiations which involve presentation of Labor's case to employers and others could more quickly than with any other experience seize upon the salient facts and conditions to bring out Labor's contentions. Central labor unions could render a most useful function to its member unions by making available the services of one or more experienced union negotiator to help local unions present their cases. When in addition factual and statistical data are needed, it is frequently possible to get the assistance of local economists and labor departments.

Labor has increasing need for the services of trained, responsible representatives for union as well as governmental work.

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LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER

Half a century ago George Holland, an actor, died in New York City and his young friend, Joe Jefferson, went to a prominent clergyman to engage him for the funeral services. The clergyman refused; he told Jefferson to go to "the little church around the corner."

The sad young man, who was later to win world-wide fame in the role of Rip Van Winkle, went meekly to the pastor of "the church around the corner," and was assured by that humble servant of the Master that he would serve.

From that day the lowly house of God which knows no snobbery has been lovingly known to the world as "The Little Church Around the Corner," and has a place in the heart of every person in the theatrical profession.

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HARDEST ON POOR

Mabel L. Walker, of the General Welfare Tax League, has made a study which shows how the sales tax gouges the poor. A worker with an income of $1,000 a year pays sales tax on 61 per cent of all that he buys. A man with $1,000,000 a year spends only 1 per cent of his income in taxable purchases.

The burden of the sales tax, therefore, is 61 times as heavy on the poor as on the super rich.

The poor must pay, while ways of evasion are open to the rich and well-to-do. A woman in Cincinnati, wanting a fur coat, goes over the river to Covington, Kentucky, buys it there, and has it sent. That becomes interstate commerce, not subject to sales tax. Owners of big buildings buy coal by carloads from other States, while the man who must buy coal in half-ton lots, or less, buys at home and pays the tax.

The usual minimum payment is one cent. On a 10 cent article, this is 10 per cent, and on a nickel article, 20 per cent.

Twenty-four States now have sales taxes.

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SEES MILLION OF NEW HOMES IN TWO YEARS

A million new homes or apartment units constructed within the next two years was envisaged by Walter S. Schmidt, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in a recent address at Atlantic City.

One reason for this optimism, Schmidt said, is that rentals are increasing, which he attributed to a lively demand for accommodations.

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BORN TO BE HUNG

"Farmer" Burns, the great old time wrestling champion, who discovered Frank Gotch and taught the Iowa farmer all he knew, was born to be hung, but not to die that way. Hanging did not inconvenience him at all. He tried it once on a wager and a small wager at that. They arranged a regular scaffold with a three-foot drop, adjusted a hangman's noose with the knot snuggled under Burns' left ear according to custom and sprung the drop.

The wrestler's 180 pounds brought up with a jerk that made the rope hum like a fiddle string and he hung suspended by the neck for nearly three minutes. Throughout that time he carried on a conversation with the bystanders, joking and kidding his "executioners." He was cut down none the worse for wear.

How did he do it? He had exercised and strengthened his neck muscles through long years of training so that they were strong enough to prevent the constriction of his windpipe even from the pull of the hangman's noose. In those days, the strangle hold was not barred and Burns had trained himself so that when Strangler Lewis or any of the other strong-arm grapplers secured and applied that hold, the Farmer could work his head free from the dangerous grasp.

YOUTH PROBLEM VAST

The vast problems raised by America's unemployed youth cannot be solved by the National Youth Administration alone, Aubrey Williams, its executive director, declared last month. He said that the $50,000,000 allotted to the NYA would alleviate only a few of the problems.

"The magnitude of the National Youth Administration's task is quite overwhelming," he said. "It is estimated that from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 young people between the ages of 16 and 25 are wholly unoccupied. They are neither working nor attending school. Almost 3,000,000 young people are on relief. Seven hundred thousand young people had to quit school last year before they had finished high school. And last June hundreds of thousands of them graduated from school and college into a labor market that was greatly surfeited. It is a cold, unwelcoming world that our young people are entering.

"I feel strongly that society as presently organized is permanently denying all opportunities to large groups of these people. To speak of equal opportunities for all is ridiculous. Those who have been born poor will probably remain poor. Those young people who have been unfortunate enough to come of age during the depression will be permanently handicapped. The opportunities for advancement of the poor youth and the rich youth are by no means equal."

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SWEATSHOP HELD MENACE

That the sweatshop is a menace to industry and labor was recognized recently in a decision handed down by Judge Horace Stern of Philadelphia, establishing a precedent for the state.

Stern ruled that not only do working conditions in any single shop affect the entire trade, but that organized workers have a stake in conditions in unorganized shops, and can protest them. The opinion upheld the contention of four unions fighting a nonunion restaurant.

The four unions—musicians', waiters', cooks' and bartenders'—protesting the peonage wages and hours at the restaurant, had attempted for weeks to confer amicably with the owners.

The unions then picketed the inn, and the owner went to court for an injunction to restrain them, alleging that his employees were not members of any union and therefore should not be molested.

The unions' secretary countered with the argument that the sweatshop conditions at the inn threatened the wage and hours structure of the entire restaurant industry, and that the union workers had to fight the sweatshop in self-protection.

The judge upheld the unions.

HOW THE SOLDIERS LOVE WAR

"The people of the world want peace, undisturbed by the machinations of hate inspired governments. If man is to remain on the heights and is not to throw himself headlong into the abyss of barbarism, we must cultivate a race of reasonable people who will hate war and its horrible crimes, and who will refuse to fight for any government on earth.

"We must realize, once for all, that war is the negation of everything good in man. We must resolve, from this day, to co-operate earnestly with our teachers to the end that our children, at their lessons, will learn to hate war and its horrible crimes with a fierce and unyielding hatred, and to love peace and the glorious arts of peace. If we do our duty now the children of today will call us blessed in their maturity, but if we leave them untaught of the true causes and the horrors of war, they will fall prey to the warmakers, and civilization, at the brink of the abyss, may plunge down to darkness."—The World War Veteran.

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Nine quarrels out of every ten would never start if people would only stop to ascertain whether the difference is worth contending about.

There are folks who are never happy until they are unhappy, never satisfied until they can start a quarrel. They are alive with the microbes of antithesis, and eventually dead so far as their former friends are concerned.

One or two fits of anger a day result in resentment toward the world. "Resentment" is anger continued—continued until all common sense is lost and most of our friends are forfeited.

The daily disposition to get angry can be cured if you will only take time to watch others who are making fools of themselves. The lesson should be enough.

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GOOD AS FAR AS IT GOES

The new NRA—which is but a skeleton of the old, has called public hearings on the labor provisions of voluntary agreements intended to apply to wholesale tobacco, specialty paper products, and candle industries. The minimum wage is fixed at $14 per week in small cities and up to $16 a week—in the North. In the South, minimum wages are a dollar lower.

Very good, as far as it goes; but the distance traveled is not great. The minimum wages are too low; though doubtless higher than are being paid in those industries now. The differential between North and South has never been explained to the satisfaction of labor; and the hours—40 per week—are so long that they offer little hope for re-employment.

It is good that these hearings are being held. But there will never be satisfactory labor conditions in this country until Congress is given power to regulate commerce, without regard to state lines, and without being required to overcome the objections of reactionary courts.

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STRIKE ORDINANCE PASSED

An ordinance empowering the mayor of Milwaukee to close a struck plant when an employer refuses to bargain with representatives of the workers was passed by the city council last month.

The action was taken as the result of a bitterly fought strike at the Lindemann-Hoverson Mfg. Co., makers of Alcazar stoves, 850 of whose workers were on strike for almost eight weeks. The management steadily refused to negotiate with them.

The ordinance provides a $50 to $100 fine for each day the plant stays open after a closing order is issued. A 90-day jail sentence is the alternative. The law empowers the mayor to appoint a committee of nine to confer with him on the advisability of closing the plant, but the final authority lies in the hands of the mayor or the police chiefs, either of whom can order the shutdown if the management will not confer with strikers.

———o———

Instead of respecting legislation by Congress in the interests of wage earners, groups of employers are preparing to resist and challenge the law. They are unwilling to yield an iota of the authority they exercise over other people's lives. Instead of facing the facts in the work situation, these employers rely upon legal precedents and judicial interpretations—legal fictions instead of realization. They count upon inducing the courts to define interstate commerce as little more than transportation instead of realizing that interstate commerce reaches back into the factory and mine where the articles of traffic are produced. To get at the heart of justice in this issue our judges must study blue-prints of industrial organization, purchasing and sales policies and practices and financial control. In the words of Chief Justice Hughes, "the Constitution is what judges say it is." Hence the necessity of judges' understanding the facts of industry so that they may interpret the spirit of the Constitution as applied to the life of today.

———o———

ODDS AND ENDS

Deep sea divers are not attacked by tiger sharks, because the air bubbles escaping from the helmets scare the sharks away.

———o———

Fire-walking is practiced by the Fiji Islanders as well as the Hindus. The former permit spectators, while the Hindus practice it in secrecy.

STRIKEBREAKER LOSES LICENSE

America's self-styled king of strikebreakers lost his detective license in New York state last month.

Miss Grace A. Reavy, Deputy Secretary of State and Chief of the Division of Licenses, revoked Pearl L. Bergoff's license for failing to pay 150 strikebreakers he had sent to the Bibb Mfg. Company in Georgia during the textile strike last year.

DUES BOOKS LOST

2—P. Bean 19163
2—James Irwin 859
30—Wm. P. Evans 27634
69—Edw. A. Thurston 24156
71—B. Scarborough 33310
74—H. Hurtt 28543
234—W. M. Davis 26539
308—D. J. Wrenn 28282
308—P. Kehoe 31206
378—S. T. Reynolds 25275

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	Name	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
38	Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.	Emil Luc	J. W. Schmid	J. W. Schmid	J. J. Clark
67	Jersey City, N. J.				J. Budd
88	Oakland, Calif.	A. W. Thorne	G. VanHaltren	G. E. Miller	G. E. Miller
140	Dallas, Texas	J. E. Hostler	W. D. Hall	H. E. Dolton	
142	Waltham, Mass.	P. McDonald	M. Mooney		F. Burke
226	Yonkers, N. Y.	D. Ward	D. Christie	D. Christie	J. Langan
234	Atlanta, Ga.	W. Davis	J. Bailey	J. A. Hill	J. A. Hill
275	Hamilton, Ohio	F. Jacobs	S. T. Clear		S. T. Clear
395	Warren, Ohio	C. M. Gotshall	W. D. Foster		W. D. Foster

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT

BY THE GOLDEN GATE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LATHERS

WHEREAS, The Almighty God, in His Infinite Wisdom, has taken unto Him, and into His realm, the beloved wife of our friend and brother, E. K. Rhodes; and

WHEREAS, Brother Rhodes has always been faithful to our organization, its cause and principles, and much of his services were made possible through the untiring and faithful companionship of his beloved wife; and

WHEREAS, Such a loss of companionship, enjoyed by them through these many years, is indeed a great loss at this time to our Brother, and will no doubt be greatly missed by him for some time to come; and

WHEREAS, Many of the members of this District Council and its affiliated Unions have had the pleasure and acquaintance and friendship with the deceased, Mrs. E. K. Rhodes, and do also feel the loss in her death,

THEREFOR BE IT RESOLVED, That this resolution be adopted in respect of Mrs. Rhodes, a copy thereof to be spread upon the minutes of this Council, another to be forwarded to the official Journal of our International Union for publication, and a third copy to be forwarded to Brother E. K. Rhodes, accompanied by a letter of condolence setting forth the sympathy of our membership and organization.

Committee.

WM. D. MARDEN,
J. O. DAHL,

IN MEMORIAM

1—David Parker 19722

7—Green Gilbert 3147

74—David Louzon 3891

74—Otto Dale Nelson 28797

74—William Martin Theissen 13748

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

OCTOBER RECEIPTS

Oct.	Local		
1	33	Sept. report	$ 73.90
1	62	Oct. report (cr.)	
1	70	Sept. report	7.20
1	110	Oct. report	3.60
1	305	Sept. report	5.95
1	140	B. T.	7.20
1	240	B. T.	2.70
2	52	Sept. report (cr.)	
2	65	Sept. report	69.30
3	82	Sept. report	8.10
3	26	B. T.	4.50
3	98	Sept. report	22.95
3	279	Sept. report	4.50
3	23	Sept. report	3.60
3	345	Oct. report	60.80
4	7	Sept. report	9.30
4	72	Sept. report	106.00
4	185	Aug. report	4.50
4	87	Oct. report	39.20
7	18	Supp.	5.00
7	4	Oct. report	15.55
7	20	Sept. report	8.45
7	24	Supplies	2.70
7	46	On account	225.45
7	55	Supp.	.70
7	64	Oct. report	7.20
7	123	Sept. report	5.40
7	380	Sept.-Oct. reports	14.70
7	32	Oct. report	49.55
7	72	Oct. report	126.80
7	93	Overpayment	1.00
7	353	B. T.	16.20
7	392	Sept. report	7.10
7	413	Oct. report	7.20
7	395	Reinst.; supp.	12.85
7	308	Sept. report	300.00
8	38	Oct. report	12.20
8	140	B. T.	7.20
8	73	Oct. report	84.00
8	121	Oct. report	10.60
8	213	Sept. report	3.38
8	250	Oct. report	13.95
8	259	Oct. report	4.50
8	419	Sept. report	6.30
9	57	Oct. report	17.40
9	311	Aug.-Sept. reports	4.00
9	397	Oct. report	8.50
9	434	Sept.-Oct. reports	7.20
9	435	Aug. report	8.55
9	53	Oct. report	110.80
9	74	Sept. report	538.35
10	158	Oct. report	3.60
10	238	Sept. report	5.20
10	292	Oct. report	12.35
10	326	Sept. report	10.80
10	336	Sept.-Oct. reports	7.20
11	308	Premium on bond	38.00
11	14	Sept. report	22.20
11	27	Oct. report	45.35
11	46	On account	274.99
11	67	Oct. report	63.90
11	190	Sept-Oct. reports (cr.)	
11	309	Oct. report	16.70
11	166	Sept. report	8.40
14	19	Oct. report	9.90
14	28	Oct. report	21.34
14	30	Sept. report	22.57
14	39	Sept.-Oct. reports	52.20
14	48	Sept. report	2.00
14	77	Sept.-Oct. reports	13.00
14	84	Sept. report	4.50
14	106	Oct. report	18.30
14	109	Oct. report	28.55
14	125	Sept. report	1.60
14	155	Oct. report	12.60
14	172	Reinst.; supp.	.45
14	212	Oct. report	11.30
14	301	Oct. report	36.00
14	328	Sept.-Oct. reports	10.10
14	353	Sept.-Oct. reports; B. T.	23.40
14	378	Oct. report	5.50
14	392	Oct. report (cr.)	
15	1	Oct. report	14.40
15	8	Sept. report	17.10
15	190	Enroll.; Reinst.; supp.; prem.	100.00
15	24	Oct. report	24.30
15	34	Oct. report	2.70
15	68	Aug. report; B.T.	56.00
15	71	Oct. report	28.60
15	76	Sept. report	3.60
15	105	Sept. report	11.70
15	142	Sept. report	18.00
15	258	Oct. report (cr.)	
15	268	Sept. report	7.20
15	275	Sept.-Oct. reports	6.35
15	332	Sept. report	3.60
15	344	Sept. report	7.20
15	359	Sept. report	22.30
15	162	Sept. report	18.20
16	140	Oct. tax; B. T.	8.40
16	12	Sept. report	11.85
16	14	Reinst.	3.00
16	25	Sept. report	10.80
16	40	Oct. report	7.25
16	228	Reinst.	12.90
16	75	Sept. report	27.00
16	143	Sept. report	36.90
16	147	Oct. report	1.80
16	222	Oct. report	11.10
16	286	Sept. report	8.20
16	385	B. T.	3.60
17	69	Oct. report	14.40
17	79	Oct. report	9.00
17	103	Oct. report	8.10
17	326	Supp.	1.40
17	263	Sept. report	8.10
17	340	Oct. report	6.95
17	456	Oct. report	14.40
18	2	Sept. report	89.79
18	111	Oct. report	9.00
18	260	Oct. report	23.40
21	5	Sept. report	33.00
21	12	Oct. report	15.50
21	30	Supp.	2.00
21	52	Oct. report	54.70
21	63	Aug. report	4.50
21	81	Oct. report	14.15
21	83	Oct. report	12.60
21	93	Oct. report	15.30
21	126	Sept.-Oct. reports; B. T.	24.65
21	151	Aug. report	3.60
21	165	Oct. report	3.60
21	172	Oct. report	56.80
21	224	Oct. report	36.90
21	226	Oct. report	16.20
21	278	Oct. report	14.40
21	281	Oct. report	5.40
21	305	Oct. report	10.80
21	429	Oct. report	9.70
21	440	Oct. report	12.05
21	455	Oct. report	12.85
21	9	Oct. report	13.10
22	18	Oct. report	15.50
22	33	Oct. report	75.60
22	36	Oct. report	9.60
22	215	Oct. report	9.90
22	254	Oct. report	5.80
22	292	B. T.	7.20
22	299	Sept.-Oct. reports	12.60
22	309	Oct. tax (add'l.)	.90
22	353	B. T.	10.00
23	7	Oct. report	18.40
23	78	Oct. report (cr.)	
23	85	Sept. report	14.20
23	195	Oct. report (cr.)	
23	88	Oct. report	72.40
23	197	Sept.-Oct. tax	2.70
23	395	Reinst.	3.00
23	243	Oct. report	5.40
23	234	Oct. report	24.90
23	483	Enroll.; reinst.; supp.	60.00
23	244	Oct. report	253.40
24	46	On account	494.70
24	276	Oct. report	9.30
24	25	Reinst.; supp.	3.15
25	140	Reinst.; B. T.; Intl. fine of D. Goldman 35366	89.60
25	26	Oct. report	5.15
25	136	Sept.-Oct. reports	16.20
25	137	Oct. report	38.10
25	171	Oct. report	8.33
25	230	Oct. report	26.20
25	345	Reinst.; supp.	11.20
28	407	Oct. report	4.50
28	31	Oct. report (cr. part payment)	
28	120	Oct. report	12.60
28	132	Oct. report	7.30
28	232	Oct. report	7.60
28	262	Oct. report	16.30
28	47	Oct. report	66.83
28	326	Oct. report	9.00
28	54	Sept.-Oct. reports	67.20
28	42	Oct. report	145.30
29	10	Oct. report	26.75
29	66	Oct. report	9.10
29	385	Aug. report	3.00
30	300	Oct. report	8.05
30	311	B. T. & reinst.	7.20
30	49	Oct. report	4.50
30	65	Oct. report	57.00
30	386	Sept. report	15.30
31	244	B. T.	9.00
31	43	Oct. report	11.20
31	46	On account	252.47
31	107	Sept. tax; B. T.	7.75
31	401	Oct. report	7.20
31	Miscellaneous		4.50
31	Advertising and sub.—The Lather		45.50
31	Transfer indebtedness		570.55
		Total receipts	$6,577.60

OCTOBER DISBURSEMENTS

23	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 8/2-9/27	$ 4.20
23	Acme Stamp Co., local supp.	3.87
23	Elliott Addressing Co., office supp.	4.55
23	Stationery Supply Co., office supp.	5.56
23	Distallata Co.; Oct. installment on cooler, water service	4.07
23	Walter Frank, organizing in Minneapolis	330.00
23	W. C. O'Neill, Sec.-Treas., Building Trades Department Sept. and Oct. tax	121.50
23	Frank Morrison, Sec.-Treas., A. F. of L. Sept. and Oct. tax	162.00
23	Workers Education Bureau, 4th quarter dues	20.00
23	Western Union Telegraph Co., Sept. messages	11.66
23	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. Service	26.04
25	National Advertising Co., mailing Oct. journal and preparing cost ascertainment report	57.93
25	Frank Morrison, Sect-Treas., premium on bonds	311.25
31	Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp.	3.74
31	Riehl Printing Co., local and office supp; Oct. journal	574.50
31	Office salaries	600.00
31	Funeral benefits paid:	
	Local 74, Wm. F. Tight, 24699	300.00
	Local 65, Joseph Desjardins, 6890	495.00
	Local 26, Geo. L. Etenburn, 27852	100.00
	Local 74, Edward Stoltenberg, 10506	500.00
	Local 74, John W. Martin, 4023	500.00
	Local 55, Robt. P. Haywood, 4244	50.00
	Local 308, E. J. Cahill, 4251	341.00
	Local 72, C. C. Trenholm, 762	500.00
	Local 1, David Parker, 19722	500.00
	Local 104, E. A. Bardwell, 2160	112.40
31	Chas. J. Case, delegate to Bldg. Trades and A. F. of L. conventions, in full	320.40
31	Geo. T. Moore, delegate to Bldg. Trades and A. F. of L. conventions, in full	329.54
31	Wm. J. McSorley, General President	995.00
31	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer	600.00
31	Central United National Bank, service charge	1.00
31	Postage	18.00
31	Miscellaneous	.46
	TOTAL	$7,903.67

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, September 30, 1935	$76,465.35
October receipts	6,577.60
	$83,042.95
October disbursements	7,903.67
Cash on hand, October 31, 1935	$75,139.28

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

Local	
345	John Paul Palow 36398
345	Clifford Reid Marsh 36399
7	Robert Lee Regulus 36400 (Aug.)
190	Carl Aldrich Johnson 36401
190	Everett Hining Johnson 36402
190	Herbert Thure Larson 36403
190	Walter George Nelson 36404
190	Fritz Swenson 36405
10	William John 36406
190	Bertram Charles Beissel 36407
190	Harold C. Larson 36408
190	Elmer Johnson 36409
88	Harold A. Maier 36410
88	Joseph Frank Robinson 36411
88	James Watson 36412
483	Stephen John Fitzel 36413
74	Alfred Frank Zeeck 36414
190	Emil Otto Abrahamson 36415

REINSTATEMENTS

65	C. A. Mitchell 27219 (Sept.)
65	M. Arluck 36043 (Sept.)
345	Cecil C. Roache 33585
98	Allie Lopez 25788
87	E. D. Reppert 8965
87	R. Firing 23164
87	J. R. Kehs 1106
190	P. Steffens 11020
380	R. M. Pence 32106
397	M. L. Mereness 33173
32	Gerard Schafer 23835
395	R. L. Fawcett 21980
395	J. W. Foster 13861
395	W. D. Foster (No. 2) 14221
395	C. M. Gotshall 33492
395	G. H. Miller 27389
57	L. Casselburg 28695
67	R. Higgins 3578
67	A. MacLean 33504
67	J. L. Brown 6300
28	E. W. Smith 19593
28	B. C. McQuown 13966
28	J. Barnoff 30015
42	C. Hawk 30230
42	J. Bellefontaine 23912
106	O. L. Wells 9688 (Sept.)
106	F. Norgard 32481
172	J. S. Theiss 30779
172	R. R. Combs 13839
190	A. W. Hartfield 19344
190	A. E. Person 31460
190	W. L. Blewett 29335
190	R. Peters 2573
190	C. O. Bentley 19284
190	H. H. Hemshrot 34903
228	E. M. Grubb 34842
228	J. H. Simpson 10274
228	J. A. Yates 17217
228	C. F. Frazier 18579
71	A. R. Steele 31187
71	E. J. Hudson 33530
162	I. F. Higgins 23597 (Sept.)
395	J. A. Miller 20125
456	J. O. Batton 31184
456	D. Edge 26441
456	W. T. Taylor 27666
5	J. Radford 33394
52	J. Thomann 23271
260	E. H. Jackson 24094
260	A. C. Albright 25564
260	A. Jenner 35816
260	M. F. Rogers 36336
311	E. Storey 34234 (Aug.)
88	R. W. Scott 32810
88	R. F. Freiburghouse 32545
88	V. A. Patterson 32679
395	G. W. Clark 2824
137	G. E. Bergh 29942
483	A. L. Larson 5086
483	J. A. Linn 16862
483	D. P. Danielson 33179
483	J. P. Michels, Sr. 5088
483	P. M. Michels 22965
483	H. Hayne 8944
483	D. LaTourneau 19254
483	L. P. Swanson 16385
483	L. G. Swanson 15662
483	N. T. Nordstrom 29129
483	J. J. Keating 10230
483	H. Erickson 5277
25	R. J. LaValley 34237
190	M. J. Beissel 31296
190	R. Peabody 8593
140	D. Goldman 35366
230	F. F. Adams 31607
345	W. H. Duby 24143
345	T. W. Wadsworth 7511
345	R. H. Marsh 28535
345	F. J. Burney 32033
407	R. I. Lemaire 27093
42	C. A. Jaynes 30113
42	P. Boggio 32774
300	J. C. Wies 16456
311	G. E. West 13362
65	A. W. McKinney 35523
65	G. A. Schauer 33238
107	L. Kuznicki 32988
308	Frank Alberti 35040
308	Sal. Abromonte 29091
308	Jean Calagna 32716
308	Ignazio Ciriaolo 8204
308	Calogero Corica 23404
308	Geo. J. Criscione 33618
308	Guiseppe Damico 22432
308	Charles DeMaria 25631
308	Salvatore Crego 31777

REINSTATEMENTS

308 James Imperatrice 28972
308 Alfred T. Lamando 32007
308 Mose LeBlance 31113
308 Sam T. Libro 32967
308 John A. Lomonte 32179
308 Jos. D. Longo 35907
308 Wm. H. Price 17599
308 Jas. F. LoPresti 28496
308 John Mineo 16437
308 Sam Mirabella 23594
308 Frank Oliveri 32182
308 Louis Oliveri 28498
308 Sebastiano Orifici 24431
308 Jos. A. Palumbo 31366
308 Frank Silvestre 32374
308 Jos. Todisco 23394
308 Francesco Tumminia 34956
308 Jos. Voli 32861
379 W. H. Lester 35609
7 J. R. Davis 36128 (Sept.)

SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

72 J. B. Pratt 34556 (Sept.)
308 S. LoGnidice 24655 (Sept.)
308 P. W. Finnigan 35625 (Sept.)
308 M. J. Postich 35058 (Sept.)
308 M. A. Smith 25762 (Sept.)
308 W. Carrie 30369 (Sept.)
308 F. Quinlan 24434 (Sept.)
308 W. F. Postich 28501 (Sept.)
308 N. Guarino 8274
73 C. M. Rainey 19824 (Sept.)
73 C. J. Wingblade 391
53 J. Brady 13534
2 J. Aveni 34810 (Sept.)
2 J. G. Holub 31054 (Sept.)
2 A. Marino 30697 (Sept.)
2 A. F. Martin 20171 (Sept.)
2 F. F. Noble 7114 (Sept.)
2 C. W. Palmer 10946 (Sept.)
2 G. H. Youngberg 23725 (Sept.)
308 F. Miller 34544

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

18 W. C. Shultz 35536
74 E. H. Morten 16646 (ren. Sept.)
74 A. J. Brzezinski 13123 (ren. Sept.)
74 C. G. Hanson 7980
14 J. English 5699 (Aug.)
24 L. F. Siferd 34516
9 H. Armstrong 32824 (Sept.)
100 E. G. Bibeau 21966
100 F. Carozzo 27462 (Sept.)
74 J. W. Martin 28247 (ren. June)
244 I. Ungerman 28875 (ren. Sept.)
46 F. X. Coyle 35940 (ren. Oct. '34)

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

74 H. F. Hammerl 27742 (Sept.)
102 E. A. Murphy 7688 (Sept.)
68 S. A. O'Day 20642 (Aug.)
126 W. W. Yant 2873 (Sept.)
244 S. Papalardo 33196 (Sept.)
46 F. X. Coyle 35940
46 J. Phol 32298
46 M. J. Shanley 32256
262 O. L. Springer 33483

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

190 B. Armogost 29528
190 W. G. Nelson 36404
190 J. P. Oman 15146
190 W. B. Rabent 36397
190 P. Steffens 11020
190 M. L. Walstad 8730
42 R. A. Pierce 29857 (Sept.)
190 E. O. Abrahamson 36415
190 B. C. Beissel 36407
190 R. Peters 2573
190 G. R. Crandall 8760
190 E. Johnson 36409
190 C. O. Bentley 19284
190 H. C. Larson 36408
190 R. C. Peabody 8593

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED

107 F. Kitchell 2045

APPRENTICES INDENTURED

328 Wm. Albert Lake, age 16
74 Edward Francis Foster, age 20

NEW LOCAL UNION

137 Augusta, Maine

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

42 F. Schieber 8910, $50.00
234 C. Benton 33057, $100.00
234 S. E. Floyd 20898, $100.00
234 E. Jordan 20411, $100.00
234 E. Glanton 25310, $100.00
234 W. Hendrick 18167, $100.00
234 W. Shirman 25539, $100.00
36 L. N. Frantz, Jr. 17174, $50.00
36 W. F. Slechti 21521, $50.00
36 W. H. Suter 1799, $50.00
36 E. B. Young 1807, $50.00
74 O. H. Eriksen 16246, $100.00 (add'l.)

SUSPENSION FOR WORKING UNFAIR

254 L. W. Chace 13602

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To
2	Wm. Kelly, Jr. 32272	33
5	C. Fickenger 14745	5
7	J. A. Kauertz 7340	234
7	A. G. Stoner 6815	234
7	C. Taylor 28437	234
9	G. Carll 23562	68
9	W. E. Miller 8423	20
10	N. F. Tucker 29615	64
14	F. Ford 27838	46
20	C. C. Seats 23228	378
25	G. J. Schroeffel 751	72
26	R. L. Houser 25425	407
26	L. R. Snodgrass 20373	132
27	L. C. Brown 14490	185
30	W. P. Evans 27634	171
30	R. Pottenger 17910	171
31	J. E. Pratt 14333	72
36	F. Hill 22901	70
36	L. Rodier 17359	20
36	J. Sheppard 19653	70
42	F. L. Campbell 26375	172
42	J. Caton 31979	88
42	B. Gill 13428	172
42	C. N. Hoaglin 30547	172
42	P. E. Morrison 32333	88
42	W. H. Schrontz 478	83
42	C. O. Souder 22347	224

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To
46	M. J. Barrick 34387	67
46	J. Bauer 22175	67
46	J. Becker 22185	67
46	L. Berry 18425	67
46	A. R. Bruce 26281	386
46	T. H. Cahill 24011	67
46	J. A. Conley 19075	67
46	J. Curran 8650	67
46	J. Eger 22357	67
46	V. Eger 34304	67
46	E. Gavin 14984	67
46	P. Gennoy 27839	67
46	L. Harnett 8610	67
46	B. Holmes 6117	67
46	T. Kipp 7920	67
46	J. Lambie 24410	67
46	L. McGarry 10535	67
46	W. L. Malloy 26326	67
46	T. Rielly 1591	67
46	H. Shoemaker 2233	67
46	B. Taylor 24360	67
46	A. Walker 8611	67
46	H. Weideman 32267	67
48	R. C. Groves 24231	49
55	E. L. Mateer 23262	234
55	R. Replogle 15306	234
55	H. M. Sutton 25712	326
57	R. R. Shepler 31959	429
57	G. L. VanHuklon 28546	74
62	H. B. Dalton 20131	7
62	C. R. Nicholas 4985	7
62	A. G. Stoner 6815	7
64	O. Feyen 32866	259
65	P. Anderson 3939	88
65	C. H. Cook 8545	88
65	J. B. Makowski 7496	144
68	G. E. Lindquist 16483	48
68	S. A. O'Day 20642	49
68	J. E. Ready 19083	328
73	E. L. Bright 15936	27
74	G. VanHuklon 28546	5
74	J. H. Wayman 16293	345
79	W. Glynn 14328	72
88	W. H. Bauman 27815	141
93	L. J. Weston 27522	54
97	G. O. Potter 9591	107
102	G. Codomo 19917	67
108	W. L. Morgan 19374	53
113	J. J. Gutzeit 33100	190
120	M. J. Brown 17507	151
120	F. Cooligan 29329	151
120	H. Durell 17620	151
120	E. H. Farmer 25437	52
120	E. J. Roberts 10761	151
120	C. O. Smith 25127	52
136	V. C. Inskeep 25827	68
139	T. C. Stafford 23789	142
142	T. Mack 8792	72
144	W. H. Gauthier 13884	305
166	M. Brown 17507	120
166	H. Durell 17620	120
166	L. Fuller 32342	392
166	G. Gallivan 29962	386
166	J. Lang 30634	392
172	A. W. Seefeldt 7992	440
185	J. L. Hayes 25366	26
190	E. Boyle 21938	113
190	J. J. Contoski 21201	12
190	A. L. Gervais 5319	305
190	J. J. Gutzeit 23100	113
190	H. W. Smith 29538	305
190	J. Wilkie 29605	305
197	R. Friedman 28457	74
197	J. L. Poston 5455	305
212	O. E. Crouse 29674	305
212	O. E. Crouse 29674	69
212	G. B. Hinton 18022	69
212	R. E. Moore 7587	69
212	J. P. Nelson 7456	69
212	S. A. Smith 16131	397
212	E. T. Young 6676	69
222	C. B. Smith 5222	98
234	H. F. Kauertz 18795	7
234	J. A. Kauertz 7340	45
234	F. Lee 36211	45
234	J. B. Wallace 16425	45
243	J. Randall 35311	65
258	H. F. Chapman 22163	328
258	A. Matthews 23137	68
275	A. Beam 27721	30
275	P. Farley 15585	30
279	B. R. Prothero 31229	49
279	L. B. Snodgrass 20373	26
300	J. Rinkwich 18315	440
300	C. Thomas 33764	83
300	T. G. Thomas 31760	83
300	J. J. Watson 23643	83
300	N. F. Wilson 14889	83
301	W. H. Cherico 12115	224
301	T. M. Gillespie 8426	407
301	W. C. Jones 35422	407
301	T. M. Jones 29767	407
301	M. Robins 35097	407
305	F. G. Baker 20490	74
309	W. R. Booker 24564	386
309	R. B. Hall 30731	386
309	J. N. Hall 32981	57
319	H. Briggs 31523	105
319	M. W. DeBree 31524	105
326	J. J. Matson 15397	326
330	F. C. Meehan 36224	419
330	H. T. Perkins 30413	419
345	F. Bellefountaine 9081	42
345	J. W. Bice 16195	344
379	W. H. Lester 35609	243
401	R. J. Duggan 33807	386
401	H. W. Shankweiler 20300	429
401	F. M. Zellers 20306	386
407	C. S. Henderson 12795	224
419	T. S. Mateer 23284	292
429	R. R. Shepler 31959	57
455	G. A. Brower 1752	234
455	F. A. Lindstrom 23193	345
456	D. H. Willis 30252	345
481	G. Wilke 30583	305
486	J. E. Ferguson 21917	71

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
33	$ .25	385	J. P. Roesch 34084
57	2.00	392	L. L. Alberty 29375
42	5.00	88	C. W. Hawk 30230
392	2.00	166	L. H. Fuller 32342
392	2.00	166	J. H. Lang 30634
190	2.00	113	J. J. Gutzeit 33100
65	12.50	88	R. A. Roche 17632
26	1.50	49	L. G. Reynolds 32649
309	1.00	2	B. C. McQuown 13966
345	1.00	102	D. H. Willis 30252
345	16.40	102	U. F. Williams 23334
345	22.50	455	F. J. Burney 32033
345	6.00	455	F. A. Lindstrom 23193
33	1.25	385	J. P. Roesch 34084
33	1.50	385	R. R. Roesch 29361
7	1.60	234	J. L. Henry 25245
7	1.60	234	H. F. Kauertz 18795
7	1.60	234	J. A. Kauertz 7340
87	4.00	108	J. R. Kehs 1106
87	4.00	108	R. Firing 23164
87	4.00	108	D. Reppert 8965
55	5.75	62	J. L. Reinhart 17999
380	10.00	54	E. E. Clark 12334
32	8.10	392	G. Schafer 23835
250	23.00	102	H. Craemer 33641
311	10.00	185	J. R. Fogerson 24025
397	14.90	212	M. L. Mereness 33173
326	2.00	279	H. M. Sutton 25712
28	9.00	9	J. Barnoff 30015
28	37.70	2	B. C. McQuown 13966
172	11.00	278	R. R. Combs 13839
212	2.00	305	O. E. Crouse 29674
212	2.50	179	W. E. Muir 28615
212	.60	43	W. E. Muir 28615
301	3.00	407	O. Tope 19459
328	10.75	5	H. W. Clayton 31275
378	1.25	20	C. C. Seats 23228
378	7.75	36	L. Seats 18560
142	4.00	72	C. M. Stafford 757
344	2.00	345	J. W. Bice 16195
140	4.00	407	R. H. Jones 33280
74	2.00	429	C. Baldwin 24754
228	1.50	26	M. J. Welch 23086
30	4.25	275	A. E. Beam 27721
45	3.00	234	T. G. Davis 34062
83	8.00	300	T. G. Thomas 31760
224	1.50	301	W. H. Cherico 12115
224	1.60	435	G. W. Scoregga 8615
224	1.60	435	H. H. Fairbanks 20532
7	6.00	62	H. B. Dalton 20131
7	2.00	62	A. G. Stoner 6815
7	1.60	234	H. F. Kauertz 18795
7	.90	234	J. C. Davis 36184
88	6.00	65	P. Anderson 3939
25	2.25	31	A. F. Dubuc 24935
276	5.00	74	G. F. Manley 27363
140	12.00	407	D. Goldman 35366
140	4.50	311	D. Goldman 35366
140	50.00	224	D. Goldman 35366
171	10.00	2	E. Nirmaier 18185
171	2.00	435	P. Nicholas 8389
345	69.50	74	W. H. Duby 34143
345	40.00	455	T. W. Wadsworth 7511
132	3.00	73	T. C. Smith 8344
262	12.00	9	A. T. Persons 25972
42	29.70	74	C. A. Jaynes 30113
2	35.60	9	L. T. Van Osdale 32275
2	8.00	9	R. R. Aston 20795
65	7.00	109	J. Coutts 12163
386	.30	309	R. B. Hall 30731

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 9 Rowe St., Bloomfield, N. J
Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.

Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.

Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.

Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336 and 378. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.

Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.

Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass.

Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.

New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.

Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.

Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.

Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Boro, N. Y.

Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.

West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	$ .25
Apprentice Indentures	.50
Arrearage Notices	.50
Charter	2.00
Charter and Outfit	15.00
Constitution	.15
Contractor Certificates	.50
Dating Stamp	.50
Dues Stamps, per 100	.15
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	8.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages	12.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	14.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages	38.00
Labels, per 50	.35
Lapel Button	.50
Letterheads, Official	.70
Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting"	.10
Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Membership Book, Small	1.00
Reports, Long Form, per doz.	.40
Reports, Short Form, per doz.	.60
Seal	4.50
Secretary Order Book	.35
Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Solicitor Certificates	.50
Stamp Pad	.25
Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Transfers	.50
Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Triplicate Receipts	.35
Withdrawal Cards	.60
Working Permits	.35

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.

2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POtomac 2038.

4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.

5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. E. R. Miottel, 2622 McDougall Ave.

7 Birmingham, Ala—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.

8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.

9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Lincoln 2028.

10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 W. Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.

11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121(B).

12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St.

14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon. eve., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 604 Chili Ave. Tel., Genesee 5172-J.

18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.

19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2112 Cass St.

20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, Sr., 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.

23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.

24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Hall 228, 147 Michigan St. H. B. Kimple, R. 1, Box 175a, Holland, O.

25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 21 Hayden Ave. Phone 4-2572.

26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 426½ N. W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. H. Wm. Andrews, mail address, So. W. 30th St. and Agnew; residence, 2416 So. W. Binkley. Phone 2-8090. Note: Sec. out of town. Correspond with O. R. Ballard, 911 N. W. 32d St.

27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.

28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. C. P. Yeager, p. t. 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.

29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.

30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio.

31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs. Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.

32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.

33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. following regular meetings. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.

34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. C. A. Routt, 3209 Rodgers Ave.

36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., 513 Lincoln Ave. Geo. C. Gaylord, R. 2, Box 59, W. Nebraska. Tel. County 22R1.

38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 8:30 p. m., No. 220 Front St., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.

39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.

40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.

42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.

43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.

45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.

46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.

47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.

48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson 417 W. Platte St.

49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.

52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percacciante, 1417 Nye Ave.

53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.

54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple.

55 Memphis, Tenn. Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 973 Elizabeth Pl. Tel. 2-4053.

57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 1:00 p. m., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Sat., 12:30 p. m. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.

63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, R. R. 1, Box 189, Ellerson, Va.

64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, St. Louis Rd., Collinsville, Ill

65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St.

66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun. 2 p. m. at home of H. M. Babbitt, B. A., R. D. No. 6, Diverty Rd. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.

67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.

68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, 1031 17th St.

69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.

70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R 5.

71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.

72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 50 Linden Pk. St., Roxbury, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.

73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel., Forest 9357.

74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.

75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon. 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.

76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.

77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No 3, Box 637.

78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.

79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. H. F. Cronin, B. A., 9 Stanley Rd., Shrewsbury, Mass. H. G. Reed, 15 Gold St.

81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.

82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.

83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.

84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.

85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone Unionville 2-0403-J.

87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.

88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562—11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat. 10 a. m. to 12 m. Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. G. E. Miller, Sec. and B. A., 1621 Excelsior Ave. Phone, Fruitvale 7166-J.

93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.

97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 84 Chambers Ave. Phone, Ju. 7472.

98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. T. W. Smith, Rt. 1, Box 612a. Phone, Stockton 4752-J.

99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone 1419-R.

102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.

103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri. 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone. CH. 2662.

104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. R. A. Burke, Labor Temple.

105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.

106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 112 Madison Ave. Phone Plainfield 6-0410-J.

107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.

108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartmann, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del.

109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.

110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 Croswell St.

111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Friday, Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. J. Backlund, 312 Dunning St.

113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.

114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.

115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.

120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 618 Smith St. Phone 4-2177.

121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.

122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. C. H. Cody, R. 1, Box 103 A. Phone, 26J11.

123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.

126 Canton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 9 a. m., Central Labor Union Hall, 3d floor, McCurdy Block, Tuscawaras St. E. at Walnut Ave. H. W. Little, Schneider Rd., R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.

132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone 31490.

136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 3530 No. 27th St.

137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 32 State Street. Andrew Tuttle, 32 State St.

139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 971 Slade St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.

140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. C. O. Goff, B. A., 2522 Exline St. Phone 41113. W. D. Hall, 921 St. Joseph St.

142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 8 p. m. McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364J.

143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A., 359 Van Houten St.

144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson. 749 Willow St. Tel. Ballard 8147.

147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tenn., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.

151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St.

152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. J. Primps, Box 422, Elmsford, N. Y. Tel. Elmsford 3194.

155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. R. D. Thornton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave.

158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 2921 Burden Ave.

162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.

165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p. m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.

166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clother, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone 9-1325.

171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.

172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 1205 Magnolia Ave.

173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall; phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.

179 Ogden, Utah.—Meets each Mon. 8 p. m., 2203 Washington Ave. J. P. Schat, 320—28th St.

185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 1316 No. Lorraine. C. R. Wellborn, 1316 No. Lorraine.

190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1500 E. Franklin Ave. Exec. Bd. meets each Fri., 1500 E. Franklin Ave. Office: 1500 E. Franklin Ave. Walter Frank, 1917—13th Ave., So.

195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.

197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.

203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.

208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.

209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.

212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.

213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.

212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. A. E. Golder, pro tem, 515 No. 4th St.

222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 309 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St.

224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., Sat., 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.

225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.

226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3rd Fri., 8 p. m., Oddfellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 31 William St.

228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets Mon. J. A. Yates, 1543 E. Admiral Place.

230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.

232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. N. Ludwig, 1624 Grand Ave.

233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets last Fri., 283 W. First St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.

234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jack Bailey, 1089 Harwell St., N. W.

238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. Fred DuBois., 415 No. Edith St.

240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. J. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.

243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone 110-J.

244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.

246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone 1210.

250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.

254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.

258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Federal Labor Union Hall, Belknap Blk., 2717½ Montana Ave. A. C. Bauer, 410 S. 35th St.

259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.

260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.

262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Mon., 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple, 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2. Phone 7-8567-R.

263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.

268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.

275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.

276 Waterloo, Iowa—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone 3038-J.

278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone 2268-W.

279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone 3327.

281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.

286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, 11 Orchard Pl., Coscob, Conn. Phones, Green. 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.

292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.

299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel 3537-W.

300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.

301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Exec. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. L. Cottell, 428 Goliad St.

302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.

305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.

308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. 1st Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St. Bronx. Tel. Raymond 9-3458.

309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall, Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.

311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 604 Madison.

319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.

326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st Wed., Labor Temple, 213½ W. 2d St. E. W. Bryden, Route 5, Box 442.

328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Gen. Delivery. Tel. 7376.

330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.

332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall. Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.

336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.

340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.

344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.

345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.

346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Hall, Asbury Ave. and Pine St . A. D. Hunt, 77½ Benson Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.

350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Sun., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.

353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 38 Brookdale Ave., Oaklawn, R. I.

374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. C. H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.

378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1828 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.

379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.

380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab Council, 455 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, Sec. P. T., 1129 N. Cottage.

385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.

386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St Ex. Board meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St Poughkeepsie, N. Y. B. A. Barrenger, Sec. and B. A., 886a Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544J.

388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.

392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone Dial 2—5852.

395 Warren, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 428 Main Ave., S. W. W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.

397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, Res. 317 W. Main St. Mail Add.: Box 966.

401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.

407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabinets Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Bowling, Act. Sec., 1512 Eva St.

413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown. No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.

419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.

428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.

429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall. 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St.

434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2. Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.

435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup. 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone 2-1007.

440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Builders' Exchange Bldg. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.

446 Elgin, Ill.—Albert Sedestram, 325 Raymond St.

455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold. Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.

456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Exec. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Aves. Phone 85242.

478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.

481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 375 W. 10th St.

483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 418 No Franklin. L. Peffer, 252 Charles St.

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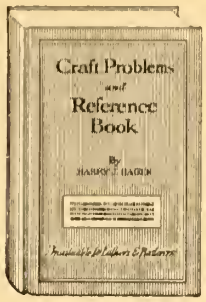

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HAS RIGHT TO WORK

Man Must Be Provided Jobs, Congressman Lewis Says

Legal sanctions to insure for every American "his inalienable right to work" were urged by Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland, before the National Rehabilitation Association conference.

"The world does not owe a man a living," he said, "but as surely as God rules the heavens it does owe him a chance to make a living."

Lewis lauded the social security legislation which he championed at the last session of Congress. He described man's right to a job as the cardinal principle of the program.

"The industrial order," he said, "must give every man his fair share of the employment available. It must abnegate the privilege of turning thumbs down on the father at 46.

"Each worker must be given his day in court with full legal remedies provided to effectuate this right to work, just as they are provided for all the forms of property."

Lewis termed the jobless, especially those above 45, as "America's untouchables," and added:

"How does it happen that this right to work that nobody has ever disputed in the history of the world —a moral right as fixed as the foundation of society —will not secure a single wage worker a loaf of bread tomorrow or save his family from eviction?

"How does it happen that all kinds of property, property in cats, dogs, cows or anything imaginable, is provided protection through the processes of the courts and nothing in the way of legal defense is provided this worker for his inalienable right to work?

"I do not charge any conscious class discrimination against the lawmaker for the discrimination between property rights and this personal right to work. But I do fear the worker has been victim of an unconscious class bias."

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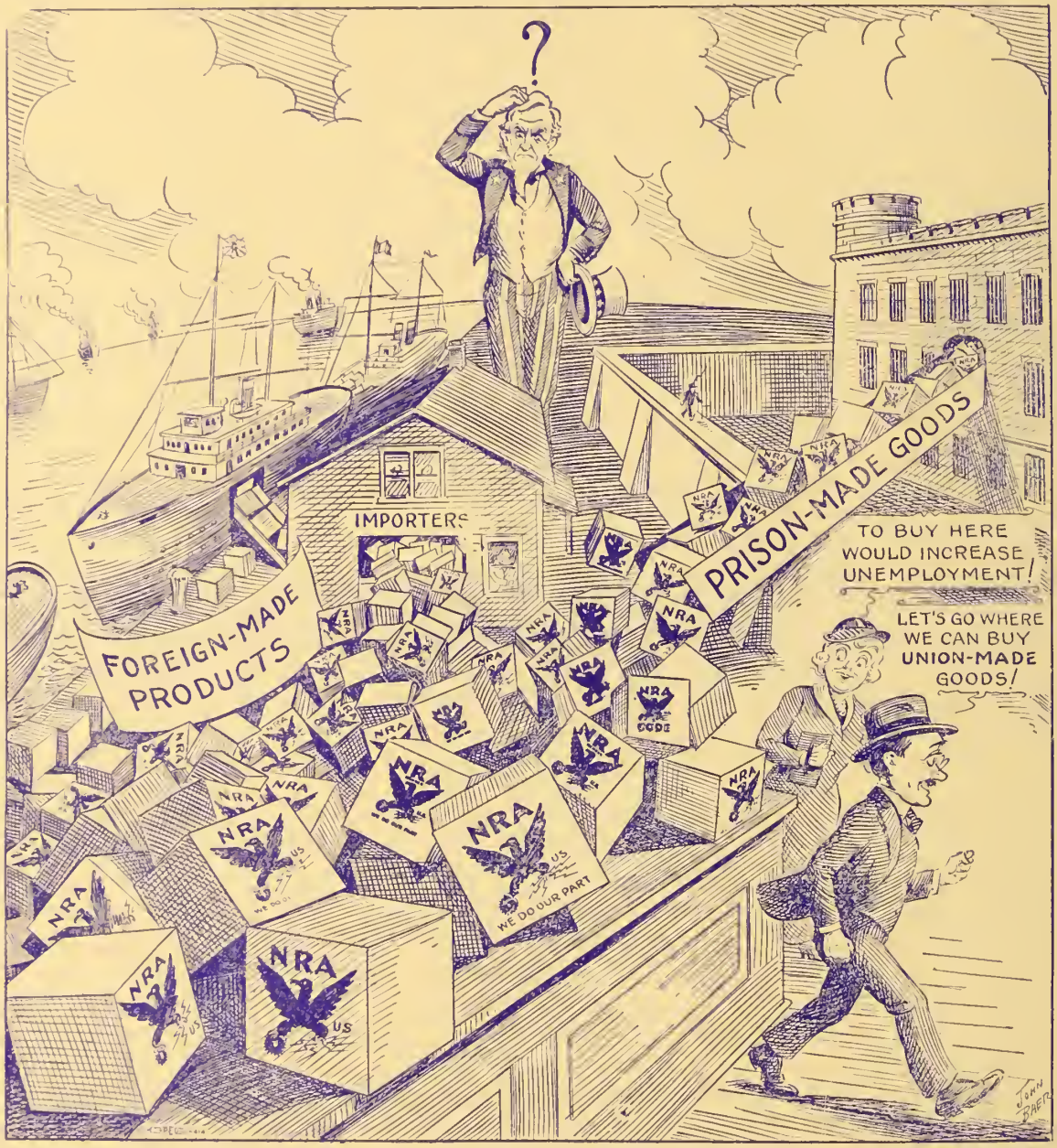

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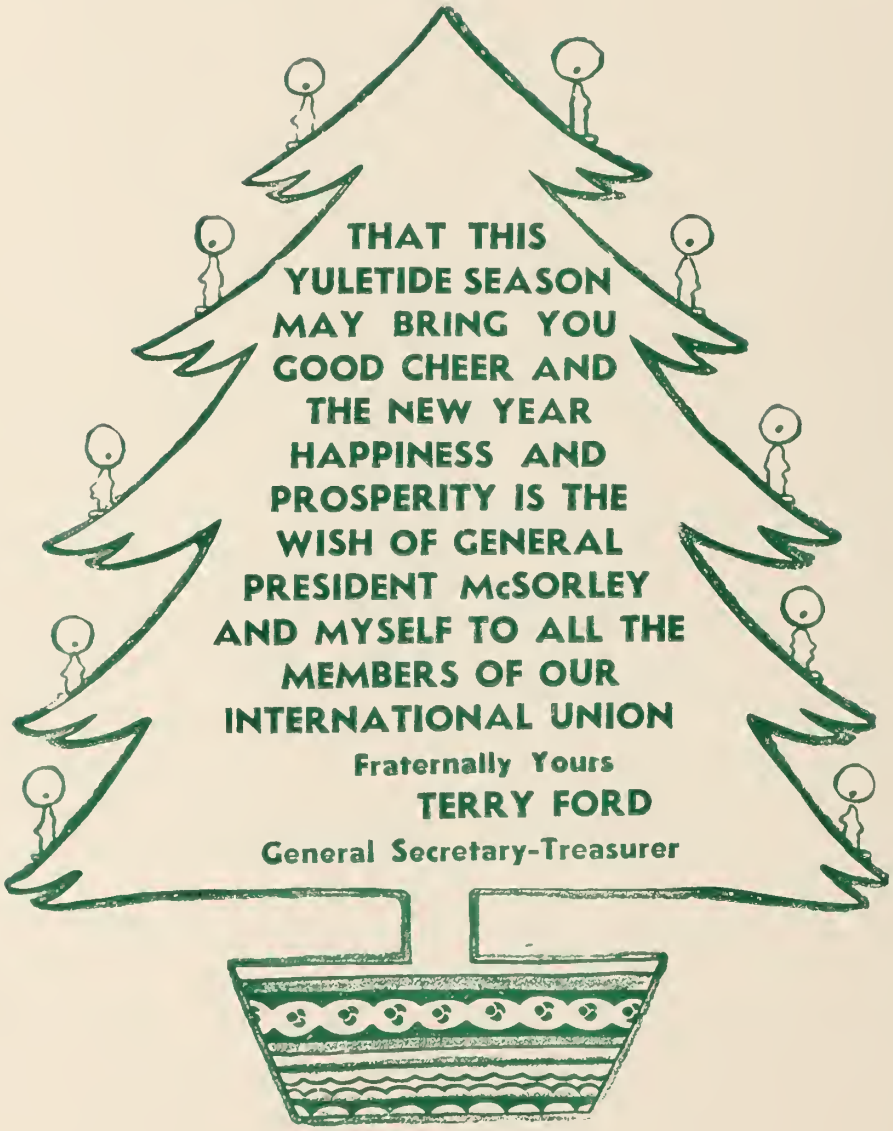
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXVI DECEMBER, 1935 No. 4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Fraternally Yours
TERRY FORD
General Secretary-Treasurer

The LATHER

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VOL. XXXVI DECEMBER, 1935 No. 4

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE FIFTY- FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

GREETINGS! We, your delegates to the fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, beg leave to submit the following report:

Pursuant to law, the Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order in Chelsea Hall at 10 o'clock, by Temporary Chairman Ray McAloon, President of the Central Labor Union of Atlantic County, New Jersey. Prior to the opening of the convention, those present were entertained by the Recreation Band, a Federal Emergency Relief Association organization.

The following invocation was delivered by the Reverend Henry Merle Mellen, D. D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church:

Thou, oh God, art the greatest Toiler. Thou sittest upon the circle of the earth and Thou art always creating and recreating. Thou art carrying on Thy work, and Thy throne is in the universe round about us. We thank Thee that as Thou art the great Toiler, Thou hast commissioned Thy sons and daughters to toil with Thee. May we this morning realize that we are not simply laboring with our hands or carrying on with our minds, but endeavoring to follow the vigor and splendor of Him whom we serve.

Grant us Thy grace and favor, that in all our goings and doings we may work together with Thee. In a special sense grant Thy benediction and tarry with these, Thy servants who are assembled at the moment for the purpose of deliberating on the great questions of our common labor. Lend Thy blessing, we beseech Thee, to all who officer this convention, and give Thy wisdom to all who teach and instruct and guide. We bless Thee for the great history of this organization, for the great problems that have been solved, for the continuing sweeps of the vision that has gone before this organization all these years.

And in this day of great crisis may we not only exert our greatest wisdom, but remember that we have hearts wherewith to love and wherewith to be loyal one toward another. In all our various pathways that we are endeavoring to tread may we remember that One is our Master and that we are our brethren and sisters in Him.

Therefore, we beseech Thee, these Thy servants gathered together in convention, may the whole atmosphere be that of sincerity and truthfulness; may all the deliberations result in the furtherance of this work. Remember, oh God, all the men and women that are attending their home sections and the countries which they represent. May they all feel the impact of an atmosphere of genuineness that pervades all the motives and attitudes of good and true men and women. Lend Thine aid, we beseech Thee, to all the cities and States in the land who shall lend their wisdom to the solution of the problems that are before this body. Remember the city where we convene, the mayor and all the officership of it. May it be a goodly place for these men to tarry in. May they not only breathe the air but imbibe our ideals, that they may go forth and enter anew into the work and business of their home sections. May they carry with them something aiding and everlasting that they may have gotten out of this resort in these days.

Remember the State and our Governor and this great nation of ours, the President of these United States and all who have authority in all lands and in all principalities. Remember our whole common human race and all who endeavor to serve mankind in truth. Remember us all, and give us a renewed dedication to the things that pertain to labor of heart, of mind and of soul.

The Lord bless these men and keep them. The Lord give His face to shine upon them and be gracious to them. The Lord lift up the light of His countenance and give them peace, both now and in the life everlasting.—Amen.

This was followed by addresses of welcome extended by the following personages, who were introduced to the delegates: Honorable C. D. White, Mayor of Atlantic City; Mr. John Roach, Deputy Commissioner, New Jersey State Department of Labor and Louis P. Marciante, President, New Jersey State Federation of Labor.

President William Green responded appropriately to all of these addresses of welcome, with the following address:

Mr. Chairman, Your Honor, the Mayor, the representative of the Governor of the sovereign state of New Jersey, representatives of the organized labor movement of this state and the distinguished representative of the Department of Labor, fellow delegates, sisters and brothers, friends all—For you and in behalf of the millions of workers whom you have the honor to represent I express to these distinguished speakers our deep appreciation of the cordiality of the welcome extended us. We are pleased indeed in that we shall be privileged to tarry here, to remain here for a short period and enjoy the hospitality of this great city. It is fortunate indeed that we are permitted to deliberate here in this splendid environment, to press for a solution of our problems in a city where the setting is inspiring and beautiful. I know that we shall during the next two weeks, while we are here, consider and dispose of problems affecting the welfare and happiness of the toiling millions of people. I express the hope that when we go from here back to our homes and to the workshops and the factories we will carry with us a most pleasant memory of a delightful visit spent here.

I thank Your Honor, the Mayor, for this magic emblem, which I understand grants to me and to you the freedom of this city. It occurs to me that perhaps the Mayor thought when he gave it to me that some of our exploring representatives might visit late at night and early in the morning. If you do, and you happen to run into difficulties, please call on me because I have the freedom of the city.

We have met here in this fifty-fifth annual Convention for the purpose of planning for the future. We meet with high hopes and earnest expectations, because we are inspired by a sincere desire to do that which will promote human happiness. We are not here assembled for the purpose of considering the sordid, material things of life. We are dealing with intangible human values, and it is our purpose to so act and to so speak and to so legislate and make a contribution toward the sum total of human happiness. If we fail it will not be because our hearts are not right, it will be because we err in our judgment.

It is fortunate indeed, in that we are privileged at this great convention to review a year's work filled with economic and legislative achievements. We have made very distinct and successful progress during the past year. I can say without fear of successful contradiction that the organized labor movement has lifted the wage level. It has brought about a restoration of reductions in wages unjustly taken from thousands of working men and women and presents for consideration to this convention a record of legislative achievements, both in the Federal Congress and the legislatures of the states unequaled in any year's history of the American Federation of Labor. All of this has been accomplished during a period of extraordinary economic dislocation, because it is tragic indeed that we are meeting here in this city, known as the playground of the United States, while more than ten million of our people are suffering from unemployment. Notwithstanding this terrible economic condition with which we have been grappling, the militancy of the organization has asserted itself, it has marched on, its spirit has neevr been dimmed. It has pressed aggressively for the advancement of the economic, social and industrial welfare of the workers of the entire country. That is the record, my friends, that has been made during the past year and that is the record we will consider.

It did not matter, it does not matter now, whether the fight for increased wages was being made by Federal labor unions duly organized by the American Federation of Labor, whether it was made by the United Mine Workers of America when they refused to yield and compromise, even there was only one and one-half cents difference between them and their employers. It was made when, in the halls of Congress, we fought to restore the pay for Government employees, restoration of that pay that had been unjustly taken from them. The fight was made in New York, the great metropolis of the country, and in other large cities when the splendid building trades members of our organization refused to accept a so-called security wage, when employed on Government work. All around the fight has been carried on for the protection of wage standards already set or for the realization of wages due.

We have not carried on fantastic demonstrations in the market places, nor have we resorted to wailing walls for weeping, but instead, united, aggressive, organized, we have accepted the challenge and have fought on, and the result is recorded in the reports of this convention of achievements along economic lines.

It may be appropriate and I think it is for me to refer to the fact that it was in this great city in 1925 when a congress of labor such as this made the most important declaration organized labor ever made upon the question of wages and organized labor's wage philosophy. I think it is well worth referring to it on this occasion. The committee dealing with this subject reported to the convention as follows:

"We recommend endorsement of the statement of the Executive Council on wages. We hold that the best interest of wage earners as well as the whole social group are served, increasing the production in quality as well as quantity and by high wage standards which assure sustained purchasing power to the workers, and, therefore, higher national standards for the environment in which they live and the means to enjoy curtural opportunities. We declare that wage reductions produce industrial and social unrest and that low wages are not conducive to low production costs.

"We urge upon wage earners everywhere: That we oppose all wage reductions and that we urge upon the management the elimination of wastes in production in order that selling prices may be lower and wages higher. To this end we recommend cooperation in study of waste in production which the assay of the Federated American Engineering Societies, covering important industries, has shown to be 50 per cent attributable to management and only 25 per cent attributable to labor, with 25 per cent attributable to other sources, principally managements in industries producing commodities for any single industry under consideration."

And then it concluded with that fine declaration on wages as follows:

"Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

There is the declaration of the American Federation of Labor. It represents an economic philosophy. It has stood the test of all these years. It was accepted when the National Recovery Act was passed and the industrial codes of fair competition were originated and adopted. It is sound and unassailable and we challenge our opposition to offer a better wage economic philosophy than this one announced by the American Federation of Labor.

Upon the question of hours the American Federation of Labor has, as you all know, taken a most advanced position. We contend vigorously and uncompromisingly that the solution of the unemployment problem will be brought abut when the hours of labor are reduced to the point where the amount of work available in our beloved country is equitably distributed among those who are willing and able to work. Our contention in that respect is being supported and proven every day out of our nation's political and industrial experience. Notwithstanding all that we have done in order to overcome unemployment, we still have more than ten million idle and when we reach the point of peak production in our beloved country and still have ten millions of people idle, what are we going to do? Are we going to experiment still with untried theories, are we still to endeavor to find some other objective through which our unemployment problem will be solved?

My friends, it is a conviction with us that those who are displaced through the introduction of new methods and improved mechanical equipment and those who are the victims of a fallacious economic policy can only be reabsorbed in industry through a reduction in the number of hours worked per day and the number of days worked per week. It is upon that basis that we stand.

In my opinion we will reaffirm in this convention the declaration in favor of universal application of the six hour day and the five day week, and the hosts of labor will again go out from this convention, mobilizing their economic strength in every city, town and village throughout our nation in support of that great economic reform. I feel justified in announcing to the world on this auspicious occasion that labor will never stop until it secures the six hour day and the five day week. It is my judgment that the day is much nearer at hand now for the realization of our great objective along that line than ever before. Men and women not directly connected with our labor movement are thinking now in terms of a shorter work day and a shorter work week. They are forced to the point where they must determine whether it would be best for our social order to maintain a standing army of unemployed, perpetually created or to reduce the number of hours worked per day and the number of days worked per week, so that standing army may be given an opportunity to work and earn a decent living.

As for me I would prefer that the workers of the country should be made self-respecting and accorded the opportunity to work and earn a decent living rather than be forced to accept help and succor from our Government, benefactor thought it may be.

I have dwelt just briefly upon the economic policy of our movement. I wish now to refer to the legislative achievements of the American Federation of Labor. May I read the record, a part of it at least? Since we last met in San Francisco one year ago the American Federation of Labor and its friends secured the adoption of legislative measures of great interest and of great importance to labor. First of all in the Congress of the United States we secured the enactment of the Labor Disputes Act, Public No. 198, the Social Security Act providing for a measure of unemployment benefits, old age pensions and assistance to the sick and the children of the nation. No one will maintain

that this Act is perfect. It falls far short of it. It cannot be expected to be perfect because it is the beginning of a social security program for the United States of America. But the foundation is laid and upon that foundation can be erected and will be erected a social security program that will ultimately reach the perfection gained by other countries who have been experimenting longer. Then we secured a law stabilizing the coal industry, a measure of tremendous importance; an Air Mail Act, which provides rates of compensation and working conditions for air mail pilots benefiting these members of the American Federation of Labor, who a short time ago were organized into a national union; a forty-hour week for 121,069 postal employes with no reduction in wages; a Railroad Retirement Act made necessary because the Supreme Court of the United States held the original Act invalid; an appropriation of $4,880,000,000.00 for the relief of the unemployed; the repeal of the last five per cent reduction imposed upon Government employes through the enactment of the original Economy Act; an appropriation of funds to send 30,000 Filipinos back to their homeland; a Prison Labor Law prohibiting the transportation of prison-made products into states having state use systems, known as Public No. 215.

There is the record of legislative achievements on the part of the American Federation of Labor. Our hearts are made glad when we take into account this fact, that in the different states the State Federations of Labor and their friends supplemented all this through the enactment of state laws, many of them of great benefit to the workers of different states. To those who say that the American Federation of Labor has failed the workers, we offer this and our economic achievements as a complete answer.

I wish to express my deep appreciation and thanks for the splendid, aggressive, militant campaign carried on by the railroad workers of the nation. These splendid men affiliated with the American Federation of Labor pressed on and on until they secured a restoration of the wages taken from them during the depression when it had reached its lowest point. To them we express our appreciation and great credit is due them for the great service they rendered the organized railway workers of the country directly and the other workers of the nation indirectly.

There are those who say that the American Federation of Labor—and I mean our enemies—occupies a rigid static position. That is untrue. The American Federation of Labor has always followed a flexible policy, adjusting itself to the legislative, economic and social changes which have come about in a changing world. Our organization could not serve the workers nor the social order unless it responded to facts and faced bravely and courageously the realities of life. May I refresh your memory in support of this statement which I have just made. It was in 1920 when the American Federation of Labor met in Montreal, Canada, that it faced a very serious problem, the question as to whether the American Federation of Labor would favor Government control and ownership of the railroads of the nation. The record shows that notwithstanding the past attitude of the American Federation of Labor the convention, by an overwhelming majority, expressed itself as favorable to Government ownership and control of the transportation lines of this nation. Events that have occurred in the transportation industry, have thoroughly vindicated that position which we assumed. The Government is now in the transportation business. I am of the opinion that if the transportation lines of the nation were forced to liquidate, the Government, in order to protect its interest, would be compelled now to own the railroads of the nation. That was brought about not because of the application of some political philosophy but simply because the economic facts of the situation brought it about.

We are near now, in my judgment, to Government ownership and operation of railroads. The American Federation of Labor made a declaration on that matter earlier and now the railroads have repeated the declaration they made at that time and are pressing vigorously for the application of that sound financial and economic principle.

Again the American Federation met the changing economic and social conditions that had developed when it solemnly declared in favor of the amendment of legislation providing for unemployment insurance, old age pensions and health insurance and the protection of children. It took advance position on that great question, it stood out on the frontiers of leadership of this social justice program. I am referring to this matter in order to prove to those who are skeptical that the American Federation pursues a flexible policy. Furthermore I feel justified in announcing that the American Federation of Labor will adjust itself to any other social change that seems necessary, but it will not be stampeded into taking a position until it has thought the whole problem through.

There are some in our ranks who believe that the American Federation of Labor should declare in favor of independent political action, that we ought to favor the adoption of an independent political labor party. Well, my friends, the American Federation of Labor, will in my judgment declare itself in favor of an independent political action in the formation of an independent political party when the crystalized opinion of the workers indicates that they believe their interest can be better served through such action rather than through the pursuit of a nonpartisan political policy, but when that matter is decided it will be decided because a majority opinion of the workers believe that the time has come to take such action. The American Federation of Labor will not be coerced into taking that action. It will not take that action because some order comes from some gathering in a foreign country directing the workers of the nation to form an independent labor party.

We face all these issues bravely. There is no attempt to evade them. We want to do that very thing that will best promote the social, economic and industrial interests of the workers and our great movement will take advanced positions from time to time as we feel the circumstances and the realities of a situation and the facts indisputably warrant. But no Government in a foreign land, no camouflaged organization meeting on foreign soil can tell the American Federation of Labor what it should or should not do.

I have covered these matters this morning because it seems to me quite appropriate that I should do so. The world is waiting for the pronouncement of this great organization regarding policies and plans for the future, and we shall speak in this convention in tones and in language which can and will be fairly and distinctly understood. When these pronouncements are made they will represent the preponderance of opinion in this convention, and representing as it will the opinion of the workers, the world will know that the workers have expressed themselves upon every social and economic problem affecting the interests of our great country.

At this moment we are disturbed by the war drums in Europe, they are sounding now and our hearts are made sad because we hoped and believed that when the great World War had ended we had truly made America and the world safe for democracy. We cannot unerstand it. We believe that the action must be inspired by selfishness. It is very significant indeed that when dictators are enthroned, when they are established in any nation they soon tire of a consideration of domestic problems and seek new worlds to conquer. The people in democratic countries abhor war and it is that democratic sentiment that steadies the leaders of a nation. But behold the development of war manifestations and war equipment in the nations where people are ruled by dictators.

Naturally labor is concerned in this terrible threat to the world's peace. We are concerned about it, but I know I but give expression to the hearts and minds and judgment of the working men and women of the nation when I say that labor—labor as represented through the American Federation of Labor—will say to our own Government, "Under no circumstances whatever must we be drawn into this European war." We have not forgotten the tragic lesson learned in the World War and the disappointments that have come as a result of the determination of that great conflict. They are still within our hearts and our minds. We shall urge our Government to exercise its good influence, its good offices, to mediate, to extend a helping hand, to do all that lies within its power to promote a settlement of the conflict and to promote peace. But when our Government has discharged its duty in that respect we feel that it has served fully and completely in the discharge of its obligations.

I am thinking as you are thinking, about our fellow trade unionists and their wives and families in that great democratic country of Great Britain. We read with great interest the declaration of the British Trades Union Congress

regarding the attitude of the workers there toward this impending conflict. I felt that if I had been in Great Britain attending the British Trades Union Congress I would have joined my voice with the workers there in the action that was taken because instinctively the workers in Great Britain turn to the only instrumentality available for the promotion of peace, and their action is the action of men who are endeavoring so far as it lies within their power to minimize the conflict, to contine it, and to bring economic pressure through economic sanctions upon those who will not listen to reason but who are determined to plunge the world into a horrible war. I am of the opinion that our workers there took the only action they could haev taken, living so close as they do and associated so directly as they are with the European situation.

As I look into your earnest faces this morning I am inspired to say that it is your purpose and your determination to face every problem courageously and fearlessly as it may be presented to this delegation for solution. There is nothing in the expression on your faces which indicates any disposition to evade issues. All of them will be presented here, and I am confident that, notwithstanding divisions which may occur upon administration and organization policies, ultimately and finally we will reach a right and just solution. But above and beyond all our purpose here is to shape a constructive policy.

I am thinking as you are thinking about the millions of workers back in the communities from which you come. They stand as a shadow over the deliberations of this great congress of labor and in the consideration of all questions we must subordinate our personal opinions and our personal wishes in the interests of the common good. These workers are not so much concerned in academic and abstract questions as they are in the real problems of life. They are yearning and hoping and praying and fighting for the realization of higher standards of living, a more equitable distribution of the wealth which labor creates, and the enjoyment of the political and social rights to which they are entitled and we shall fail in our purpose if we in this great congress assembled here for the next two weeks do not make the contribution and make toward the realization of their hopes and lofty ambitions.

To those who are our enemies we serve notice that our organization will militantly carry on. We shall press for the acceptance of our social and economic and legislative programs. We will mobilize so far as we can every ounce of the economic and political strength of the nation in support of our program. We accept the challenge of our enemy, from wherever it may come. We ask no quarter. Forward and onward we will go toward a realization of our hopes and our ambitions.

After this address was given, President Green declared the Convention open for the transaction of such business as might properly come before it. The fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and their wives were then presented.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed that they had examined the credentials of 510 delegates, representing 93 International and National Unions, 3 Departments, 33 State Branches, 87 Central Bodies, 122 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions and 4 Fraternal Delegates, and recommended that they be seated.

All of your delegates were appointed to act on Committees of the Convention.

The Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt being unable to attend the Convention sent the following radiogram message from the U. S. S. Houston:

Washington, D. C.,
October 6, 1935.

William Green, President,
American Federation of Labor,
Atlantic City, N. J.

I regret exceedingly that circumstances will prevent me from attending the Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor which will meet at Atlantic City tomorrow. I request that you express my regret to the convention and that you will convey to them my hope and confidence that your meeting will be successful and rich in accomplishment.

The report of the Executive Council to the Convention was printed and formed a bound volume of 150 pages. It touched on all subjects and problems affecting the trade union movement that had been referred to this body by the last convention and from other sources during the term just ending. This report was rtferred to the proper Committees of the Convention for consideration and action after a synopsis of the same was read to the Convention by Vice President Duffy.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. dealt at some length with the controversy existing between the two Building Trades Departments and at the conclusion of their report made the following comment and recommendations to the Convention:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor recognizes the action taken at the Building Trades Convention held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor on August 1-2, 1935, as legal and binding and as the official action of the legally constituted and officially recognized Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. The officers elected at this convention are recognized as the offical representatives of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council is fully aware of the fact that continued division among building trades organizations will operate to the great disadvantage of building trades mechanics and will cause the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor grave concern. For this reason it is the opinion of the Executive Council that diligent, continuous efforts should be put forth to compose the differences, to promote a settlement, and to unite all building rades organizations into a strong, solid, Building Trades Department. It is the purpose of the Executive Council to mediate, to confer with representatives of the divided building trades organizations, to recommend a basis of settlement when opportunity presents itself, and to appeal to all interested and all concerned to settle their differences, to come together, and to re-establish a unified Building Trades Department.

The executive Council deems it advisable to emphasize and restate for approval by the convention of the American Federation of Labor the relationship of departments to the American Federation of Labor and the fundamental principles which must without evasion or modification be observed and respected by the officers and members of all departments of the American Federation of Labor.

1. The Building Trades Department, as well as all other departments created by the American Federation of Labor, is subject to decisions and control of the Executive Council and conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

2. While no organization eligible to affiliation with departments of the American Federation of Labor may be compelled to accept membership, the officers and members of departments are required to admit organizations in affiliation with the departments who are eligible to membership, providing said organization seeks affiliation and complies with the laws and constitution of the departments relating to affiliation.

3. No organization or organizations having become affiliated with a department during the interim between department conventions and which have conformed to the constitution of the departments relating to the payment of initiation fee, per capita tax, and time requirements set up in the laws and constitution of the department, shall be denied representation in departmental conventions; provided, however, that the right of an organization to be represented in a convention may be challenged by the officers of a department or an organization affiliated with it because of infraction of rules, violation of the laws and constitution of a department and the American Federation of Labor. When such challenge is made charges must be filed and a hearing promptly held by the department. The decision of the department must be rendered promptly but said decision is subject to appeal to the Executive Council and a convention of the American Federation of Labor whose decision shall be final and binding.

In compliance with this attitude taken by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. credentials were sent to the Building Trades Department, represented by J. W. Williams, and credentials were denied to the Department represented by M. J. McDonough. All of the building trades organizations represented by M. J. McDonough through their delegates, appeared before the Credentials Committee of the Convention, and protested the seating of Mr. J. W. Williams as representing the Building Trades Department. Notwithstanding the protests that were made by our side, the Com-

mittee on Credentials reported favorably to the Convention upon the question of seating J. W. Williams as a delegate from the Building Trades Department, and recommended that he be seated. This recommendation of the Committee on Credentials was amended to the effect that action upon he Report of the Committee on Credentials be deferred, pending the submitting of the report of the Executive Council upon this question to the Convention. The amendment was adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes of the Convention and the Credential Committee's report to seat brother J. W. Williams at that time was defeated, the vote being 18,100 to a vote of 10,603. By this action of the Convention, a seat was refused to J. W. Williams until after the Report of the Committee on Executive Council's Report would be made to the Convention. After this action had been taken by the Convention, President Green appointed Mr. Geo. M. Harrison, President of the Railway Clerks' International Union to act as a Conciliator between both groups of Building Trades Department members, and as a result of brother Harrison's efforts, an aggreement was reached by both Building Trades organizations and submitted to the Committee on Executive Council's Report which Committee reported to the Convention as follows:

Vice-President Wharton: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: The Committee on Executive Council's Report is prepared to submit to you at this time the report just referred to in the President's brief reference a moment ago. This report represents a unanimous agreement between the interested organizations in the Building Trades Department. Secretary Fremming will read the report.

Delegate Fremming, Secretary of the Committee, reported as follows:

That part of the report of the Executive Council entitled "Building Trades Department," found on page 233, has been the subject of much discussion. Your committee is most happy to submit to the convention the full text of an agreement entered into by the several building trades organizations. The agreement is as follows:

1. A committee of six Building Trades representatives selected by the respective parties of equal representation shall be empowered with the authority to undertake to adjust all pending difficulties. This committee shall reach its decisions by a majority vote and in the event the committee is unable to agree they shall select by a majority vote the seventh or disinterested person, who shall be added to the committee and the disputed question again taken up for decision by a majority vote of this enlarged committee. Provided, however, that the constitution of the Building Trades Department as of September 1, 1934, shall remain unchanged, but this committee is authorized to make recommendations for changes in the constitution to the Convention of the Building Trades Department. The findings of the committee shall be final and binding. In the event the partisan members of this committee are unable to agree upon the seventh or disinterested person within five days after they undertake the selection of said disinterested person, then each party shall submit the names of candidates for appointment as the disinterested person to George M. Harrison until such time that both parties submit the name of the same individual, whereupon said George M. Harrison shall name said individual as the impartial or seventh member of the committee.

2. The committee provided for in paragraph 1 shall meet within twenty-four hours after the acceptance of this agreement by all parties at interest for the purpose of fixing the time, date and place for the committee to meet and undertake its work, which date shall be as early as possible but in no event later than thirty days from the date of this agreement.

3. Neither Building Trades group, parties to this agreement, shall be recognized by the American Federation of Labor as the Building Trades Department on or after the effective date of this agreement until the committee provided for in paragraph 1 concludes its work and a convention of the Department has been held. After the conclusion of the convention, the officers of the Department shall notify the President of the American Federation of Labor of the actions of the convention, at which time the unified Building Trades organization shall again carry on their work through the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. All other matters shall remain in status quo ante as of September 1, 1934, until the pending controversy is determined by the committee provided for in paragraph 1.

4. When questions in controversy have been disposed of all actions pending in the court shall be withdrawn.

5. When the committee concludes its work, it will call a Convention of the Building Trades Department at such time and place as may be fixed by the committee for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee and such other business as may properly come before the Convention. The following organizations shall be entitled to participate in said convention.

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers.

Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

International Union of Elevator Constructors.

International Union of Operating Engineers.

Granite Cutters' International Association.

International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Workers' Helpers.

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

Brotherhood of Painters Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers.

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

6. In the event there is any dispute over the interpretation or application of the terms of this agreement it shall be referred to George M. Harrison for decision.

7. This matter to be submitted to the American Federation of Labor Convention now in session in Atlantic City, N. J., as a disposition of the Building Trades Department controversy.

U. B. C. & J. of A. Wm. L. Lutcheson	Jos. A. Mullaney
B. M. & P. I. U. of A. Harry C. Bates	M. W. Mitchell
I. B. E. W. D. W. Tracy	Wm. J. McSorley , Lathers Int. Union
Teamsters Daniel J. Tobin	Frank Feeney, Pres. of In. E. C.
I. U. of O. Engs. F. A. Fitzgerald	L. P. Lindelof
I. H. C. B. & C. L. U., of A. Jos. V. Moreschi	John J. Hynes
Int. Ass'n Marble Pol., etc. William McCarthy	Samuel Squibb, by M. J. McDonough
	John Coefield
	M. J. Colleran, O. P. & C. F. I. A.
	J. A. Franklin, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders & Helpers of America.

Your committee recommends concurrence in the agreement.

Much credit is due Vice-President George M. Harrison, acting as the representative of President Green, for his splendid work in mediating this highly controversial problem. This adjustment further amplified the ability and willingness to settle problems within the Federation.

President Green: It is moved and seconded that the report of the committee and the agreement read be approved by the officers and delegates.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried by unanimous rising vote.

The report of Secretary Morrison showed the receipts

from all sources during the fiscal year amounted to $1,598,-181.67 and the expenses for the same period were $975,-227.14, leaving a balance on hand in the treasury of the American Federation of Labor as of August 31, 1935, of $622,954.53. Secretary Morrison's report also showed that there were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at that time: 4 Departments, 109 National and International Unions, 1,364 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, 49 State Federations, 730 City Central Bodies, 522 Local Department Councils and 31,291 Local Unions, with a total paid-up membership of 3,153,913, which shows an increase in paid membership, as of August 31, 1935 over the average paid of the affiliated local unions last year, of 545,902.

The reports of the Treasurer (pro tem) and the Trustees coincided with Secretary Morrison's report in evey detail.

There were many interesting addresses delivered by prominent persons from all walks of life, which talks were bothi interesting and educational. As some of these are quite lengthy and lack of space will not allow their being included in this report, we refer you to the printed copy of the entire Proceedings of the Convention.

There were 285 resolutions presented to the Convention. In fact, the number of resolutions presented this year so far surpasses those in number presented the preceding year, that the time allotted to deal with them was found by the Committee on Resolutions to he Fifty-fith Convention to be inadequate, and in order to facilitate the business of the convention without impairment of free and full discussion, and because of the rapidly increasing volume of business each convention is required to transact, this Committee recommended to the Convention that the Executive Council be requested to give serious study to the problem of presenting to the next Convention some plan or procedure or method by which the problem referred to may be satisfactorily dealt with.

The following is a summary of the more vital subjects presented to the Convention and the declaration of the American Federation of Labor on these matters:

Advertisements—The convention adopted a resolution declaring that "the American Federationist is hereby prohibited from the acceptance of advertisements or paid printing of any character from concerns which do not generally recognize and practice collective bargaining with legitimate organizations of labor." The AFL Executive Council was directed to execute this policy.

Investigation—The convention instructed the President and the Executive Council of the AFL to make a thorough investigation of the "charges publicly made" that the **American Federation of Teachers** is controlled by those "openly hostile to the principles of the American Federation of Labor," with the proviso that at the conclusion of the investigation the President and Executive Council "are authorized and directed to take such action as the facts may warrant and to notify all state federations of labor and central labor unions of such facts and their action thereon." The resolution on which this action of the convention was based declared that local unions of the Teachers Federation "claiming to represent more than 60 per cent of the membership" withdrew from the 1935 convention of the Federation with the public statement that the convention had been packed with a group, "not eligible under their constitution for membership," many of whom "are openly hostile to and opposed to the principles of the American Federation of Labor."

Labor Relations Act Opinion Condemned—The convention condemned as unethical the tactics and methods used by the lawyers committee of the American Liberty League in issuing an opinion that the National Labor Relations Act is unconstitutional. The convention declared that although the committee professed to give a disinterested legal opinion, the group "consists of corporation lawyers who have repeatedly sought to nullify measures which do not meet with the approval of their clients, and their opinion is therefore the expression of their clients' opposition to the measure and not the unbiased opinion of lawyers interested in a consideration of the actual constitutional validity of the act."

The convention refused to endorse a resolution recommending the passage by the United States Congress of the proposed **"American Youth Act"** sponsored by the American Youth Congress, but instructed the AFL Executive Council "to continue its efforts for the relief and protection of youth" and "to support such legislation as may be effective for this purpose and in accord with the principles of the American Federation of Labor."

State Laws—The convention approved the work of the Executive Council in connection with the enactment of state anti-injunction laws based on the Norris-LaGuardia Act and urged every possible effort to secure this legislation in the 29 states which have not passed the injunction laws.

Federal Apprenticeship Training Committee—In regard to the Federal Apprenticeship Training Committee established by the Secretary of Labor to guide an apprentice training program, consisting of representatives of the Office of Education, the National Recovery Administration, the United States Department of Labor, and organized labor and industry, the convention approved the declaration of the AFL Executive Council that the American Federation of Labor is willing to co-operate with the committee in such a way as will not interfere with the apprenticeship rules and regulations already established by the national and international unions. The convention recommended that close co-operation and vigilance be exercised with the Apprenticeship Training Committee's work and that labor organizations exercise great care with regard to state and local committees and projects.

Government Ownership—The convention nonconcurred with a resolution favoring "government ownership of our **banking institutions** so the people may have a safe place to deposit their money and be able to get loans at a reasonable rate of interest for purchase of homes and other legitimate needs."

Stabilization Law — The convention congratulated the United Mine Workers of America for the enactment of the Guffey-Snyder Stabilization Law for the bituminous coal industry. The bill provides for the establishment of fair trade and labor practices and a method for adjusting hours and wages.

The convention approved the activities of the AFL Executive Council to secure the passage by Congress of the **thirty-hour week bill** sponsored by Senator Hugo L. Black, of Alabama, and Representative William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, and instructed the Council to continue its efforts to secure the enactment of the measure.

Employment of Relief Workers—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council a resolution charging that emergency relief workers are employed with the regular craftsmen of the Bremerton Navy Yard at Bremerton, Wash., at wages much below the regular scale for permanent employes, with instructions to investigate the charges and consult with the crafts concerned relative to remedying the situation.

The convention urged the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor to promote as far as possible the **buying of American goods** and to look for the union label on them. The convention declared that goods made in foreign countries are produced by workers whose living standards are lower than in the United States and emphasized the point that if these articles were made in America large numbers of the unemployed would be re-employed, thus eliminating suffering and raising the American standard of living.

Education Committees—In order to have the voice of the workers expressed in meeting educational problems the convention recommended that every **central labor union** appoint a committee on education composed of trade unionists interested and active in this field, and secure labor representation on local boards of education and on the board of directors of the Public Library. The convention also recommended that reports on problems and work and current information relative to local educational problems be cleared through the offices of the American Federation of Labor.

Jurisdiction Disputes—In regard to a resolution providing that "no central body shall engage in any jurisdiction dispute between local, national or international unions, without being so instructed by the president of the American Federation of Labor," the convention held that the subject was already covered by Article 11, Section V of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor which precludes the delegation to any subordinate branch of the Federation executive power over subordinate unions of any affiliate, international or national union.

Trade Union Publicity—Among methods for presenting the purposes and objectives of organized labor to the general public the convention recommended that central labor councils should conduct public discussion periods as part

of their regular sessions, encourage union label exhibitions, develop training institutions and colleges for labor leadership and co-operate with the Workers Education Bureau in promoting an adequate program of workers education.

Election of Favorable Legislatures—The convention instructed the AFL Executive Council to make ratification of the **child labor** amendment one of the major issues of the Federation and to request central bodies and state federations of labor in states that have not already adopted the amendment to mobilize all their energy in campaigns favoring the amendment. To forward this movement the convention declared that all candidates for state legislatures in states which have not yet acted favorably on the amendment be asked to commit themselves for or against it, that those who favor it should have labor's active support and those who oppose it should be defeated. The convention urged that thee position of the candidates be published in the local papers in their respective communities and that all other possible publicity be given to the position of the candidates so that "trade unionists may be informed who are their friends on the ballot."

Interstate Compacts—The convention expressed its belief that interstate compacts providing uniform and standard conditions of employment and minimum wages for women and minors are being used as a medium for preventing the adoption of the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution and warned state federations of labor to exercise the highest degree of care relative to compacts containing provisions governing child labor.

Educational Qualifications — The convention condemned the practice of limiting to high school and college graduates civil service examinations for "clerical, supervisory and other positions in the general recovery and re-employment activity." It was charged that these limitations "amount to discrimination against those whose circumstances have demanded they labor instead of attending school" and "affects literally millions of American citizens and actually deprives these workers of sympathetic representation in countless circumstances." In order to promote changes in the educational tests complained about the convention instructed the AFL Executive Council to confer with the United States Civil Service Commission and the proper federal and state examining agencies relative to a remedy for the discrimination against persons who do not have certificates of graduation from high schools and colleges regardless of their practical experience and to take any other action found necessary to abolish the injustice resulting from the rigid and exclusive educational tests.

Displacement by Emergency Workers—Acting on information that the maintenance and repair work on United States Government property is being and has been performed by emergency workers, resulting in the displacement of permanent Civil Service employes, the convention emphasized its purpose to continue its efforts to stop this practice.

The convention urged a continuance of **Civilian Conservation Corps camps** and an expansion of their educational service, the responsibility for the development of which the convention declared should be placed in the United States Office of Education. Pointing out that the camps are a notable experiment in adjusting American youth to the machine age, the convention emphasized their voluntary and democratic character and freedom from militarism and approved the policy of placing the administration of the camps in the hands of "responsible and experienced trade union officials."

Observance—The convention stressed the importance of keeping "inviolate the terms and conditions of **agreements** with employers" and declared that "every effort should be put forth to establish in the minds of executives in our industrial society that Organized Labor, under the American Federation of Labor, are responsible agencies, and that an agreement or contract whenever entered into becomes, in fact, an agreement to be lived up to during the duration of its existence."

The convention concurred in the report of the Executive Council regarding the conditions of **colored workers** in the United States and their relation to the labor movement.

In order to combat the propaganda and activities of **Communists** against the organized labor movement the convention amended Section 5, Article IV of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor by inserting the following provision: "No organization officered or controlled by Communists, or any person espousing Communism, or advocating the violent overthrow of our institutions shall be allowed representation or recognition in any central body or state federation of labor."

The convention reaffirmed its declarations against **company unions** and emphasized the necessity of combating them and organizing in bona fide unions those workers who have been forced to join them. The convention pointed out that the American Federation of Labor use its full energies to secure the enactment of the Wagner Labor Relations Bill, which prohibits employers from financing or otherwise supporting unions and confers upon the National Labor Relations Board adequate enforcement authority.

Anti-Union Policy—The convention instructed the officers and Executive Council to render all assistance possible to Technical, Editorial and Office Assistants' Union No. 20055, Washington, N. J., to settle the dispute of the union with Consumers' Research, Inc. In the event of failure to bring about a satisfactory settlement, the officers and Executive Council were directed to urge the American Federation of Labor affiliate unions and central and state bodies "to support the strike of Local 20055 to secure union conditions and union recognition" and to "appeal to all consumer organizations and individual consumers to join with organized labor in protesting the anti-labor policies of **Consumers' Research, Inc.**"

Ashurst-Sumners Act—The convention expressed its gratification at the progress made in the elimination of competition of prison-made goods with those produced by free labor in the passage of the Ashurst-Sumners Act, which prohibits the interstate transportation of prison-made goods into states where the state-use system is in operation. The Act supplements the Hawes-Cooper law, which authorizes a state to prohibit the sale of prison-made goods from another state if the former state's laws provide that its own convict-made goods cannot be sold in the open market. The convention urged renewed efforts to have the Hawes-Cooper Act made the law in the 24 states which have not as yet adopted it.

Automotive Workers Industrial Association—The convention declared its vigorous disapproval of the action of Rev. Charles E. Coughlin in supporting the Automotive Workers' Industrial Association as calculated to destroy the United Automobile Workers of America, declaring that the dual union "divides instead of unites."

The convention rose in a body as a tribute of respect to the late **Senator Bronson Cutting** for his action in the United States Senate in having written into the Unemployment Relief Bill a provision setting aside forty million dollars to keep the public schools open and for his strong championship of human rights in general.

Cheap Substitutes—The convention declared in favor of legislation to protect consumers against cheap substitutes for **dairy products** and to impose on them federal, state and local taxes.

Anti-Union Policy—The long strike of 4,000 men employed by the **Eagle Picher Lead Company** for recognition of the union and better working conditions was referred by the convention to the AFL Executive Council with instructions to inform the United States Government regarding the actions of the company and to endeavor to persuade the government to refuse to purchase "any materials containing in whole or in part" the products of the company. According to information presented to the convention, the strikers, who are members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, walked out when the company refused to deal with the union and remedy grievances.

Federal Aid—Declaring that unless adequate emergency aid is rendered immediately "thousands of schools must be closed" and "millions of children will be denied an opportunity to a free public school **education**" the convention urged direct federal grants to the states to enable them to keep their schools open, loans to educational institutions at low interest rates, refinancing state and municipal commercial paper at reduced interest charges to prevent further curtailment of educational work, and continued appropriations from federal work relief funds for the emergency educational program in workers educational nursery school orums. The convention held these measures are necessary in order to "afford every child an opportunity for adequate schooling" and to keep children out of factories.

The convention recommended that the Permanent Committee on Education of the A. F. of L. be asked to initiate

a study for the purpose of determining organized labor's permanent policy in connection with a "more equitable system of taxation that will in the future sufficiently augment the resources of the states and their political subdivisions so as to enable them to maintain a **school system without federal aid.**"

Importation—The convention instructed the AFL Executive Council to consider the advisability of legislation designed to increase the tariff on "cheap Oriental **eggs.**" The importation of which by Swift & Company and other companies was alleged to be undermining the farmers' co-operative movement and the living standards of workers.

Prevailing Wage Rates—The convention approved the policy pursued by the Executive Council in attempting to have inserted in the Act a provision that the prevailing rate of wages and the thirty-hour week should apply to all relief work.

Organization—A resolution calling for the inauguration of a campaign to organize workers in the **enamelware industry** and the selection of a competent organizer to supervise the campaign was referred to the AFL Executive Council and President Green for "immediate investigation and all possible aid." The convention was informed that workers in the enamelware industry, including numerous fabricated metal plants, are poorly organized and as a rule are paid low wages.

The convention reaffirmed its former condemnations of the theory and practice of **Fascism.** Its declaration on this subject said that Fascist control of government has been secured "by bluff and bludgeon, by threats, torture and terror, by a system of glorified and gory gangsterism, which are the methods of every brand of dictatorship," and that their accession to power has resulted in the destruction of all political and civil rights and the reversal of civilization's normal processes.

Co-operation with American Federation of Labor—The convention declared that although in the administration of workers education established by the division of **emergency education of the Federal Emergency Relief Program** there had occasionally "been a gesture of co-operation with the American Federation of Labor, it has not been a permanent part of procedure," with the result that supervisors have been appointed with little or no consultation with the officials of state federations of labor" and "have functioned with even less active collaboration." To remedy this the convention adopted the recommendation of the AFL Executive Council imposing upon the president of every state federation of labor the responsibility "for seeing that there is a state director of workers education and that a person who understands the problems of labor is designated for this work."

Administration—The convention nonconcurred in a resolution to amend the constitution of the American Federation of Labor by providing that in sections where the Federation does not maintain a headquarters and a general organizer in charge but has a central labor union charter the administration of a **federal labor union** in such vicinity shall be under the control of a joint committee representing the city central body and the federal labor union.

Jurisdiction—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council a resolution favoring federal labor unions "in so far as such organization does not conflict with the jurisdictional rights of any union now in existence," and declaring that "wherever federal labor unions exist their membership shall remain under the jurisdiction of said federal labor unions."

Monthly Dues—The convention nonconcurred in a resolution authorizing federal labor unions to fix the amount of monthly dues within each local union, with the proviso that the dues shall include 35 cents per capita tax to be paid to the American Federation of Labor, 5 cents for distress cases, plus a reasonable amount to carry on the business of the local union.

Per Capita Tax—The convention nonconcurred with resolutions asking the A. F. of L. to consider the advisability of lowering the per capita tax of federal locals to 25 cents.

Unemployment Stamps—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council a resolution requiring the "setup of a system of unemployment stamps for federal labor unions so that the members of these local unions directly affiliated with American Federation of Labor will be adequately protected against loss of membership because of unemployment."

The convention amended the constitution of the American Federation of Labor by creating a **Finance Committee** composed of three members of the Executive Council, of which the President shall be one. The committee, with the Secretary-Treasurer, is clothed with authority to invest the surplus funds of the Federation in sound securities or deposit them in a bank or banks in interest-bearing certificates of deposit.

Organization—The convention directed the AFL Executive Council to investigate the possibility of thoroughly organizing **flour and cereal mill workers** and urged that state federations of labor render united assistance in organizing the workers in this field.

In view of the admitted fact that American cement plants are operating at far below their capacities and large numbers of cement workers are unemployed, the convention protested strongly against the use of government funds "for the purchase of foreign cement or any other product that can be produced in our own country by our own labor."

The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council a resolution recommending that a conference of the representatives of all international and national unions, local trade and labor unions whose members are employed in the **production and distribution of food** be convened for the purpose of establishing a food industry employes department in the American Federation of Labor.

Working Conditions—The convention instructed the AFL officers and Executive Council to request a Congressional investigation of the wages and work conditions on the federal dam project at **Fort Peck, Montana,** as well as "the unjust practices of contractors with relations to their employes, laxity, if any, with reference to safety for employes, the housing and sanitary conditions in connection with the project," and to use all possible efforts to organize the workers on the project into unions so that their wages may be "adjusted to the American standard of living." The resolution declared that contractors on the project hire "semi-skilled workers at semi-skilled workers wages to do the work of skilled workers," and that mechanics whose scale rate is $1.20 an hour have been discharged with re-employment offered as helpers at 80 cents an hour.

Overtime Pay—The convention referred to the Gas Distribution Workers' Union a resolution declaring that **gas industry employes** shall be paid time and one-half for all hours worked over eight per day or forty per week and that compensatory time for excess hours shall be abolished. The resolution said the tendency of employers in the industry to pay a bonus for overtime deprives the employes of time and one-half.

The convention nonconcurred with a resolution making it mandatory for the American Federation of Labor to approve **"general industrial strikes"** and "use every means in carrying them to a successful conclusion, including a call to all of organized labor if necessary."

Labor Provisions—The convention endorsed the Walsh Bill, which provides that all persons who sell to the government or enter into any contractural relations with it shall conform to conditions contained in the specifications, the purpose of the measure being to maintain **fair labor standards** in connection with purchases, loans or grants **where federal funds are involved** directly or indirectly. bill, the convention said, "seeks to confirm in legislation the principle that the first charge on any industry is the performance of its duty to society by paying adequate wages and maintaining decent working conditions."

Prevailing Wage Rate—The convention condemned the practice of the Federal Government of awarding contracts for "manufacture, construction or service without any provision or requirement as to the wages to be paid to the employes engaged on this work," which were alleged to be far below a decent living standard and instructed the Executive Council to endeavor to secure the enactment of legislation "making it mandatory that such employes receive the prevailing rates of wages prescribed by the various trade unions in the various industries, and that the contractor be required to submit wage scales and hours of labor on all contracts."

Bonding—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council a resolution asking for the enactment of legislation authorizing the **Federal Government** to bond its own **employes.** The resolution pointed out that the present law requires employes to secure bonds from private bonding companies at excessive premiums.

Cost-of-Living Wages—The convention approved the position taken by the AFL Executive Council that any effort

to enact legislation which provides that the wages of government employes shall be based on the cost of living should be opposed in every way.

Court of Appeals—The convention reaffirmed its opposition to the present system whereby government officials "act as judge, jury and accuser" in cases involving dismissal of government employes or reduction in salary, and supported continued effort to secure the enactment of a law providing a Government Employes Court of Appeals.

Employment Standards—The convention reaffirmed its established policy of supporting standards of employment in public service "in accord with those prevailing in private industry or those sought by the organized labor movement" and instructed the AFL Executive Council to continue its co-operation with the affiliated organizations of government employes in securing the enactment of laws to improve working conditions in government employment.

Enforcement of 50 Per Cent Provision—The convention adopted a resolution opposing any reduction in the proportion of **naval construction and war munitions** now being performed at navy yards and arsenals and strongly urged "the operation of these government plants to their fullest capacity" before any of this work is awarded to private concerns. The resolution pointed out that federal laws now in effect require 50 per cent of naval construction and war munitions shall be performed at navy yards and arsenals, but that organized business is continually seeking the enactment of laws and departmental action designed to reduce this proportion and transfer more of the work to private concerns.

The convention urged the enactment of **"socially constructed health insurance** legislation through Congress and the individual states." The resolution which brought this action pointed out that workers in the United States during times of illness are not only confronted with loss of wages, but are forced to pay "exorbitant medical and hospital bills," which frequently force them into debt and poverty, and declared that although "health insurance has been in successful operation in all industrial nations for more than a generation" it is ignored in the Social Security Act passed by the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress.

Hours and Wages on Relief Work—The convention expressed its appreciation of the fair attitude of Harry L Hopkins for the exercise of the power vested in him as Work Progress Administrator to liberalize and rationalize the regulations governing employment on relief work in the field of protecting wages and working hours and for his desire to deal fairly with organized labor.

Petition Rule—The convention condemned the action of the **House of Representatives** of the Seventy-fourth Congress in amending the rule requiring 145 names on a petition to withdraw a bill from a committee by increasing the required number of names to 218. The object of the original rule was to prevent measures from being held up by committee chairmen. The convention instructed the AFL Executive Council to endeavor "to liberalize this rule by restoration of at least its former provisions."

The convention declared that a "long-term **public housing** policy must be adopted in order to guarantee a minimum standard of decency in housing for all families," and defined "housing" as meaning "not merely dwellings but planned neighborhoods, including adequate educational and recreational facilities and suitable meeting halls for community and social life," with the proviso "that all public-aided housing must be built by labor working at union rates and under union conditions." To implement this policy the convention urged the establishment of properly financed federal, state and local housing authorities with bona fide labor and consumer representation. The convention also urged that local labor housing committees be set up "to represent, protect and promote the interests of labor and consumers in the location, design, construction and management of public housing projects," and authorized the appointment by the American Federation of Labor of a "committee to aid, direct and collaborate with the Labor Housing Conference or other suitable agency in providing information, promoting legislation, developing projects, and protecting the interests of labor and consumers in the housing movement."

Hours and Wages on Emergency Public Works—The convention expressed its appreciation of the fair attitude of Harold L. Ickes in the exercise of his power as Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works to secure liberal and rational regulations governing employment therewith, especially for the position he has taken relative to the prevailing wage and for his desire to deal justly with organized labor.

Kerr Bill—The convention upheld the opposition of representatives of the American Federation of Labor to the enactment of the Kerr Immigration Bill, which, although it has been characterized as a "deportation bill," was, in the opinion of the AFL Executive Council, "designed to liberalize the deportation sections of existing immigration statutes." The convention held that the Council's opposition to the measure was in accordance with a policy of the American Federation of Labor regarding the necessity of strengthening immigration restriction legislation rather than modifying it or weakening existing statutes.

Legislation—The convention adopted a declaration favoring "legislation which will enable the Government of the United States to protect labor standards and extend protection to the American workers against unscrupulous employers," urged legislation to provide for the "adoption of **codes** for each industry containing provisions relating to maximum hours and minimum wage rates," and directed the AFL Executive Council to "initiate an immediate campaign for the introduction and passage of the necessary legislation" to accomplish these objects. The proposed law, the convention said, "shall provide that the promulgation and administration of the codes shall be entrusted to boards consisting of equal representation of labor and industry, under the supervision of the government, and that said boards shall be provided with power to impose codes on any industry which fails to accept a code with labor provisions acceptable to such board, and with power to enforce all codes approved or imposed by said boards."

The convention defeated by a vote of 18,024 to 10,933 a report declaring that in industries where the work performed by the majority of the workers is of such a nature that it might fall within the jurisdictional claim of more than one craft union or no established craft union, **"industrial organization** is the only form that will be acceptable to the workers or adequately meet their needs" and directing the AFL Executive Council to issue "unrestricted charters to organizations formed in accordance with the policy herein enunciated." In place of this proposal the convention reaffirmed the action of the 1934 convention, which declared that in organizing "mass production employes" it is "our duty to formulate policies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines and afford them every opportunity for development and accession of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction." The 1924 declaration added: "Experience has shown that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry is such that the lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable."

Clearing House—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council with approval a resolution directing the Council "to establish a clearing house on state legislative information for the purpose of analyzing legislation affecting labor pending in each state and distribute in summary form the material at stated intervals to the officers of state federations of labor during the legislative session in each state, together with a list of groups which co-operate with labor and a list of groups opposing labor.

The convention condemned **"injunctions** aimed against labor organizations as a most dangerous and treacherous weapon in the hands of the employers and as a shameful violation of the elementary rights of labor" and demanded that "labor injunctions be abolished and courts prohibited from issuing injunctions in labor cases." The AFL Executive Council was instructed to continue efforts to end the "issuance of repressive and tyrannical injunctions, often invading the guarantees of the Constitution itself" and prostituting the judiciary to "an agency for the enemies of collective bargaining, and by thus subjecting certain members of the judiciary to distrust and contempt, tend to weaken respect for government."

The convention approved the action of the United States Government in joining the **International Labor Organization**, and said "for labor it is the fulfillment of the dream first projected by the great founder of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers," adding: "We shall honor his memory by giving this institution our wholehearted co-operation. We shall do more—we shall build ever stronger the forces of international labor by joining hands with those

forces in seeking to advance peace through the promotion of social justice."

Reaffiliation—The convention recommended that the President of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to initiate discussions with the officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions with respect to the affiliation of the Federation with that organization and that the AFL Executive Council be given power to act upon such reaffiliation if the discussions initiated by President Green proved to disclose a basis of effective co-operation.

The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council a resolution condemning "the present practice of charging excessive rates of interest" by bankers as "unfair and un-American" and "largely responsible for present lack of employment" and urging the enactment of federal legislatiou "to control the profit in money to a maximum of 60 per cent above the base price paid the depositor." The resolution stated that "banks are paying an average of less than 2 per cent for money and selling it at a gross profit of more than 200 per cent as against a normal profit of from 50 per cent to 60 per cent prior to March, 1933.

The convention adopted a resolution "in favor of legislation which will declare any and all manufacturing of products, which are intended to be and/or are transported from one state to another, as **interstate commerce**" and directed the AFL Executive Council "to initiate an immediate campaign for the introduction and passage of the necessary legislation to carry the resolution into effect."

Menace to Child Labor Amendment—The convention regarded the child labor provisions of interstate compacts providing uniform standard conditions of employment and minimum wages for women and minors as a medium opposed to the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution and warned state federations of labor to exercise the highest degree of care in approving compacts containing provisions governing the labor of children.

Italian Government Condemned—Declaring that the attack of the Italian Government on Ethiopia is in violation of the Kellogg Pact and the decisions of the League of Nations, the convention expressed its "concurrence with the action of the League of Nations in declaring Italy an outlaw nation which all civilied countries should refuse to assist commercially, financially or in any other manner," and approved the policy outlined by President Roosevelt relative to Italy's acts of aggression against Ethiopia, as well as the neutrality law recently enacted by Congress.

Brewery Workers vs. Teamsters—The convention recommended that the AFL Executive Council call a conference of the international organizations involved in this controversy and endeavor to adjust it. Previous conventions declared that jurisdiction of teamsters and chauffeurs in the brewery industry properly comes under the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

Coopers vs. Carpenters—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council for investigation and adjustment the jurisdictional controversy between the Coopers' International Union of North America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Representatives of the Coopers' Union charged that the carpenters had taken into their organization certain men and women "engaged in coopering" and asked the convention to order them turned back to the Coopers' Union.

Flint Glass Workers vs. Glass Bottle Blowers—With respect to the controversy between the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada relative to jurisdiction over the workers employed in the Neon glass sign industry, the convention recommended that a conference between the two organizations be held within ninety days for the purpose of adjusting the matter.

Laundry Workers vs. Cleaners and Dyers—The convention approved the action of the AFL Executive Council in not extending the jurisdiction of the Laundry Workers' International Union to cleaners and dyers employed outside of laundries.

Loggers, Lumbermen and Saw Mill Workers—The convention approved the action of the Executive Council in transferring local unions of loggers, lumbermen and saw mill workers to the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Masters, Mates and Pilots vs. Seamen—The convention directed the President of the American Federation of Labor to call a conference of the interested parties within ninety days after the adjournment of the convention to compose existing differences between the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America and the International Seamen's Union of America.

Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers vs. Federal Labor Union—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council a resolution charging that men properly coming under the jurisdiction of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers are included in the membership of some federal labor unions, with the request that such men be turned over to the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers vs. Metal Trades Department—The convention approved the decision of the AFL Executive Council that the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor did not encroach upon the jurisdiction of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in an agreement which the Department negotiated with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in 1934 covering hours, wages and conditions of employment of members of unions affiliated with the Department.

Printing Trades vs. Lithographers—The convention authorized and directed the President of the American Federation of Labor to bring all parties directly concerned in the jurisdictional controversy between the Printing Trades and the International Lithographers' Protection and Beneficial Association into an early conference to adjust this dispute, with the proviso that if the adjustment is not made within six months after the adjournment of the 1935 convention of the Federation that the Executive Council is authorized to suspend the charter of the Lithographers' Association "until the previous decisions of the American Federation of Labor are observed, or to take such other and further action as will seem to the Executive Council best suited to bring about the desired result."

United Automobile Workers—The convention defeated the proposal "that complete jurisdiction be given the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, over all employes in or around the plants engaged in the manufacture of automotive parts or the assembly of such into the complete automobile," and nonconcurred with a resolution providing that all workers in the automobile industry be eligible for membership in the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America.

Legislation—The convention urged the enactment of legislation to protect employes of contractors on government work rfom the **"kick-back" racket**, by means of which employes are compelled to return to the contractor a portion of their wages as the price of the job, and from being discharged or refused further employment for protesting against the "kick-back" racket or other abuses.

Anti-Union Policy—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council the long controversy of members of Federal Labor Union No. 18545 employed by the **Kohler Manufacturing Company, of Kohler, Wic.**, with instructions to use all its efforts "to bring about the recognition of the bona fide national and international organizations and the American Federation of Labor, representing employes employed by the Kohler Manufacturing Company," and to consider the advisability of nation-wide publicity of the controversy "by informing all units of the labor movement of the facts regarding it at the earliest opportunity.

Anti-Union Policy—The convention condemned the policy opposed to organized labor applied by the **S. S. Kresge Company**, operators of a chain of five and ten-cent stores, to the Mt. Clemens Pottery Company of Mt. Clemens, Mich., which the Kresge Company owns, and referred the dispute of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters with the company to the officers and Executive Council of the A. F. of L. with instructions to assist the Brotherhood in reaching a satisfactory settlement of the controversy and to notify all state, federal and central labor bodies of the convention's action.

Financial Aid—The convention urged that "all possible moral and financial support" be given to the Labor Chest for the Liberation of Workers of Europe, which was established by the 1934 AFL convention.

In regard to the forthcoming regional **labor conference in Santiago, Chile**, called by the International Labor Office, the convention expressed the hope that it would render a real service to the workers and declared that it conflicts in no way with the activities of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

The convention refused to endorse the principle of a **Labor**

party, and reaffirmed its approval of the non-partisan political policy which has been applied successfully by the American Federation of Labor for many years and has been supported by frequent convention declarations. The convention approved the report of the AFL Executive Council on this subject which declared that labor and all its friends in the 1936 elections must "support candidates for office who are friendly and sympathetic toward its legislative aims and purposes and defeat those who are against it."

Congressional Investigation—The convention instructed the AFL Executive Council to urge a special Congressional investigation of the anti-labor activities of private detective agencies, frequently called **"labor spies,"** with the view of Federal legislation concerning these organizations.

Investigation—The convention referred to the Executive Council a resolution demanding a thorough investigation of the relation of municipal police, private police, private detectives, state police and constabularies, and the militia to trade union organization during any labor dispute. The resolution declared that militia has frequently been wrongly used to attack citizens, depriving many of them of their civil rights, and that "vigilantes and similar illegal bodies have usurped the power of the proper **law enforcement agencies.**"

The convention declared it agreed with the purposes sought in a resolution designed to create a **Legal Defense Department** in the American Federation of Labor and referred the subject to the AFL Executive Council for further consideration.

Anti-Union Policy—The convention recommended that the AFL officers and Executve Council take up with the National Labor Relations Board the action of the **A. J. Lindemann-Hoverson Company,** Milwaukee, Wis., in discriminating against workers who had started a movement to organize the employes of the company, which resulted in a strike on August 30, 1935.

Representation in City Central Bodies—The convention nonconcurred in a resolution proposing that the representation of local unions in central labor unions should be as follows: 50 members or less, 2 delegates; 100 members or less, 3 delegates; 250 members or less, 4 delegates; 500 members or less, 5 delegates; 1 additional delegate for each additional 500 members or majority fraction thereof.

A resolution recommending that the AFL support the application of the Metro Broadcasting Company to the Federal Communications Commission for permission to erect a **radio station** in Los Angeles to be operated in the interest of organized labor and to be known as the "Voice of Labor," and that the President of the A. F. of L. be instructed to appoint a committee to urge the granting of the permit by the Federal Communications Commission was referred to the AFL Executive Council. The convention was informed that representatives of the American Federation of Labor supported the proposal and were endeavoring to secure favorable action by the commission.

Costigan-Wagner Bill—The traditional opposition of organized labor "to such transactions of orderly government as the crime of lynching" was reaffirmed by the convention, which also condemned the parliamentary tactics which prevented a vote in the recent session of Congress on the Costigan-Wagner Bill, "which would enable the Federal Government to aid states in preventing lynching."

Government Ownership—The convention favored "government acquisition and development of the **manganese deposits** of the state of Washington and the United States.

Importation—The convention instructed the AFL Executive Council to consider the advisability of legislation designed to increase the tariff on "South American **meats,**" the importation of which by Swift & Company and other companies was alleged to be undermining the farmers co-operative movement and the living standards of workers.

Government Construction—The convention referred to the Executive Council a resolution calling for the construction of naval vessels, munitions and other implements of war in government navy yards, arsenals or other government owned or operated establishments for co-ordination with the general program of organized labor with respect to its program concerning the manufacture of **military** and **naval equipment.**

Civilian Work—The convention recommended legislative or other measures to prevent "military and naval personnel from performing work which should be performed by civilian employes."

Address to Convention—The convention approved the address on workers education delivered before it by Spencer Miller, Jr., who has been director of the Workers Education Bureau of America for twelve years, and recommended that his address be published in pamphlet form and made available to the trade union movement.

A strong recommendation was adopted by the convention urging organized labor to mobilize its strength to secure the enactment of **minimum wagee legislation** for women and minors in the 32 states which have failed to adopt this legislation. Sixteen states already have minimum wage laws. In recommending this action the AFL Executive Council in its report to the convention said "it is the avowed purpose of the American Federation of Labor to fight to secure for women the same rate of pay as paid to men engaged in relatively the same occupation."

Wages—The convention approved enactment of state legislation for establishing a minimum wage for **minors** and urged the inauguration of a campaign to secure the enactment of this legislation in the 32 states which have failed to provide this protection.

Anti-Union Policy—The convention instructed the AFL Executive Council to endeavor to adjust the dispute of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America with the **John Morrell Company,** meat packers, with plants in Sioux Falls, Ottumwa and Topeka, and if the company refuses to adjust the matter amicably to give moral support to the union in a campaign of nation-wide publicity to the controversy.

Membership Ban for A. F. of L. Officers—The convention adopted a resolution declaring that "no officer of the American Federation of Labor shall act as an officer of the National Civic Federation or be a member thereof."

Legislative Restriction—The convention condemned the use of state militia and the **United States army** against tht workers in industrial disputes.

The convention reaffirmed its belief in the principle of the **National Industrial Recovery Act,** called for a thorough study to determine "the extent to which former code labor provisions have been and are being destroyed," and pledged the assistance of the Federation to the "permanent continuation by federal legislation of the principles of the NIRA, with adequate labor participation in code making, code administration and reformation." The resolution declared that since the collapse of the NRA code labor standards have been and are being broken down by industry, with the inevitable result of postponing recovery.

In regard to the report of the Executive Council that ten important **labor laws** were enacted during the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress, the convention declared that the "organized labor movement has reason for rejoicing over these victories" and commented with gratification on the "changed public attitude toward remedial legislation and toward the labor movement as the spokesman of the human element in society." The ten laws mentioned by the Executive Council are: Wagner-Connery National Labor Relations Act; Social Security Act; Bituminous Coal Industry Stabilization Act; Air Mail Act providing rates of compensation and working conditions for all pilots; Forty-Hour Week Law for postal employes without reduction in wages; Retirement Act providing pensions for railroad employes; appropriation of $4,880,000,000 for relief of unemployed; repeal of last 5 per cent reduction in wages of government employes made by the Economy Act; appropriation of funds to return 30,000 Filipinos to their homeland; convict labor law prohibiting transportation of prison made products into states having the state use system.

The convention approved the action of the AFL Executive Council in securing the enactment by Congress of the **National Labor Relations Act** providing for real collectiev bargaining and prohibiting employers from promoting company unions or interfering with the workers right to organize, or discriminating in regard to employment so as to discourage membership in any labor organization, or refusing to bargain collectively with the representatives of organized labor.

In considering the objectives of the **National Youth Administration** to find employment in private industry for unemployed youths, to provide employment for youths of certified relief families on work relief projects and vocational training or retraining for youths without specific skill and to spend part time employment to needy college students, the convention declared that although the employment of young people constitutes a serious problem organized labor does not believe that it can be solved by an attempt to find jobs in private industries for this large group until our indus-

tries are operating at a higher level and that the problem can be solved permanently only by such changes in our national economy as will provide opportunities to earn a living to all those who need such opportunities.

Wages—The convention endorsed a resolution emphasizing the injustice of a special board of the Navy Department in establishing the salary rates of employes of the **Naval Field Service.**

Adjustment of Navy Yard Employes' Grievances—Acting upon information that there is no adequate machinery in the Navy Department to adjust a large number of grievances affecting all trades which have developed during the last several years, the convention urged the officers of the American Federation of Labor to give their support to the establishment in the Navy Department of a Board of Adjustment, similar to the Navy Department Wage Board of Review, which is composed of two representatives of the department appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and one representative of labor nominated by the President of the American Federation of Labor and appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, whose duty shall be to hold hearings upon Navy Yard grievances and render decisions in relation to them.

Displacement of Employes by WPA Workers—Declaring that men employed in navy yards for many years are being laid off for lack of funds and their places filled with WPA workers at "considerably lower wages," the convention requested the AFL officers "to apply their energetic efforts to the end that this unsatisfactory condition be eliminated."

German Boycott—The convention reaffirmed and urged greater vigor and efficiency in applying the boycott upon German made goods and German service decreed by the 1933 and 1934 conventions of the American Federation of Labor, which declared the determination to continue the boycott "until the German government recognizes the right of the working people of Germany to organize into bona fide, independent trade unions of their own choosing and until Germany ceases its repressive policy of persecution of Jewish people."

Olympic Games in Berlin—The convention recommended that all American sport organizations be prevailed upon not to participate in the 1936 Olympic games in Berlin. "Such participation," the convention said "would be used only to confer prestige upon the Nazi regime."

Importation—The convention urged the State Department of the United States Government "to write into the reciprocal trade treaties that are now being negotiated with foreign countries a provision that will place the importation of **news print paper** upon a quota basis" and instructed the AFL Executive Council "to assist the affiliated unions in the pulp and paper industry in their effort to have news print paper imported on a restricted basis."

Compensation—Deploring the fact that very few workmen's compensation laws cover **occupational diseases** and that manufacturing concerns in states with these laws frequently move to states without them, the convention urged he establishment of federal grants in aid "to match appropriations for the conduct of state-pooled funds for workmen's compensation to cover occupational accidents or diseases."

Investigation of Law Evasion—In an attempt to overcome the handicap placed on states with occupational disease legislation by states which do not give this protection to the workers, the convention urged that the U. S. Department of Labor investigate the consequences of unrestricted competition in standards of this sort, for the purpose of determining whether "the citizens of progressive states are penalized in interstate commerce by the mining or manufacturing within states which afford little or no protection to the employes."

Federal Health Standards—The convention also urged that the U. S. Department of Labor set up occupational health standards and devise either legislative measures or trade agreements to require the effective use of these standards by all firms in occupations involving dust hazards.

Intrnational Union—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council resolutions urging the establishment of an international union of **office workers**, who are now organized in Stenographers, Typist, Bookkeepers and Assistants local unions and in Federal Labor unions.

Private Pensions—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council, for "careful and thorough consideration" a resolution opposing the private old age pension plan approved by employers in connection with the Federal Social Security Act.

The convention urged every central labor union to plan an **organization campaign** to begin not later than December 1, 1935, and instructed the officers of the American Federation of Labor to co-ordinate the program in every possible way.

Agricultural Canning and Packing Industry—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council a resolution that the workers in the agricultural canning and packing industry be organized according to the principles of "industrial unionism."

Agricultural, Cannery and Packing House Workers—In view of the fact that the "growing and processing of foods is the largest single industry in the United States, employing more than three million men, women and children," and because "the present unorganized condition and starvation wage rates of these workers operate in every section of the country to undermine the existing wage rates of organized industrial workers, thus hampering the continued growth and well-being of the entire trade union movement," the convention instructed the AFL Executive Council to "plan a national campaign for the organization of all agricultural, cannery and packing house workers into unions of the American Federation of Labor at the earliest possible date."

Automobile Workers—The convention congratulated the new International Union of Automobile Workers of America, which was given a charter by the AFL Executive Council on August 26th, 1935, and wished it "success in the great task it has undertaken to organize the automobile workers into one great international union." The union includes in its jurisdiction "all employes directly engaged in the manufacture of parts (not including tools, dies and machinery) and assembling of those parts into completed automobiles but not including job or contract shops manufacturing parts or any other employe engaged in said automobile production plants." The convention recommended that the AFL Executive Council develop a plan for an intensive campaign, in co-operation with the new union, for a nation-wide drive, "backed by the full power of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international unions," to enroll all auto workers in the ranks of organized labor.

California—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council a petition asking for the assignment of a special A. F. of L. organizer for permanent duty in California. The convention was informed that the "unwarranted attacks upon some organizers of the bona fide labor movement by organized bands of hoodlums, vigilantes and other so-called 'law and order agencies'" make it extremely difficulty for the one organizer stationed in California to render as efficient and quick service as occasions frequently demand.

Canton, Ohio—The convention instructed the AFL Executive Council to work out a plan for the more thorough enrollment in trade unions of the workers in Canton, Ohio, where, according to information given the convention, the weakening of the steel unions following the failure of the strike against the Republic Steel Corporation seriously affected the morale of all workers in Canton's 100 industrial plants and made "organization in all lines extremely difficult."

Cement Workers—The convention adopted a resolution favoring the initiation of an intensive campaign to organize the workers in the cement industry.

Chemical Workers—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council a resolution asking that the convention of the American Federation of Labor "take into serious consideration the right of the workers in the chemical industry to form what is known as the industrial organization, allowing such union to embrace all workers in the chemical industry."

Commercial Telegraphers—Because "the pitifully low wages paid to a large percentage of commercial telegraph employes makes it necessary to charge the lowest dues possible" and "because completing the work of organizing commercial, radio, leased wire and press telegraph workers of all classes is one which requires the fullest co-operation and assistance of all affiliated bodies of organized labor," the convention recommended that the American Federation of Labor give "every possible assistance, morally or financially," to the program of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America "to secure wage agreements with all commercial telegraph and radio companies."

Gas, By-Product Coke and Allied Chemical Workers—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council a resolution placing the American Federation of Labor "on record

as in favor of the industrial form of union for gas, by-product coke and allied chemical workers of New England."

High Pressure Pipe Industry—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council a resolution asking that workers employed in the high pressure pipe industry be organized according to the principles of "industrial unionism."

Hotel, Restaurant, Tavern, Dining Car and Drug Store Employes—The convention directed the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to urge all local unions of national and international unions, federal and local trade unions, and city central bodies, to co-operate with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, in organizing all hotel, restaurant, tavern, dining car and drug store workers coming under the jurisdiction of the international union, and instructed American Federation of Labor organizers to assist in the organization campaign.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—The convention approved the action of the AFL Executive Council in refraining from carrying out the instructions of the 1934 convention to conduct an organizing campaign among the iron and steel workers until internal disagreement in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers had been smoothed out and recommended that the instructions of the 1934 convention "be put into force and effect at the earliest possible date." The Council reported to the convention that harmony in the Amalgamated Association now permitted the organizing compaign to be launched.

Office Equipment Industry Workers—The convention referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution emphasizing the necessity of standardizing wages and working hours of employes in the office equipment manufacturing industry and urging the appointment of at least two organizers to bring about on a national scale the organization of these workers in the A. F. of L. federal labor unions.

Radio Workers—A resolution directing the President of the American Federation of Labor to call a convention of delegates from all federal labor unions in the radio industry and install a national union was referred by the convention to the AFL Executive Council.

Retail Clerks—The convention condemned owners of retail stores for increasing hours and reducing the wages of their employes since the abolition of fair practice codes by the decision of the Supreme Court holding the NRA unconstitutional and urged organizers and central bodies to concentrate their efforts in organizing "all retail store employes so that their working conditions may be fairly determined and suitably regulated by collective bargaining methods" and recommended that members of organized labor support the campaign "by pledging themselves to patronize union shops displaying the Retail Clerks' store cards and by consistently demanding the services of union clerks who are wearing the monthly working button."

Rubber Workers—The convention extended the congratulations of the delegates to the new Rubber Workers' International Union, which was given a charter by the AFL Executive Council on September 12, 1935. The union includes in its jurisdiction all workers in the rubber manufacturing industry "who are engaged in the mass production of rubber products, same not to cover or include such workers who construct buildings, manufacturing or installing of machinery, or engage in maintenance work or in work outside of the plants or factories."

Rubber Workers—The convention nonconcurred in a resolution asking the A. F. of L. to "formulate an industrial rubber workers union, whereby the organization shall have full jurisdiction over all employes in and around the respective factories without segregation of the employes in the industry."

Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen—The convention recommended that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to assign as many organizers as possible to carry on "an aggressive and sustained organizing campaign" to enroll all technical employes of engineering and architectural offices, who have been "most shamefully abused in the way of salary reductions and adverse employment conditions," in the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions.

Unemployed Workers—The convention nonconcurred in a resolution asking the American Federation of Labor to endorse the organization of unions made up exclusively of unemployed workers, but recommended that all national and international unions, city central and state bodies, federal labor unions and local unions and individual union members "be as generous, liberal and helpful as they possibly can to those out of work and unable to secure it." The national and international unions have established various methods for the relief of their unemployed members and believe that the conditions do not justify separate organizations of the unemployed.

White Collar Workers—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council a resolution asking that "white collar workers be permitted to organize themselves into industrial unions immediately, with a national executive council."

Workers on Relief Projects—The convention declared itself in favor of an organizing campaign to bring into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor all workers on government relief projects, whether directly operated by the government or by contractors, and declared that "not less than the prevailing scale of wages shall be paid on any of this work."

Control by City Central Bodies—The convention nonconcurred in a resolution demanding that the control of volunteer organizers of the American Federation of Labor be placed with the central labor unions in the vicinity from which they are named.

Out-of-Work Stamps—The action of the Executive Council in making a study of the various methods by which international unions have provided for the maintenance of good standing for unemployed members, in accordance with the direction of the 1934 convention, was approved. It was stated that a copy of the survey had been sent to all the affiliated unions.

Emergency Relief Employes—The convention instructed the officers of the American Federation of Labor to cooperate with the Panama Metal Trades Council in an endeaor to secure the employment of American citizens on emergency relief projects in the **Canal Zone** "at wages commensurate with those prevailing on the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad." The convention was informed this action was necessary to prevent discrimination against American citizens in the Canal Zone for the benefit of aliens.

The convention declared that the continued relation of the American Federation of Labor to the **Pan-American Federation of Labor** is of the utmost importance and said "we must recognize the fact that the time may come when a great Pan-American unity of labor will be of supreme importance in preserving freedom of workers throughout the world.

Hours—The convention heartily approved the enactment by Congress of the law providing a 40-hour week for **postal employes**, declaring that the measure "is of considerable importance to the entire labor movement as applying to government employment the fundamental principle of shorter hours of labor."

Non-Civil Service Employes—The convention condemned the practice of introducing "temporary, non-civil service employes" into the postal service because by limiting the number of regular civil service employes the practice "is a menace to the entire civil service system," and expressed its opposition to the use of non-civil service employes in the postal service except during the month of December "when the large volume of holiday mail necessitates an increase in the personnel."

Labor Representation—The convention adopted a resolution recommending that the President of the American Federation of Labor "communicate with the President of the United States and earnestly request and urge him to recommend and direct the administration of the **Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration** to appoint a member of the American Federation of Labor in the Island to represent organized labor" on the executive committee set up by the PRRA to carry out rehabilitation work in Puerto Rico under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The resolution said the committee was composed of 20 persons—lawyers, university professors, engineers, agronomists, doctors and farmers—without a single member of organized labor.

Wages and Hours—The convention congratulated the **Pullman porters and maids** organized in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters for their "splendid fight and victory for bona fide representation" and condemned the refusal of the Pullman Company to grant a wage increase to these

"underpaid and overworked" employes as a "species of unconscionable exploitation and oppression" and the "essence of an economic policy which is not only unfair, unsound and un-American, but also a method by which the industrial depression is prolonged and unemployment increased."

The convention instructed the AFL Executive Council to initiate a "determined campaign to eradicate every sign of **racketeering**, corruption and gangsterism in the labor movement" and to take "all necessary measures to overcome the resistance of those elements in the trade unions who are today tolerating and protecting these evils."

Government Operation—The convention adopted a resolution directing the officers of the American Federation of Labor "to petition the Congress of the United States for the enactment of legislation wherein all existing **radio** broadcasting licenses be cancelled at the expiration of the present license period and that all radio broadcasting thereafter be operated exclusively by a governmental agency, to be set up by action of the Congress, with commercial advertising on such radio stations restricted to not more than two hours of each day, of which not more than one hour shall be used for advertising after sundown." The resolution also directed representatives of state federations of labor, central labor unions and local unions interview members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives from their respective districts and states and "secure from them a pledge, if possible, that they will work in Congress for the enactment of this legislation."

The convention approved the action of the Executive Council in using the influence of the A. F. of L. to secure the passage of the **Railroad Retirement Act** which provides a system of old age pensions for employes on railroads, express companies and sleeping car companies subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, and because of its great benefits to all railroad employes and its tremendous importance to labor urged that the constitutionality of the law be defended in every proper and legal way.

Wages—The convention declared in favor of the prevailing rate of wages on **relief projects** and urged the AFL Executive Council to do everything possible in this connection.

Wages—The convention upheld the AFL Executive Council in its opposition to the "security" monthly wage schedule promulgated by the President for Work Progress Administration projects under the $4,880,000,000 Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The schedule divided the country into four zones and fixed the wages of those on **work relief** from $19 a month in the South for unskilled labor to $85 a month in the North for skilled labor, with rates for intermediate work ranging from $27 in the South to $65 in the North and for professional and technical work from $39 to $94. The convention also supported the Council's persistent demand that the prevailing wage rate plan be substituted for the security monthly wage, and voiced objection to the regional basis for paying wages, which, it was claimed, would make it more difficult to protect the prevailing wage rates which are local and must be fixed locally.

Employment by Agricultural Interests—Acting upon information that federal and other relief agencies and officials have "co-operated with large vegetable, cotton and other produce growers and agricultural interests to force unemployed workers off relief lists and onto farms and into canneries and packing houses at below union rates and in some cases even below relief rates," the convention declared itself as unalterably opposed to these forced labor practices and the "specifically open co-operation of government agencies and private employers in the agricultural areas."

The convention expressed its "profound feelings of emotion and loss over the passing of that sterling character, **Martin Francis Ryan**, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, who died on January 17, 1935. "The Federation and its affiliated unions," the convention declared, "have lost one of their outstanding leaders whose wise counsel will be missed when matters of importance confront the general movement."

Treaty—The convention reaffirmed its opposition to the enactment of the Treaty of Safety of Life at Sea and ordered that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council a resolution recommending that each state federation of labor take immediate steps, with the assistance of the Council," to bring about the establishment in its own state of a system of **life insurance** similar to that available to Massachusetts wage earners under the Savings Bank Life Insurance System." The resolution said that under the Massachusetts system "wage earners are able to buy sound legal reserve life insurance at a cost less than half the cost of similar protection in the weekly premium companies."

The convention amended the constitution of the American Federation of Labor by abolishing the office of treasurer and creating the office of **secretary-treasurer.**

Anti-Union Policy—The AFL officers and the Executive Council were instructed by the convention to use every possible effort to adjust the controversy of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters with the **Scio Pottery Company**, of Scio, Ohio, which manufactures semi-porcelain dinner and table ware.

Federal Investigation of Economic Conditions—The AFL Executive Council was instructed to give sympathetic consideration to the movement for the organization of **share croppers** and wage earners on cotton plantations in the South and to support a Federal investigation of their economic conditions.

Anti-Union Policy—The convention referred to the AFL officers and Executive Council the controversy of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters with the **Shenango China Company**, of New Castle, Pa., manufacturers of hotel and restaurant china, with instructions to assist the Brotherhood in every possible manner to reach a satisfactory settlement of the dispute and in case of failure to take any further action deemed advisable.

American Seamen—The convention urged the continuance of federal aid to American merchant marine and shipping "in order that this most necessary adjunct to the national defense may be available at all times," with the provisos that shipping interests receiving federal assistance "be required to employ only American born seamen or seamen who are completely naturalized citizens of the United States" and that "officers and crews of all commercial ships flying the American flag be thoroughly trained and disciplined aboard American merchant ships."

Union Agreements—The convention expressed its gratification with the information presented by the AFL Executive Council that 2,035,794 workers in 73 national and international unions have secured a work week of 40 hours or less by union agreements and recommended militant action for the more extensive application of shorter hours by collective bargaining. The report said that 603,989 union members have work hours of less than 40 per week and that 13,806 have won the 30-hour week by agreement. In addition, the efforts of organized labor secured the 30-hour week on PWA projects..

Shortage—The convention commended the action of the Executive Council in puncturing, by means of a thorough investigation, the canard circulated by an employers association that a shortage of **skilled workers** had been developed during the depression an the use of this alleged shortage to advocate the lengthening of hours. The Council informed the convention "that there is no shortage of skilled workers if employers are willing to employ union mechanics; that the claim shortage of skilled workers is due to discrimination against union members and is used as an excuse for lengthening hours or undercutting union rates of pay; that instability of employment often forces skilled mechanics to seek work in other occupations; and that an adequate employment service would help to make contact between the employer seeking skilled men and the employe equipped to do the job."

The convention declared itself in sympathy with the **slum clearance** and **low rent housing program** of the Roosevelt Administration, "which has for its purpose provisions that will furnish employment to those engaged in the building construction industry." The resolution which the convention adopted declared that the Administration's program offers relief "to many families now obliged to live in dwellings which are a constant hazard to health and life," with the object of providing rehousing accommodations which will "conform to the high standards of living set by the people of the United States," and will, in addition, provide jobs for building workers, of whom it is estimated that 49 per cent are still unemployed.

Amendments—While approving the policy of unemployment insurance, old age pensions and federal annuities contained in the **Social Security Act** passed by the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress, the convention declared that certain amendments to these measures are necessary in regard to the proportionate share of contributions made

by labor, industry and the government in order to prevent the cost burden from being placed upon labor. The convention instructed the Executive Council "to carefully study workers' interests and to introduce such legislation as may be necessary to amend the law so that it will serve the laudable purposes for which it is enacted, and provide for administration which will include adequate representation of labor."

State Legislation—The convention approved the Social Security Act providing for old age pensions unemployment insurance and federal annuities, pointed out that states must enact similar social security legislation to make the federal act effective and urged state federations of labor to secure the enactment of supplementary legislation in the different states at the earliest possible date so that all workers may enjoy the benefits of the federal act.

The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council a resolution urging the establishment and support of a **speakers** bureau in the AFL Union Label Trades Department to furnish the local trade union organizations with "qualified speakers to discuss the problems of the bona fide American labor movement."

The convention stressed the importance of continued activity by state federations and city central bodies to supplement recent Federal legislation so as to give workers in strictly intra-state industries the protection obtained by the Federal laws for those engaged in interstate commerce, with special reference to laws covering injunctions in labor disputes, old age pensions, prison labor, labor relations laws modeled after the Wagner-Connery Act, as well as more uniform child **labor legislation**, improved workmen's compensation laws and the ratification of the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Cement—The convention instructed AFL officers to endeavor to have the tariff on cement restored at least to the point which was in effect before the last reduction in tariff rates.

Use of Federal Funds to Prevent Organization—The convention urged the enactment of legislation to provide "that monies appropriated by the federal government for vocational education, or any other educational work allocated to any state or teerritory to pay salaries of **teachers**, supervisors or directors, shall not be paid to any state or any political subdivision thereof which denies to its employes the right to join any organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Stabilization Bill—The convention referred to the AFL Executive Council "for careful study and action in accord with the laws, policies and principles of the American Federation of Labor," a resolution asking the Federation to formally endorse and authorize the legislative committee of the Federation to work for the passage of the National Textile Act, the declared object of which is "to safeguard the textile workers of the country against further degradation of labor standards."

The convention made the realization of the six-hour day and five-day work week the "paramount objective" of the American Federation of Labor and directed the officers of the Federation "to spare no effort in enlisting the support of all the people" in this effort and "giving the widest scope, direction and publicity" to the **shorter work week** program.

Black-Connery Bill—The convention approved the Black-Connery Thirty-Hour Week Bill as a major remedy to create work opportunities for the millions of unemployed and instructed the Executie Council to continue its efforts to have Congress pass the bill.

The convention emphasized the importance of **trade union benefits** which the Executive Council in its annual report said amounted to $28,840,644.65, classified as follows: Death benefits, $15,011,044.05; sick benefits, $1,023,314.47; unemmployment benefits, $4,467,802.23; old-age benefits, $3,912,939.89; disability benefits, $3,176,013.62; miscellaneous benefits, $1,409,530.39. The convention recommended that the delegates bring to the attention of their membership "this phase of trade union activity within the American Federaion of Labor."

Rules—The convention nonconcurred with a resolution demanding "trade union democracy," including election of officials by popular secret ballot, the right of union members to recall officials before the expiration of ther terms, submission of trade union agreements and amendments to the constitution and other questions affecting the interests of the membership to a referendum vote, the right of local unions to start referendums and declare strikes and requiring officials of national and international unions to call convention in accordance with the constitutions of their organizations and a rule making conventions mandatory every two years. In disagreeing with the resolution the convention said the democratic policy of the American Federation of Labor already provides that "every affiliated organization shall have autonomy in determining the rules and procedure for their self government."

Maintenance of Out-of-Work Members in Good Standing—The convention nonconcurred with a resolution requesting the AFL Executive Council "to consider proposing to the international unions a plan to maintain the members who are out of work in good standing with their various organizations, so that suspensions because of non-payment of dues may be reduced."

Means Test—The convention condemned the so-called Means Test, frequently applied by agencies which administer federal relief, and directed the AFL Executive Council to use every means at its command to end this practice, which was described as "anti-social in principle and in practice" because it compels the unemployed worker to declare that he has become a pauper.

In considering a number of resolutions requesting the American Federation of Labor to place on organized labor's **unfair list** concerns which refuse to deal with union representatives and apply a general anti-union policy, the convention declared that the experience of the American Federation of Labor has shown "it is extremely advisable to proceed cautiously before such action is taken" and suggested that "best results are accomplished when every possible effort" is made to settle the controversies.

Trade Union Support—A resolution was adopted by the convention endorsing the plan of the **Union General Hospital Corporation** to erect a hospital building in New York City and recommended that "affiliated bodies give full co-operation to this much needed service." The resolution said the purpose of the corporation is to place standard hospitalization, including medical and surgical service, within the reach of the ordinary workers and their families at a minimum cost.

The convention endorsed the work of the **Union Label Trades Department** of the American Federation of Labor for its activities in promoting the demand for union made articles, with especial emphasis on the Department's publicity and advertising campaign, which included the use of cartoons and posters, the radio, and participation in trade union conferences and conventions.

The convention adopted a resolution that the Executive Council when it shall have agreed upon and authorized an appropriate label for use on **paint brushes**, that all local branches and trade councils be notified of the action and urged to stress the importance of demanding the label on this class of goods.

A number of resolutions were presented to the convention urging amendments to the **Constitution of the United States.** Most of them concerned the power of Congress to enact laws for the benefit of the masses and the Supreme Court's authority to invalidate statutes. In reporting to the convention on this matter the Resolutions Committee said: "Some of the resolutions proposed that the Supreme Court be denied the power to declare unconstitutional any municipal, state or federal legislative enactment; others would enlarge the legislative powers of Congress, either by enlarging the conception of interstate commerce, or by specifically providing for congressional power to enact social legislation. The recommendation is also made that the power to declare legislation unconstitutional can only be exercised by a two-thirds vote of the members of the United States Supreme Court." In view of the fact that the AFL Executive Council had already studied the subject matter of the resolutions, the convention recommended that they be referred to the Council "with instructions to draft an amendment and have it submitted to Congress."

Independent Status—Declaring that "the United States Employes' Compensation Commission was originally established largely at the urging of the American Federation of Labor to administer injury compensation laws covering government workers, and since its establishment it has performed its important functions in a humane way, satisfactory

to all concerned," the convention reaffirmed "its approval of the commission and its administration and its maintenance as an independent establishment."

Educational Requirements—The convention condemned the policy of the **United States Employment Service** in insisting upon formal education to the exclusion of education experience in its administration. It was claimed that this policy deprives the service of the practical experience union executives and other employes essential to wise administration. Educational experience such as that gained in the field of labor shall be substituted as a standard of eligibility, to the end that men and women who have had practical experience in the field of labor and labor organizations may be in a position to co-operate fully in the administration of the various federal and state employment services and agencies." The convention added that the American Federation of Labor "will co-operate whole-heartedly with the state and federal agencies in the work of developing a nation-wide public employment service of the highest order."

Construction Plans—The convention urged the use of necessary executive and legislative action to inaugurate the policy of "having all designs and plans for naval construction performed directly by employes of the Federal Government."

Labor Contracts with Public Utility Corporations—The convention instructed the AFL Executive Council to submit to the Attorney General of the United States and the Interstate Commerce Commission the labor contracts made by the Utility Operators' Association with the Illinois Power and Light Company and other public utility corporations, with a request for interpretations of the legality of the contracts, and urged the Council to endeavor to provide methods for protecting the right of the employes "to bargain collectively as free citizens."

Adjustment of Arsenal Employes' Grievances—Acting upon information that there is no adequate machinery in the War Department for adjusting a large number of grievances of employes in the arsenals and in the several activities of the Chief of Engineers, the convention urged the officers of the American Federation of Labor to give their support to the establishment in the War Department of a Board of Adjustment similar to the Navy Department Wage Board of Review, which is composed of two representatives of the Navy Department appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and one representative of Labor nominated by the President of the American Federation of Labor and appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, with the duty of holdin hearings upon the grievances of the employes at arsenals and under the Chief of Engineers and render decisions in relation to them.

White Collar Workers—Acting on information that on WPA projects the practice is applied of underrating the skilled status of workers with the consequence of putting white collar workers in the place of manual and other workers, the convention adopted a resolution condemning this practice and urging the thorough organization of white collar workers on WPA jobs for the purpose of securing union conditions for them.

Anti-Union Policy—The convention instructed the AFL Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to work jointly with officials of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America to adjust the industrial dispute of the union with **Wilson and Company** which resulted in a strike last summer at the company's plant in Oklahoma City, Okla.

Wages—The convention urged a drive to secure the enactment of minimum wage laws for **women** and minors in the different states which have not already adopted this legislation. Sixteen states already have minimum wage laws. The AFL Executive Council's report on this question, which the convention adopted, declared "it is the avowed purpose of the American Federation of Labor to fight to secure for women the same rate of pay as paid to men engaged in relatively the same occupation."

The convention urged organized labor in the three states —Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina—which do not have **workmen's compensation** laws to mobilize their efforts to secure the enactment of this social justice legislation and also stressed the importance of securing provisions for more adequate compensation awards in existing compensation laws.

The convention endorsed the various activities of the **Workers Education Bureau** of America, urged all national and international unions not only to continue but to increase their contributions to the bureau and strongly recommended all state federations of labor and central bodies to undertake "active affiliation with the bureau so that this great arm of labor can adequately be supported by labor."

Organization—The convention nonconcurred with a resolution instructing the American Federation of Labor to urge American **youth** in industry to join A. F. of L. locals; open a drive to build unions in "youth" trades; urge "all international, local trade and federal labor unions to devise special youth forms of activity such as labor sports leagues, trade union workers schools to teach the principles of unionism," and designate "special youth committees to encourage and foster organization amongst young people."

The Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Atlantic City, N. J. was one of the largest and most important Conventions ever held by the A. F. of L. There were 507 delegates present, the largest number of delegates that have ever attended a Convention of the A. F. of L. The convention was confronted with many serious problems, among which was the question of trade autonomy and industrial union form of organization. The convention went on record as favoring trade autonomy for craft organizations as against a general policy in favor of industrial unionismm. This action upon the part of the Convention very clearly sets forth the principle that the craft organizations are not willing to surrender their standards and conditions as well as their trade autonomy rights which are the result of more than fifty years of effort.

The Convention also went on record in a strenuous manner for the shorter work day, as well as the 30-hour week, seeking to make this the universal work week throughout the United States. It has been labor's position that this is the only remedy that will properly answer the present unemployment situation that prevails in this country.

The Convention also went on record to keep the labor movement free for its constructive program by amending the constitution of the A. F. of L., providing that no organization officered or controlled by communists or no person espousing communism or advocting the violent overthrow of our institutions, shall be recognized in any Central Labor Union or State Federation of Labor.

Your delegates would recommend that all of our members get a copy of the Proceedings of the 55th Annual Convention, which contain 880 pages of the best economic information from any source. We regret that we are unable to present a larger portion of the activities of the convention, due to the lack of space in our journal.

We are also pleased to report that President McSorley was honored by the Convention in being selected as Fraternal Delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

Tampa, Fla. was chosen as the place of the next Convention.

The Convention elected the following officers of the American Federation of Labor:

President—William Green.
First Vice President—Frank Duffy.
Second Vice President—Thomas A. Rickert.
Third Vice President—Matthew Woll.
Fourth Vice President—John Coefield.
Fifth Vice President—Arthur O. Wharton.
Sixth Vice President—Joseph N. Weber.
Seventh Vice President—G. M. Bugniazet.
Eighth Vice President—Geo. M. Harrison.
Ninth Vice President—Daniel J. Tobin.
Tenth Vice President—Wm. E. Hutcheson.
Eleventh Vice President—John L. Lewis.
Twelfth Vice President—David Dubinsky.
Thirteenth Vice President—Harry C. Bates.
Fourteenth Vice President—Edw. J. Gainor.
Fifteenth Vice President—Wm. D. Mahon.
Secretary-Treasurer—Frank Morrison.

Fraternal Delegates to the British Trades Union Congress—Wm. J. McSorley, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Int'l. Union; Chas. M. Fry, Int'l. Ass'n. of Machinists.

Fraternal Delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—M. J. Gillooly, Glass Workers' Union.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. CASE,

Delegates—

GEORGE T. MOORE,
WM. J. McSORLEY.

The LATHER

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TERRY FORD, Editor
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FASCIST DOOM IN SIGHT

I am one of those who believe that Fascism is going to be a permanent factor in the life of our times. Its triumph will be short lived. It has already, in my opinion, reached its climax. It was the product of abnormal political and social circumstances. As one American professor has pointed out Fascism arose (if you leave Germany aside) in countries that were predominantly agricultural, with a high percentage of illiteracy, and with no long experience in political freedom. Dictatorship, in other words, is a phenomenon mainly confined to politically backward countries. It owes its temporary success, partly to that fact and partly to the fact that reactionary employers made the Fascist dictatorships their instrument for destroying the liberating movement in politics and industry which organized labor, as an international force, inspired and guided.—From a speech by A. Conley, British fraternal delegate to Atlantic City convention of American Federation of Labor.

CONCERNING CURES FOR CRIME

The American Legion's law and order committee has written a prescription for lessening crime. It calls for establishment of a national crime institute, co-operation between state and national authorities, a model code of criminal procedure, a national law regulating firearms, and

"Continued support and development of youth activities."

That last is the only substance in the prescription which gives any real promise of curing crime. The other schemes might—or might not—curb crime, but they could hardly check its development.

An enormous majority of criminals are males; and most of these got into trouble with the law before coming out of their teens. Records show pretty clearly that if a boy does not fracture the law rather seriously before he is 18 years old, the chances are strong that he never will commit a grave offense.

The boys who get into juvenile court are the raw material for the men and older boys who pass through the criminal court. Juvenile offenses in one district on the west side of Chicago dropped more than 50 per cent in one year after the opening of a boy's club in that locality. Another such club brought the lighting inspector hunting for reasons for the remarkable decline in the breakage of street lights. Crowded quarters where sections of certain streets were roped off at certain hours to serve as playground showed a distinct lessening of youthful offenses.

The abolition of slums, the provision of decent places for youngsters to live and play, will prevent a large share of our crime from developing. If the Legion will turn its mind in that direction, it should get results.

DENVER TYPO RELIC FOUND IN CREEK BED

Workmen panning for gold in Cherry Creek recently uncovered the first seal of Denver Typographical Union No. 49, lost in the flood which occurred in the spring of 1864, when that organization was five years old.

The ancient union seal, battered and worn after seventy-one years of being buried in the sands of Cherry Creek, was found at a point directly opposite the old city hall and the present police department. It was taken into the headquarters of the typographical union.

Although imbedded for some seventy-one years in the bed of the creek, the type in the relic is still distinguishable, although too battered to print or take proof.—Typograhphical Journal.

Unions Are Aid to Good Citizenship

THERE is no school in which a man or boy can be better acquainted than in the school which admits of free discussion of all questions; where the individual has the opportunity to express his opinion and has the opportunity to listen to the opinion of others on the point he makes. Thus in the trade union movement we have an open forum where every member learns of many sides of a question that were dark to him before.

To stop and consider before doing makes the trade-union movement one of the most conservative in the progress of nations. There are no wild theories advanced. Every argument is based on fact. There is a concrete subject to be discussed, and thus the mind is trained for better things.

In the general makeup of the trades union there are men of many minds, holding views opposite each other, and the membership, after a free discussion, adopts that which to them appears the most reasonable. Matters of public import are discussed from the economic import, not from an individual standpoint, and if you get into an argument with a member of a trade union on any question of public policy, you will find him, on the average, better informed than the average merchant, banker or manufacturer. The men in the professions are least informed on public questions, not excepting the lawyers, for the lawyer always views a question from the viewpoint of the interest employing him and seldom looks at the other side.

The equalization of wages with the cost of living is one of the functions of the trade union, and in that they maintain a standard not only for themselves, but for all the workers whether members of a union or not. A high wage means more money going into the local market for home-made goods; to the local business man; in the land, and enriches the community. With a low standard the profits of a business may or may not be larger, but it is a well-known fact that the men and women with a surplus amount of money spend that surplus in foreign cities and countries and it is just that much of the energy of the community gone never to return.

Unions teach obedience to the laws. The training in a union is a lesson in itself. To be a good union man you must obey the laws of the union. To be a good citizen you must obey the laws of the land. Having learned to obey the laws of the union, it is not a hard matter to obey any laws imposed by the city, state or nation. Union men seldom question authority given by the law. If it is a bad law, they seek to have it remedied. If a good law they try to have it enforced and maintained. In this regard we desire to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the initiative, the referendum and the recall have long been a part of the platform of the American Federation of Labor, and was a part of the declaration of principles of the Knights of Labor before the American Federation of Labor came into being. Laws that appeared to be for the benefit of the few against the many, organized labor attempted to have repealed, memorializing the State Legislature and Congress in that direction, but receiving little attention. It was then they sought bringing the power of government into the hands of the people. The action of Legislatures during the past decade shows their efforts on that line bore fruit.

The labor movement is not revolutionary, but evolutionary. We want full protection for the weakest of our citizens regardless of affiliation with labor unions. We want the law applied alike to the man without a dollar and to the man with millions. The movement for better laws and a higher standard of citizenship will be kept up in the ranks of organized labor even though they are the only body of citizens working to that end.

The movement is not for today, but for always. A closer study of the labor movement by those not acquainted with it will reveal the fact that they have been working for the benefit of humanity in all lines of endeaver.—Organized Labor.

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MR. DOUGLAS INVITES A PANIC

The length to which President Roosevelt's opponents are willing to go in order to discredit the administration's policies was revealed when Lewis W. Douglas, a conservative Democrat who resigned as director of the Budget under Mr. Roosevelt to become vice president of a branch of the Fertilizer Trust, charged that the Treasury was artificially boosting the price of government securities.

If Mr. Douglas' statement were to impair confidence in the value of government paper the consequences might be serious. Practically all banks have heavy investments in government bonds. A drop of 10 per cent in the market value of those securities would wipe out the capital and surplus of many financial institutions, and might, conceivably, cause something resembling a panic.

In our judgment the administration should be commended, not condemned, for sustaining the price of government paper. To pursue any other course would place Washington at the mercy of Wall Street, and we question if even Mr. Douglas, in his saner moments, would counsel such a course.

"A LITTLE BETTER SENSE . . ."

Senator Arthur Capper told his Kansas constituents recently that it won't be long until Congress makes the District of Columbia "bone dry." The prediction startled Washington, but the "News," a Scripps-Howard paper, which has continuously opposed prohibition, made this comment:

"Those who laugh are likely to be as close to the sentiment of Congress, or, for that matter, to the sentiment of the majority of the people as is the Senator.

"Washington, since repeal, has been drinking altogether too much for its own good.

"Most men would now like to see less drinking by women; and, partly for another reason, most women would like to see less drinking by men. This other reason is the auto. Drinking is a very real cause of auto accidents.

"So there you are. There we are, that is to say. Isn't it about time the men and women took themselves in hand?

"If we do not, Congress will. The Senator is right about that. Either we introduce a little better sense into our drinking or we'll have another preposterous prohibition law forced upon us."

That sound advice should not be overlooked by the rest of the country.

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COMPANY UNION, INSTRUMENT OF CHISELER

Intelligent workers will no longer permit the employer to be the sole dictator of a contract under which they must live and work. The workers know only too well from bitter experience that their interests are best served by the formation of a real live trade union free from all control and restraint by the employer. They know, too, that the company union is in no reality a union at all, but merely an instrument of a chiseling employer for his use in extracting from a business more than a fair share of the profits at the expense of his employees.—George Meany, president, New York State Federation of Labor.

Local Union No. 54 gave the old-timers a dinner at the home of Brother C. C. Weiser, on November 17, 1935. Front row, from left to right: Geo. Kilton, No. 582, 85 years old; Ed. M. Winnie, No. 2149, 74 years; W. S. McKenney, No. 581, 64 years; Joe Brissett, No. 602, 74 years. Back row: W. A. Himstreet, No. 11590 (secretary), 59 years; C. J. Engberg, No. 2819, 63 years; C. C. Weiser, No. 27286; J. R. Sellick, No. 591, 64 years; W. D. Strausser, No. 596, 64 years. Standing: A. F. Bonner, No. 11116; J. J. Mathis, No. 8345 (president); W. A. Wilson, No. 16316. A good time and a fine dinner (thanks to Brother Weiser's wife) was enjoyed by all.

PROJECTS OF $50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ALABAMA

CARROLLTON, ALA.—Schools at Reform, Gordo and Liberty: $126,000. PWA. Daniel Constr. Co., Jasper, contr.

FORT McCLELLAN, ALA.—Fire Station 7, guard house: About $50,000. R. M. Lee, 250 Ivy St., Atlanta, contr.

FLORIDA

BRADENTOWN, FLA.—Post office: About $50,000. J. J. Venute, New Brunswick, N. J., contr.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Durkeeville Housing Project: $1,000,000. PWA. H. S. Baird, Atlantic Natl. Bank Bldg., contr.

WINTER PARK, FLA.—Extensions and new students' houses, Rollins College: $231,950. H. C. Cone, contr.

GEORGIA

DECATUR, GA.—Agnes Scott College: $214,700. A. K. Adams & Co., 542 Plum St., N. W., Atlanta, contr.

IDAHO

EASTPORT, IDAHO—Inspection station: $53,548. A. F. Mowat, McDonald Bldg., Seattle, Wash., contr.

IOWA

AMES, IA.—Women's dormitory on campus of Iowa State College: $177,192. James Thompson & Sons Co., Albert Lea, Minn., contr.

HARTLEY, IA.—New grade and high school: $133,130. PWA. Fleisher Building Co., 444 Loeb Ave., Minneapolis, contr.

WEBSTER CITY, IA.—Constructing roof over present plant, etc.: About $50,000. PWA. Koppers Constr. Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind., contr.

LOUISIANA

HOUMA, LA.—St. Francis De Sales Church: $123,004. Gervais F. Favrot, Balter Bldg., New Orleans, contr.

MAINE

EASTPORT, ME.—Building for heating plant at Passamquoddy Power Project: Truscon Steel Co., 38 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass., contr.

FARMINGTON, ME.—Post office: $52,310. W. MacDonald Constr. Co., 3829 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

MARYLAND

GLEN DALE, MD.—Adult Sanatorium, Buena Vista, for District of Columbia Sanatoria: $882,300. PWA. W. Kidde Co., 140 Cedar St., New York, contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST, MASS.—Gymnasium, Amherst College: $300,000. Chas. T. Wills, Inc., 286 5th Ave., New York, contr.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—High school: $473,989. Geo. A. Fuller Co., 11 Beacon St., Boston, contr. PWA.

MISSISSIPPI

BILOXI, MISS.—Post office: $73,512. W. J. McGee & Son, Jackson, contr.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—Post office: $445,800. R. P. Farnsworth, 212 Nashville Ave., New Orleans, La., contr.

MISSOURI

CARROLLTON, MO.—Boys' Cottage, State Home for Children: $56,650. PWA. Inter State Constr. Co., Walsix Bldg., Kansas City, contr.

COLUMBIA, MO.—Library and other additions, University of Missouri: $397,639. Kellerman Contg. Co., 625 North Euclid Ave., St. Louis and J. A. Epple Constr. Co., Columbia, contrs.

NEW YORK

ENDICOTT, N. Y.—Post office: $81,477. Ross & Reid Stone Setting Co., 20 L St., S. W., Washing, D. C., contr.

LIBERTY, N. Y.—Post office: About $50,000. C. Anderson, Fort Montgomery, contr.

MARTINSVILLE, N. Y.—St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church: $100,000. W. B. Harder, 28 Bissell Dr., Eggertsville, contr.

SNYDER, N. Y.—School: $278,000. PWA. A. A. Cushing, 79 Chassin Ave., Eggertsville, contr.

NORTH CAROLINA

SMITHFIELD, N. C.—Post office: About $50,000. L. B. Gallimore, Greensboro, contr.

OHIO

ZANESVILLE, OHIO—Operators' quarters at Charles Mills and Mohicansville Dams, R. S. Urpsring Co., Berea, contr.; at Atwood and Leesville Dams, C. Gross & C. E. Boyd Co., Massillon; at Pleasant Hill Dam, C. W. Taylor & Son, Zanesville, contr. Total $53,153.

OKLAHOMA

ALVA, OKLA.—Northwest Teachers College, classroom and library: $324,908. C. M. Dumins, 420 North Hudson St., Oklahoma City, contr.

NORMAN, OKLA.—Administration building at University of Oklahoma: $199,943. PWA. Manhattan Constr. Co., 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALIQUIPPA, PA.—Post office: $59,185. J. I. Barnes, Logansport, Ind., contr.

SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Hospital ward for women: $71,940. W. A. Crary & Son, 1226 Sumter St., contr.; altering and constructing addition to Parker Bldg.: $37,142. J. C. Heslip, Carolina Bank Bldg., contr. For State Hospital for Insane.

TEXAS

CONROE, TEX.—Educational building: $134,642. H. Weber, Perlstein Bldg., Beaumont, contr.

GALVESTON, TEX.—Post office: $552,465. A. Blair, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., contr.

KERRVILLE, TEX.—Post office: About $50,000. Templeton-Cannon, Post Office Bldg., 548, San Angelo, contr.

TENNESSEE

McKENZIE, TENN.—Post office: About $50,000. J. C. Miller, Campbellsville, Ky., contr.

TEAGUE, TEX.—Post office: About $50,000. A. Blair, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., contr.

WACO, TEX.—U. S. Veterans Hospital: $1,127,611. T. L. James & Co., Ruston, La., contr.

—Post office: $317,200. E. L. Martin, 506 North Texas Bldg., Dallas, contr.

VERMONT

SPRINGFIELD, VT.—Post office: $50,000. MacDonald Constr. Co., 3829 West Pine St., St. Louis Mo., contr.

VIRGINIA

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.—Dunbar Farm, Eastern State Hospital: $169,890. Doyle & Russell, Richmond, contr. PWA.

WYOMING

CASPER, WYO.—Office building, dormitory, shop, garage, residences for Casper-Alcova project: $77,214. Kendall & Hunt, Denver, Colo., contr.

QUEBEC

HULL, QUE.—Constructing 75 bed sanatorium, Aylmor Rd.: About $300,000. Ed. Brunet & Son, contr.

Christmas Day

By John J. Buckley

THE Angel Song echoes; from the past is ringing
Down through the ages, to weary, worn men,
The old, old message for everyone, bringing
Content and happiness and sweet peace again.
Far is the cry from the hills of Judea.
How clear is the song that resounded that night,
As sung by the angels; it banished all fear
And brought to all universe comfort and light:
Peace on earth, to men, good will!
A saviour is borne to you, all things to fulfill.

Watching, though weary, the shepherds close by
Gazed upwards where the heavens abright
Burst on their vision, and the first Christmas sky
The song brought from paradise on that holy night.
Joyous the anthem their listening ears heard
The message of love—from the thralldom set free
The world which so long omitted this word
And now their possession, by God's lullaby:
He has come, the Messiah, not in riches or fame,
But as one of his people, pardon to proclaim.

How the world needed Him in its distress—
Dismay of heart and soul had lingered for years.
Broken and scattered, without happiness,
They prayed for his coming; kept courage in tears.
How long, oh how long, their one daily plea,
Must we abide the time, oh God, we pray?
Look down on our sorrows, we ask it of Thee,
And bring us Thy comfort, help, in our dismay.
And out of the void of that winter starred sky
The answer has come: their God would stand by.

Pardon and helpfulness now we possess
If we but seek them in soulful desire
And not to wander the bleak wilderness
Of deceit and wrongness, but love to inspire;
Having the thought for our brother in need
Cease and lend a hand to help climb the hill.
Good will in our minds, when wounded hearts bleed,
And love for our fellowmen, oh God, to instill.
We are Thy kindred, our trust is in Thee.
Keep us and hold us to Thy constancy.

We thank Thee, our Father, for the loving care;
For health and clear minds, this blest Christmastide;
The era of peace and the gifts we do share;
For calmness of spirit and hate laid aside;
For victory o'er burdens the world laid on us;
For pleasure received in Thy service remain
That brought us the peace while in Thee we trust
And speak from our hearts our thanks again.
The gift we bespeak on this Christmas Day
Is humbleness of pride, let Thee have Thy way.

Bless us and keep us the long days and nights
Nor from Thy circle to wander astray,
Ever the angelic song to recite,
We ask our portion on this Christmas Day
Be joy over harshness and help in our need.
Father, we implore, contrite, as we pray,
Service and hope be it ever our creed,
On this glorious occasion, Thy son's natal day.
Keep us through turmoil; our hearts pure and clean.
Help in our burdens Thy cause not demean.

WIT AND HUMOR

A bunch of germs were hitting it up
In the bronchial saloon;
Two bugs in the edge of the larynx
Were jazzing a ragtime tune.
Back in the teeth, in a solo game,
Sat dangerous Ack-Kerchoo;
And watching his pulse was his light of love,
The lady who's known as Flu. —Sundial.

———o———

Curiosity can easily defeat its own purpose.

A woman was very ill. Her doctor brought a specialist to see her. She had warned her sister to hide behind a screen in the drawing-room, in order that she might overhear their opinion when in consultation after examination.

When the doctors came into the drawing-room the specialist said: "Well, of all the ugly-looking women I ever saw, that one's the worst."

"Ah," said the local doctor, "but wait till you see the sister."

———o———

"What is a budget?"

"Well, it is a method of worrying before you spend instead of afterward."

———o———

The little boy's favorite uncle was to be married on the following Wednesday, and the boy was questioning his mother about the wedding.

"Mother," he said, "the last three days they give them anyhing they want to eat, don't they?"—Patchwork.

———o———

Passenger: "What is the average life of a locomotive?"

Engineer: "Oh, about 25 years."

Passenger: "I should think that such a tough looking thing would last longer."

Engineer: "Well, perhaps it would sir, if it didn't smoke so much."

———o———

"It's the things we haven't got that make us unhappy," said the parlor philosopher. "How about the toothache?" suggested the mere man.

———o———

Wife (reading)—It says here that they have found a sheep in the Himalaya Moutains that can run 40 miles an hour.

Her Hubby—Well, it would take a lamb like that to follow Mary nowadays.

When I quit this mortal shore, and mosey 'round the earth no more, don't weep, don't sigh, don't sob; I may have struck a better job.

Don't go and buy a large bouquet for which you'll find it hard to pay; don't mope around and feel all blue—I may be better off than you.

Don't tell the folks I was a saint, or any old thing that I ain't; if you have jam like that to spread, please hand it out before I'm dead.

If you have roses, bless your soul, just pin one in my buttonhole while I'm alive and well—today. Don't wait until I've gone away.

———o———

The demure young bride, a trifle pale, her lips set in tremulous smile, slowly stepped down the long church aisle, clinging to the arm of her father.

As she reached the low platform before the altar, her slippered foot brushed a potted flower, upsetting it. She looked at the spilled dirt gravely, and then raising her childlike eyes to the benign countenance of the old minister, she muttered—

"That's a hell of a place to put a lily!"—Typing Tips.

———o———

"And you swore you'd always treat me like a queen!"

"Well, 'ang it, I ain't 'Enry the Eighth."—Wyoming Valley Motorist.

———o———

A man had a wife who was of a very scraggy order, in spite of the fact that she ate enough for three harvest hands. Not long ago she "up and died on him," as he expressed it.

The husband, wishing to honor his wife, planned to put a tombstone over her grave bearing the simple words, "Lord, She Was Thine."

As he had a piece of old marble which he had got in a trade some years before, he decided to use this for the stone. The marble was a little narrow for the purpose, but the local stone mason did his best.

He found there was not quite room for the whole inscription, and this is the way it read when the monument was erected: "Lord, She Was Thin."—Labor.

———o———

Professor: "Can you give me an example of wasted energy?"

Freshman: "Yes, sir,telling a hair-raising story to a bald-headed man."

Look out on Christendom today and view the millions of oppressed workers. Was it always thus? In a small degree, but greed and avarice have grown gradually with steady and onward tread until these many workers have been pressed down and dominated completely. Those not affected were satisfied and those affected did not raise united voice against the oppression. So today we find greed and avarice rampant and the millions of oppressed on the increase.

The men of position, the men of force, are united in their respective organizations and permit no isms of any name or nature to interfere with their well-laid plans to keep labor down. It is hard to understand why the workers so often insist on attempting to go it alone when, as demonstrated by the men of power, individual effort within the collective body can mean so much more.

When the workers arise in their might and combine their individual power in collective body, then and only then will there be a change in the existing obnoxious economic conditions. Organization must be looked upon as a business institution and to be successful must be conducted along business lines. Every member of organized labor is bound by moral obligation to assist in building up his local union. Every member must be a self-sacrificing worker willing to do his bit to sell his organization to the unorganized. Then we can look for real progress toward economic recovery.

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CORRECTIONS

The suspension for nonpayment of dues published in the November issue for Brother Salvatore Lo-Giudice 24655 by Local Union No. 308, was caused through error.

Withdrawal card of F. X. Coyle 35940, published in the November issue as deposited in Local Union No. 46, was a renewal; that of W. P. Goering 24326, published as deposited in the July issue, was a renewal in Local Union No. 46.

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DUES BOOKS LOST

Local 222—W. E. Peyton 9417
Local 244—A. Davis 5834
Local 308—E. N. Neal 5528
Local 308—T. Rice 7151

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, Brother John Bernard Taylor, No. 1411, and

WHEREAS, Brother Taylor has been a true and loyal member and secretary of Local Union No. 43 and the passing of Brother Taylor is a deep regret to the members of our local union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 43 be draped for a period of sixty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal and the members of Local Union No. 43 extend to the family of our departed brother our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

MELVIN HUMPHERYS, President,
Local Union No. 43.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother William Douglass Miller, No. 17404, who was always a loyal, sincere and conscientious worker in Local Union No. 73, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union No. 73 extend to his wife and family and brothers our deepest sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement in the loss of husband, father and brother; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International office for publication in our official journal and that Local Union No. 73's charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

H. L. BEERMANN, Secretary,
Local Union No. 73.

IN MEMORIAM

5—Michael Lawrence Tinley, 14646
7—Green Gilbert, 3147
43—John Bernard Taylor, 1411
68—Manford M. Fluckey, 7217
73—William Douglas Miller, 17404
104—Loren Wilmot Sloan, 9842
212—Zabin Henry Golder, 7122
240—John Owen Hague, 10381
435—Fred Roy Mitchell, 14646

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

NOVEMBER RECEIPTS

Nov.	Local		
1	23	Oct. report (cr.)	
1	70	Oct. report ....$	9.90
1	87	Nov. report (cr.)	
1	98	Oct. report	13.20
1	99	Oct. report	15.30
1	302	Oct. report	5.40
4	32	Nov. report	55.30
4	55	Oct. report	7.20
4	68	Sept. report ...	23.00
4	73	Nov. report	54.50
4	82	Oct. report	6.30
4	97	Nov. report	40.66
4	103	Nov. report	19.60
4	122	Oct. report	10.80
4	213	Oct. report	2.71
4	385	Supp.	1.35
4	7	Supp.	1.45
4	388	Oct. report; B.T.	6.55
5		Refund of unearned bond premiums for Nos. 27, 46, 47, 190, 234, 392	17.95
5	2	Oct. report	102.90
5	62	Nov. report	5.05
5	259	Nov. report	4.50
5	74	Oct. report	575.05
6	40	Nov. report	8.00
6	45	Nov. report	2.70
6	57	Nov. report	9.90
6	68	Oct. report	28.60
6	115	Oct.-Nov. reports	11.80
6	121	Nov. report	9.90
6	151	Reinst.	3.00
6	185	B. T.	3.00
6	144	Oct. report	19.60
6	240	B. T.	6.70
6	46	On acct.	285.23
7	14	Oct. report	23.25
7	279	Oct. report	4.50
7	345	Nov. report	86.35
7	397	Nov. report	6.75
8	7	Nov. report	19.30
8	446	Nov. report	20.00
8	123	Oct.-Nov. reports	10.95
8	52	Nov. report	20.90
8	102	Sept. report ...	46.40
11	244	Supp.	1.00
11	379	Reinst.	37.00
11	413	Nov. report	7.20
11	385	Sept. report ...	6.30
11	309	Nov. report	15.65
11	281	Nov. report	5.40
11	142	Oct. report	15.30
11	152	Sept. report ...	21.60
11	224	Nov. report	33.10
11	258	Nov. report	10.25
11	46	On account	133.20
11	39	Nov. report	37.90
11	5	B. T.	2.70
11	4	Nov. report	12.60
11	139	B. T.	1.80
12	12	Nov. report	14.80
12	36	Nov. report	2.90
12	64	Nov. report	12.10
12	110	Nov. report	3.60
12	151	Nov. report; B.T.	10.50
12	225	B. T.	9.90
12	190	Nov. report	52.00
13	9	Nov. report	39.20
13	19	Nov. report	9.90
13	48	Oct. report	8.10
13	53	Nov. report	83.50
13	67	Nov. report	74.00
13	122	Nov. report	18.90
13	155	Nov. report	13.50
13	212	Nov. report (cr.)	
13	268	Oct. report	8.10
13	46	On account	550.00
13	374	B. T.	5.40
14	14	Nov. report	20.70
14	28	Nov. report	22.84
14	30	Oct. report	18.88
14	125	Oct. report	5.40
14	147	Nov. report	1.80
14	222	Nov. report	14.95
14	328	Nov. report	22.85
14	419	Oct. report	4.50
15	8	Oct. report	14.40
15	27	Nov. report	35.45
15	31	Nov. report	.70
15	428	B. T.	5.40
15	34	Nov. report	2.70
15	88	Nov. report	70.30
15	124	Charter and outfit; Nov. report	34.50
15	109	Nov. report	23.40
15	111	Nov. report	7.20
15	166	Oct. report	15.10
15	171	Nov. report	6.90
15	238	Nov. report	6.40
15	332	Oct. report	3.60
15	359	Oct. report	14.00
15	486	B. T.	9.00
18	5	Nov. report	40.25
18	25	Oct. report	12.70
18	32	Supp.	3.35
18	81	Nov. report	9.15
18	84	Oct. report	4.50
18	105	Oct. report	15.80
18	106	Nov. report	19.10
18	102	Oct. report	14.60
18	158	Nov. report	3.60
18	162	Oct. report	12.70
18	165	Nov. report	3.60
18	234	Nov. report	71.50
18	243	Nov. report	5.40
18	260	Nov. report	23.40
18	278	Nov. report	5.20
18	286	Oct. report	21.85
18	309	B. T. & reinst...	8.40
18	319	Sept. report ...	8.10
18	344	Oct. report	9.00
18	353	Nov. report	12.60
18	429	Nov. report	8.60
18	455	Nov. report (cr.)	
18	93	Supp.	.50
19	250	Nov. report (cr.)	
19	24	Nov. report	24.30
19	63	Sept. report ...	5.40
19	208	Oct.-Nov. reports	15.45
19	69	Nov. report	19.60
19	215	Nov. report	9.90
19	275	Nov. report	.60
19	79	Nov. report	6.30
19	308	Oct.-Nov. reports	300.00
19	340	Nov. report	6.30
19	378	Nov. report	4.50
20	246	B. T.	30.60
20	254	Nov. report	5.40
20	263	Oct. report	8.35
20	456	Nov. report	21.35
20	49	Nov. report	3.00
20	185	Oct. report	6.00
20	395	Nov. report	6.30
21	407	Nov. report	10.50
21	301	Nov. report	47.50
21	83	Nov. report	15.30
21	228	Nov. report	3.60
21	78	Nov. report (cr.)	
22	76	Oct. report	3.60
22	139	B. T.	9.00
22	262	Nov. report	14.70
22	392	Nov. report (cr.)	
22	137	Nov. report	37.20
25	1	Nov. report	13.50
25	7	Oct.-Nov. reports (cr.)	
25	20	Oct. report	10.80
25	39	Reinst.	4.90
25	42	Nov. report	152.00
25	43	Nov. report	12.60
25	46	On account	459.75
25	143	Oct. report	36.90
25	225	B. T.	3.60
25	226	Nov. report	17.60
25	233	Oct. report	25.40
25	244	Supp.	2.00
25	292	Nov. report	10.50
25	300	Nov. report (cr.)	
25	440	Nov. report	5.70
25	120	Nov. report	10.15
25	140	B. T.	24.10
25	244	Nov. report	299.05
26	18	Nov. report	19.80
26	30	Nov. report	20.77
26	151	Supp.	.75
26	309	Supp.	.50
27	66	Nov. report	11.95
27	75	Oct. report	9.00
27	232	Nov. report	8.10
27	230	Nov. report	36.60
29	10	Nov. report	22.60
29	46	On account	852.09
29	47	Nov. report	66.82
29	68	Nov. report	20.00
29	144	Enroll.; reinst.; B. T.	26.85
29	302	Nov. report	5.75
29		Advertising and sub. — The Lather	45.61
29		Transfer indebtedness	204.80
		TOTAL RECEIPTS	$6,593.06

NOVEMBER DISBURSEMENTS

November			
8	Burrows Bros. Co., office supp.		$ 4.49
8	Elwood Eshe, Sec. No. 27	Refund of unearned premiums on bonds	1.45
	Walter Matthews, Sec. No. 46		1.75
	Wm. Cady, Sec. No. 47		7.80
	Walter Frank, Sec. No. 190		2.00
	Jack Bailey, Sec. No. 234		3.50
	Henry Warren, Sec. No. 392		1.45
8	Western Union Telegraph Co., Oct. messages		5.16
29	Riehl Printing Co., Nov. journal, local and office supp.		631.49
29	National Advertising Co., mailing Nov. journals		56.04
29	Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp.		3.74
29	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 9/27-11/22/35		4.20
29	Distillata Co., Nov. installment on cooler, water service		4.64
29	Frank Morrison, Sec., A. F. of L. premium on bonds		7.50

November		
29	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. service	24.95
29	November tax to A. F. of L.	81.00
29	November tax to Bldg. Trades Dept.	60.75
29	Office salaries	702.50
29	Funeral benefits paid:	
	Local 74, David Louzon, 3891	500.00
	Local 74, Otto D. Nelson, 28797	300.00
	Local 74, W. M. Theisen, 13748	500.00
	Local 97, T. W. Mott, 15857	200.00
	Local 345, Ira E. Hoffer, 13322 (balance)	133.22
	Local 5, M. L. Tinley, 8463	500.00
	Local 68, M. M. Fluckey, 7217	500.00
	Local 73, Wm. D. Miller, 17404	500.00
	Local 435, F. R. Mitchell, 14646	500.00
29	William J. McSorley, General President	975.00
29	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer	540.00
29	Postage	37.61
29	Central United National Bank, service charge	2.80
	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	$6,878.82

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, October 31, 1935	$75,139.28
Add Balance of funeral benefit of Augustus Messier, 740, due Marie Messier, widow, who can not be located. This amount was included in the total benefit paid on September 30 and was published in October journal. Check is cancelled as of 11/29/35	2.00
Balance of funeral benefit of David Parker, 19272, which, after investigation, was found to be forfeited. This was included in the payment recorded as of October 31 and published in November journal. Check is cancelled as of 11/29/35	198.50
	$75,339.78
Add November receipts	6,593.06
	$81,932.84
November disbursements	6,878.82
Cash on hand, November 29, 1935	$75,054.02

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

42	William Coburn Williams 36416
7	James Grinley Lucas 36417
345	Sidney Carroll Marsh 36418
190	Ernest John Maus 36419
88	Jesse Lee Norvell 36420
88	William A. Umbarger 36421
124	Howard P. Calfee 36422
124	Joseph R. Catron 36423
124	Hubert H. Huffman 36424
124	Ernest Guy Nichols 36425
124	Fred Jackson Snyder 36426
262	George Liddle, Jr. 36427
137	Alton Henry Cobb 36428
137	Jesse Franklin Drew 36429
137	Walter Carlton Gerry 36430
137	Howard Orland Gregg 36431
137	Erving Wesley Heath 36432
137	Robert Charles Hennessey 36433
137	Joseph Loubier 36434
137	George Eben Perry 36435
137	Gordon Sayers 36436
137	Andrew Tuttle 36437
144	Joseph Bernard Lamb 36438

REINSTATEMENTS

87	George Boston 14544 (Oct.)
32	Manuel Congiovanni 29861
97	Livingstone Woods 15412
97	B. L. Browning 15413
97	H. R. Weller 31828
85	Aldrick Bollman 25277 (Aug.)
2	Nunzio Pedone 24705 (Oct.)
104	C. F. Michel 26688 (Oct.)
7	R. Presley 17484
446	Frank K. Lambersoll 4935
446	Chas. A. Jones 22973
446	Edw. A. Sederstram 23036
446	Albert Sederstram 23820
446	John S. Shales 31108
151	G. W. Yahraus 28694
46	R. J. Rankin 22288
345	M. A. Newell 8489
345	Howard Nelson 36327
345	H. E. Nelson 25117
345	W. A. March 27950
345	F. A. Burnside 20647
345	J. E. Roberts 36297
140	G. E. Moore 3400
140	Jos. Cunningham 23239
140	H. D. Parker 12337
140	E. C. Willman 20562
52	J. T. Conway 10103 (Oct.)
52	Geo. Conway 29830 (Oct.)
52	B. L. Conway 23025 (Oct.)
39	N. E. Thompson 32068
39	H. Oliver 25376
64	E. A. Harszy 17600
190	Geo. Mackey 29490
190	A. L. Schlenker 19346
74	F. G. Nigg 10884 (Oct.)
67	F. E. Crafton 24265
122	C. H. Wills 23619
328	H. W. Clayton 31275
28	J. M. Haley 23116
88	Thos. Brown (No. 6) 23911
88	John Collins 11263
88	D. H. Johnson 13365
88	E. G. Vaughan 17494
140	R. H. Jones 33280 (Oct.)
105	G. T. Fleming 26168
234	F. E. Youngblood 16624
309	L. J. LeChien 16183
456	W. E. Trunnell 25683
456	P. B. Woodward 23315
456	C. J. Robinson 24963
456	R. McCullock 14151
301	B. J. Dose 11185
301	E. T. Mainz 34501
301	T. Tope 21101
42	W. E. Cole 32211
292	John Craft 14259
39	W. S. Smith 3378
440	T. E. Scovil 3398
36	B. N. Sims 22640
308	T. Amato 24498
308	C. M. Haughton 28638
308	Antonio Basile 8140
308	Andrea Basile 8153
10	F. E. Napgezek 15954 (Oct.)
144	Geo. Espinosa 35959
144	J. M. Dymond 35958
144	J. Pendry 35957
46	H. J. Farmer 36009

SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

142 S. F. Maillet 36268 (Oct.)
79 W. Bonthilette 20630
378 E. N. Seats 32643
262 W. R. Lea 23173
262 W. R. Johnston 35525
65 B. A. Cody 18755 (Oct.)
65 N. A. Adrigo 33017 (Oct.)

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

104 R. W. Zesinger 18486 (ren. Sept.)
2 J. W. Sanderson 23290 (ren. Oct.)
74 L. J. Cooper 26895 (ren. Oct.)
36 D. A. Filkins 30388 (Oct.)
46 W. P. Reid 24351 (Aug.)
147 A. Gibbons 18805 (ren.)
147 C. W. Mercer 35258 (ren.)
88 R. F. Freiburghouse 32545 (Oct.)
102 A. F. Vohden 26192 (ren. Sept.)
102 J. Martin 33969 (Sept.)
226 W. H. Smith 29346 (ren. Oct.)
244 D. Simon 19709 (ren. Oct.)
244 J. Ruzitsky 30676 (ren.)
244 V. Barraco 25919 (ren. Oct.)
308 J. Crifo 26417 (ren.)
308 F. DiPalermo 28870 (ren. Aug.)

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

102 A. F. Vohden 26192 (Oct.)
102 P. H. Harrington 33808 (Oct.)
244 H. Wiener 27706
144 O. L. Hickok 35974

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

190 A. L. Schlenker 19346
102 N. Valante 17480 (Sept.)

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED

166 Wm. Hinchey 33568 (Oct.)
308 G. Giardina 24489

APPRENTICES INDENTURED

14 Harold Ferguson, age 17 (Aug.)
97 Roy Henry Haines, age 21 (Sept.)
97 Arthur Alexander Mokedanz, age 21 (Sept.)
234 Malcolm W. Brower, age 18 (Oct.)
137 Gerald Vinson Vintinnes, age 18 (Oct.)

NEW LOCAL UNION

124 Beckley, W. Va.

REINSTATED LOCAL UNION

446 Elgin, Ill.

REINSTATED DISTRICT COUNCIL

Twin City District Council of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., composed of Locals 190 and 483.

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

42 J. T. Hunter 23030, $50.00
70 F. R. Wilson 664, $100.00
109 D. B. Mann 10518, $100.00
250 C. J. Picard 13019, $100.00
250 A. W. Stiles, Jr. 8725, $100.00
250 E. E. Townley 34711, $100.00
250 A. N. Wells 9687, $100.00
53 H. A. Connors 20466, $100.00
53 G. H. Myers 32398, $100.00
53 G. C. Myers, 32397, $100.00
455 S. J. Davis 32694, $50.00
276 E. Hayne 5296, $100.00
65 W. E. Turney 10287, $5.00
9 E. J. Hyle 8718, $100.00
9 A. J. Stoll 20419, $100.00
9 J. L. Florine 24735, $100.00
9 E. Stebbing 8867, $100.00
9 E. A. Duhaine 17029, $100.00
9 A. B. Coleman 19760, $100.00

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To
4	A. Killian 10910	309
4	Wm. Duggan 11616	309
5	C. Fickenger 14745	18
7	J. E. Dalton 35014	234
7	J. L. Henry 25245	262
7	L. K. Mallow 30169	234
9	W. McGarry 1626	67
14	W. H. Hill 28732	392
14	H. Jeffries 9711	309
14	E. D. Swann 31158	392
21	G. E. Smead 30228	378
26	L. G. Reynolds 32649	185
26	M. J. Welch 23086	228
28	R. W. Cochrane 29932	385
32	W. R. Booker 24564	309
32	R. B. Hall 30731	309
32	W. Pfeiffer 24188	309
32	W. R. Watkins 21476	309
36	R. Cornell 32381	70
42	R. D. Hemingway 30932	300
42	H. V. Johnson 30052	65
42	E. A. Ogren 35299	238
42	P. Simmons 35078	88
42	C. W. Souder 31620	238
43	W. E. Muir 28615	212
45	J. A. Kauertz 7340	234
45	F. M. Lee 36211	234
45	J. B. Wallace 16425	234
46	H. Agrell 26932	67
46	F. Becker 27833	67
46	G. Becker 16798	67
46	F. Quigley 12081	67
49	O. H. Blase 5001	185
49	B. R. Prothero 31229	185
52	E. H. Farmer 25437	392
52	W. Pfeiffer 24188	32
52	C. Smith 25127	166
52	J. H. Thomann 23271	392
53	E. Dale 2807	87
55	P. Hamilton 32954	234
55	L. Honea 26162	234
57	J. Bowser 17395	309
57	B. Collins 26163	166
65	C. Gray 31691	144
65	M. Grivet 32593	88
65	J. Randall 35311	88
65	F. Soncini 24045	144

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To
69	R. E. Moore 7587	93
69	S. A. Smith 16134	93
70	R. Cornell 32381	36
71	J. E. Ferguson 21917	5
83	N. F. Wilson 14889	440
88	P. E. Morrison 32333	42
93	T. R. McPeak 24759	104
93	J. P. Powers 17128	104
102	P. Harrington 33808	67
102	F. N. Lacroix 3308	166
102	S. Stern 30092	67
102	A. F. Vohden 26192	345
102	J. J. Vohden, Sr. 10647	345
109	H. J. McMullen 1573	98
113	E. Boyles 21938	190
120	L. P. Beverly 23877	166
120	J. O. Drezze 22098	151
132	L. B. Snodgrass 20373	279
140	F. Danner 16172	230
140	H. E. Dolton 7526	407
140	D. Goldman 35366	230
140	J. E. Hostler 30663	407
140	R. H. Jones 33280	230
140	C. S. Jordan 24026	230
140	G. E. Moore 3400	435
140	T. Ritter 14846	435
140	R. M. Stoughton 9640	435
140	B. VanVoast 14345	435
142	W. P. Cook 19004	359
142	H. Eldridge 24874	79
144	J. C. Nelson 11408	88
151	E. H. Farmer 25437	120
151	A. W. Fischel 3021	392
151	G. Larson 28389	392
151	J. H. Thomann 23271	120
166	L. Beverly 23877	120
166	C. Smith 25127	120
172	G. Boldt 36364	88
172	F. N. Brown 2449	42
172	F. L. Campbell 26375	42
172	C. N. Hoaglin 30547	42
172	A. F. Lee 36208	88
172	C. O. Rasmussen 36371	88
195	V. Nordstrom 15787	190
212	E. A. Thurston 24156	69
224	C. S. Henderson 12795	301
224	C. O. Souder 22347	301
230	J. Chuoke 39637	407
230	D. L. Evans 20926	407
230	J. W. McDowell 21489	407
230	S. H. Power 33414	407
240	A. Christian 36283	234
240	J. Knight 36218	234
258	C. H. Ball 22341	328
258	B. E. Boyles 15102	328
258	G. E. Lindquist 16483	328
263	H. B. McGinnis 2749	263
301	C. S. Henderson 12795	230
301	C. O. Souder 22347	230
305	A. L. Gervais 5319	190
305	J. L. Poston 5455	397
305	H. W. Smith 29538	190
305	G. Wilkie 30583	190
305	J. Wilkie 29605	190
308	S. Sartorio 8217	244
309	A. J. McClure 16590	28
309	P. Coughlin 32144	32
309	J. Hall 32981	32
309	H. Jeffries 9711	14
311	E. Storey 34234	185
326	A. M. Orr 20624	230
359	G. F. Chase 27100	248
386	E. R. Booker 24564	32
386	H. E. Carey 31152	14
386	C. Colway 19598	151
386	G. H. Dandeneau 36245	166
386	A. H. Fischel 3021	151
386	R. B. Hall 30731	32
392	E. H. Farmer 25437	151
392	L. Fuller 32342	166
392	G. Larson 28389	151
392	J. H. Thomann 23271	151
397	S. A. Smith 16131	69
407	H. E. Dolton 7526	140
407	D. C. Collawn 5180	140
440	N. F. Wilson 14889	300
455	C. J. Paige 27818	456
456	C. G. Wright 24829	345

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
87	$ 2.80	108	Geo. Boston, 14544
98	3.00	122	L. H. Koster, 24692
32	3.00	386	W. R. Booker, 24564
68	2.00	48	H. F. Chapman, 22163
407	1.50	301	W. C. Jones, 35422
407	6.00	301	T. M. Gillespie, 8426
407	7.50	26	R. L. Houser, 25425
345	1.00	456	E. G. Wright, 24829
36	2.00	70	R. L. Cornell, 32381
190	2.00	113	E. Boyle, 21938
190	2.00	305	A. L. Gervais, 5319
190	2.00	305	H. W. Smith, 29538
190	2.00	305	J. Wilkie, 29605
379	5.50	224	W. H. Lester, 35609
379	17.50	140	W. H. Lester, 35609
48	5.00	232	J. F. Flynn, 30029
74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin, 24754
88	12.50	65	Peter Grivet, 33296
88	2.00	172	A. F. Lee, 36208
88	4.00	42	Perry Simmons, 35078
166	2.00	120	G. A. McGrail, 28798
359	1.50	139	L. A. Crepeau, 29521
81	16.00	140	R. H. Jones, 33280
260	2.50	42	J. M. Hewitt, 2203
69	2.00	305	E. A. Thurston, 24156
69	2.50	212	E. A. Thurston, 24156
246	4.00	359	G. F. Chase, 27100
301	12.00	407	W. R. Hughes, 33099
262	14.00	9	A. T. Persons, 25972
42	4.00	172	F. N. Brown, 2449
42	2.00	172	F. L. Campbell, 26375
42	2.00	172	C. N. Hoaglin, 30547
43	10.50	222	B. N. Sims, 22640
43	3.50	42	A. D. Hoaglin, 30706
43	3.50	42	J. A. Muir, 19691
93	2.00	69	S. A. Smith, 16131
440	27.50	73	Wm. German, 30363
244	3.00	102	J. Altshule, 27670
151	2.00	52	A. W. Fischel, 3021
309	1.25	32	W. R. Watkins, 21476
230	1.75	140	C. S. Jordan, 24026
87	1.20	108	G. Boston, 14544
308	25.00	173	C. Accordino, 34189
308	10.00	162	V. Laspada, 32651
45	2.00	262	J. L. Henry, 25245
140	1.50	435	J. Cunningham, 23239
140	6.00	407	E. C. Wellman, 20562
140	5.00	407	H. D. Parker, 12337
308	12.00	162	T. Amato, 24498

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	Name	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
65	San Francisco, Calif.	O. C. Cornell	J. F. Healy	W. D. Marden	J. F. Healy
79	Worcester, Mass.		H. Reed		G. Dearing
81	Pasadena, Calif.	C. P. Ward	C. Mobray	H. Sanford	
98	Stockton, Calif.	F. P. Guyon	T. W. Smith		
120	Schenectady, N. Y.	F. D. Sprague	E. Hunt	J. Arnold	E. Hunt
137	Augusta, Me.	G. E. Perry	A. Tuttle		
140	Dallas, Texas				A. J. Garrett
244	Brooklyn, Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.	N. Schwartz	E. J. Anglim	B. Wernick	
328	Cheyenne, Wyo.	A. A. Scott	A. B. Darling		

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 9 Rowe St., Bloomfield, N. J
Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.

Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.

Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.

Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336 and 378. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.

Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.

Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass.

Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.

New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.

Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.

Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483.

Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.

Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 46, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Boro, N. Y.

Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.

West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	$ .25
Apprentice Indentures	.50
Arrearage Notices	.50
Charter	2.00
Charter and Outfit	15.00
Constitution	.15
Contractor Certificates	.50
Dating Stamp	.50
Dues Stamps, per 100	.15
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	8.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	14.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Labels, per 50	.35
Lapel Button	.50
Letterheads, Official	.70
Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting"	.10
Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Membership Book, Small	1.00
Reports, Long Form, per doz.	.40
Reports, Short Form, per doz.	.60
Seal	4.50
Secretary Order Book	.35
Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Solicitor Certificates	.50
Stamp Pad	.25
Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Transfers	.50
Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Triplicate Receipts	.35
Withdrawal Cards	.60
Working Permits	.35

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.

2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POtomac 2038.

4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.

5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. E. R. Miottel, 2622 McDougall Ave.

7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.

8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.

9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Lincoln 2028.

10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 W. Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.

11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121(B).

12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St.

14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon. eve., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 604 Chili Ave. Tel., Genesee 5172-J.

18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.

19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2112 Cass St.

20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, Sr., 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.

23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.

24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Hall 228, 147 Michigan St. H. B. Kimple, R. 1, Box 175a, Holland, O.

25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone 3-3547.

26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 426½ N. W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. H. Wm. Andrews, mail address, So. W. 30th St. and Agnew; residence, 2416 So. W. Binkley. Phone 2-8090. Note: Sec. out of town. Correspond with O. R. Ballard, 911 N. W. 32d St.

27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.

28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. C. P. Yeager, p. t. 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.

29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.

30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio.

31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs. Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.

32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.

33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. following regular meetings. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.

34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. C. A. Routt, 3209 Rodgers Ave.

36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A. and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.

39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.

40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.

42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.

43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. John H. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.

45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.

46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.

47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.

48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson 417 W. Platte St.

49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.

52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percacciante, 1417 Nye Ave.

53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.

54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple.

55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 973 Elizabeth Pl. Tel. 2-4053.

57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 1:00 p. m., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Sat., 12:30 p. m. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.

63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, R. R. 1, Box 189, Ellerson, Va.

64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, Shirley Place, Collinsville, Ill.

65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St. Tel. Valencia 8120.

66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun. 2 p. m. at home of H. M. Babbitt, B. A., R. D. No. 6, Diverty Rd. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.

67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.

68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, 1031 17th St.

69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.

70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R 5.

71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.

72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 50 Linden Pk. St., Roxbury, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.

73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel., Forest 9357.

74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.

75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon. 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.

76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.

77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No 3, Box 637.

78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.

79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab Tem. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A., 23 Cleardon St. H. G. Reed, 15 Gold St.

81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.

82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.

83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.

84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.

85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone Unionville 2-0403-J.

87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.

88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562—11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat. 10 a. m. to 12 m. Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. G. E. Miller, Sec. and B. A., 1621 Excelsior Ave. Phone, Fruitvale 7166-J.

93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.

97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 84 Chambers Ave. Phone, Ju. 7472.

98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. T. W. Smith, Rt. 1, Box 612a. Phone, Stockton 4752-J.

99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone 1419-R.

102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.

103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri. 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone. CH. 2662.

104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9 R. A. Burke, Labor Temple.

105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.

106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 112 Madison Ave. Phone Plainfield 6-0410-J.

107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.

108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartmann, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del.

109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.

110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 Croswell St.

111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Friday, Labor Tem., 309 W Johnston St. J. Backlund, 312 Dunning St.

113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.

114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.

115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.

120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 618 Smith St. Phone 4-2177.

121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.

122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. C. H. Cody, R. 1, Box 103 A. Phone, 26J11.

123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.

125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.

126 Canton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 9 a. m., Central Labor Union Hall, 3d floor, McCurdy Block, Tuscawaras St. E. at Walnut Ave. H. W. Little, Schneider Rd., R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.

132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone 31490.

136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 3530 No. 27th St.

137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 32 State Street. Andrew Tuttle, 32 State St.

139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 971 Slade St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.

140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Marsalis St. W. D. Hall, 921 St. Joseph St.

142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 8 p. m. McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364J.

143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A., 359 Van Houten St.

144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson. 749 Willow St. Tel. Ballard 8147.

147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tenn., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.

151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St.

152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. J. Primps, Box 422, Elmsford, N. Y. Tel. Elmsford 3194.

155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. R. D. Thornton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Tel. Garland 0974-R.

158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 575 Central Ave.

162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.

165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p. m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.

166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clother, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone 9-1325.

171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.

172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 1205 Magnolia Ave.

173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall; phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.

179 Ogden, Utah.—Meets each Mon. 8 p. m., 2203 Washington Ave. J. P. Schat, 320—28th St.

185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 1316 No. Lorraine. C. R. Wellborn. 1316 No. Lorraine.

190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1500 E. Franklin Ave. Exec. Bd. meets each Fri., 1500 E. Franklin Ave. Office: 1500 E. Franklin Ave. Walter Frank, 1917—13th Ave., So.

195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.

197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.

203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.

208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.

209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.

212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. A. E. Golder, 518 No. 4th St.

213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.

215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. J. Murmane, 131 Winthrop Ave.

222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St.

224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., Sat., 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.

225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.

226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3rd Fri., 8 p. m., Oddfellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 31 William St.

228 Tulsa, Okla. — Meets Mon. J. A. Yeates, 1543 E. Admiral Place.

230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.

232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. N. Ludwig, 1624 Grand Ave.

233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets last Fri., 283 W. First St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.

234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jack Bailey, 1089 Harwell St., N. W.

238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. Fred DuBois., 415 No. Edith St.

240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. J. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.

243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone 110-J.

244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.

246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone 1210.

250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.

254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.

258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Federal Labor Union Hall, Belknap Blk., 2717½ Montana Ave. A. C. Bauer, 410 S. 35th St.

259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.

260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.

262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Mon., 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple, 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2. Phone 7-8567-R.

263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eller, 1311 Penn Ave.

268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.

275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.

276 Waterloo, Iowa—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone 3038-J.

278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.

279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone 3327.

281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.

286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, 11 Orchard Pl., Coscob, Conn. Phones, Green. 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.

292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.

299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel 3537-W.

300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.

301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Exec. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. L. Cottell, 1407 S. St. Mary's St.

302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.

305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.

308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Exec. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx. Tel. Raymond 9-3458.

309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall, Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.

311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 604 Madison.

319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.

326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st Wed., Labor Temple, 213½ W. 2d St. W. E. Summers, 2505 Marshall St. Phone, 5323.

328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Gen. Delivery. Tel. 7376.

330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.

332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall. Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.

336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.

340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall. No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.

344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.

345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.

346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Hall, Asbury Ave. and Pine St. A. D. Hunt, 77½ Benson Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.

350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Sun., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.

353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 38 Brookdale Ave., Oaklawn, R. I.

374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. C. H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.

378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.

379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.

380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, Sec. P. T., 1129 N. Cottage.

385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.

386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St Ex. Board meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. B. A. Barrenger, Sec. and B. A., 886a Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544J.

388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.

392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone Dial 2—5852.

395 Warren, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 428 Main Ave., S. W. W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.

397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, Res. 317 W. Main St. Mail Add.: Box 966.

401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.

407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Bowling, Act. Sec., 1512 Eva St.

413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall. Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown. No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.

419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.

428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.

429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall. 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St.

434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.

435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone 2-1007.

440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Builders' Exchange Bldg. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.

446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.

454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Sec. Pro Tem., Box 691.

455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold. Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.

456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Exec. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Ave. So. Phone 85242.

478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.

481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 432 12th Ave. S. E., Rochester, Minn.

483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 418 No Franklin. L. Peffer, 252 Charles St.

1935 Steelcrete MODEL
BAR-Z-PARTITIONS with attached insulation
MORE WORK FOR THE LATHER and PLASTERER

With Block Partitions, the Lather does patching and corner bead only.

With Bar-Z-Partitions, the Lather gets 17% of the cost price and the Plasterer also gets more work.

Boost Metal Lath Talk to the Owner

CONSOLIDATED EXPANDED METAL COMPANIES WHEELING WEST, VA.

Pay Your Dues Promptly

Protect Your Standing *in the* Funeral Benefit Fund

International law provides that dues are due and payable on the first day of each month in advance. Members are automatically suspended on the fifteenth day of the second month for which tax has not been received.

It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

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The LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA

"The Injury to One Is the Concern of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXVI JANUARY, 1936 No. 5

with **BAR-Z-PARTITIONS**

Steelcrete

Every owner will be glad to hear about metal lath because it means a better job at no more cost.

Steelcrete

CONSOLIDATED EXPANDED METAL COMPANIES WHEELING WEST, VA.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Lathers' Building, Detroit Avenue at West 26th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

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VOL. XXXVI JANUARY, 1936 No. 5

Report of Delegates to the 29th Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor

GREETINGS! We, your delegates, submit the following report on the Building Trades Department Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which convened October 2, 1935, at Atlantic City, New Jersey:

The convention was called to order at 10:00 o'clock by President M. J. McDonough.

Addresses of welcome were made by Mr. George Haines, President of the Atlantic County Building Trades Council and also by Mr. Thomas Reynolds, representing the mayor of Atlantic City. To both these addresses of welcome President McDonough responded in a few well chosen and appropriate remarks.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed that there were twelve organizations represented and recommended the seating of their accredited delegates as follows:

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers—Entitled to one, sent one: Joseph A. Mullaney.

International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers—Entitled to three, sent three: J. A. Franklin, J. N. Davis, William E. Walter.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers—Entitled to four, sent four; P. J. Morrin, Edward Ryan, P. J. Brice, John J. Dempsey .

International Union of Elevator Constructors — Entitled to three, sent three: Frank Feeney, John C. MacDonald, Edward A. Smith.

Granite Cutters' International Association—Entitled to two, sent one: Sam Squibb.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union—Entitled to three, sent three: William J. McSorley, George T. Moore, Charles J. Case.

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association—Entitled to four, sent four: John J. Hynes, James T. Moriarty, Fred Hock, James Close.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers—Entitled to six, sent five: L. P. Lindelof, A. J. McKeon, L. M. Raftery, Arthur Wallace, George Meyers.

Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association—Entitled to four, sent four: Michael J. Colleran, John E. Rooney, John H. Donlin, Michael J. McDonough.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters—Entitled to five, sent four: John Coefield, Fred Scholl, Patrick Drew, William C. O'Neill.

United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association—Entitled to two, sent two: George W. Jones, J. M. Gavlak.

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association—Entitled to two, sent two: M. W. Mitchell, P. J. Cullen.

The committee recommended that all of the above delegates be seated.

Secretary O'Neill called the roll of officers and delegates. All were reported present. Delegate Lindelof, Painters, moved that the reading of the reports be dispensed with, inasmuch as the reports were to be printed and distributed to the delegates at the next session. The motion was seconded and carried.

The Secretary then read the following list of Committees:

Committee on Rules: John Coefield, Plumbers, Chairman; P. J. Cullen, Stone Cutters; Arthur Wallace, Painters; Charles J. Case, Lathers; John E. Rooney, Plasterers.

Committee on President's Report: Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers, Chairman; L. M. Raftery, Painters; Fred Scholl, Plumbers; James Close, Sheet Metal Workers; John J. Dempsey, Iron Workers.

Committee on Secretary-Treasurer's Report: Joseph A. Mullaney, Asbestos Workers, Chairman; A. J. McKeon, Painters; James Close, Sheet Metal Workers; P. J. Brice, Iron Workers; Edward Smith, Elevator Constructors.

Committee on Executive Council's Report: John Donlin, Plasterers, Chairman; John C. MacDonald, Elevator Constructors; Fred Hock, Sheet Metal Workers; P. J. Brice, Iron Workers; George Jones, Roofers.

Committee on Resolutions: John Hynes, Sheet Metal Workers, Chairman; Edward Smith, Elevator Constructors; George T. Moore, Lathers; George Meyers, Painters; Joseph Franklin, Boiler Makers.

Committee on Law: L. P. Lindelof, Painters, Chairman; Edward Ryan, Iron Workers; J. N. Davis, Boiler Makers; John Coefield, Plumbers; Charles Case, Lathers.

Committee on Organization: Frank Feeney, Elevator Constructors, Chairman; Arthur Wallace, Painters; John E. Rooney, Plasterers; P. J. Cullen, Stone Cutters; George Jones, Roofers.

Committee on Local Councils: M. W. Mitchell, Stone Cutters, Chairman; Fred School, Plumbers; Joseph Gavlak, Roofers; John Dempsey, Iron Workers; George T. Moore, Lathers.

Committee on Adjustment: P. J. Morrin, Iron Workers, Chairman; James Moriarty, Sheet Metal Workers; Joseph Gavlak, Roofers; M. J. Colleran, Plasterers; William E. Walter, Boiler Makers.

The report of President McDonough was presented to the convention and referred to the different committees for consideration and action. President McDonough's report was a lengthy document and dealt with the legal phases of the controversy existing between the two building trades departments; also with the National Recovery Act and other governmental agencies and administrations:

Change In PWA Wage Regulations

The original PWA agreement provided:

That in the event that the prevailing hourly rate prescribed under collective agreements or understandings between organized labor and employers on April 30, 1933, shall be above the minimum set for any district within that zone, that agreed wage rate shall be the rate to be paid for employees on construction projects financed from funds appropriated by the Administrator of Public Works under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

In a number of cities where PWA work was being performed, many of our organizations had improved their wage conditions and the application of the above provision was working a hardship on our membership; also was causing a number of strikes which were impeding the progress of the work.

The PWA Labor Advisory Board, of which your President is a member, believed that the most effective way to eliminate these disputes and bring about the condition desired by our membership was to advance the date of April 30, 1933, which determined the wage conditions to apply on PWA work. After several conferences between the Labor Advisory Board and the PWA, the following regulation was agreed to:

"In the event that the prevailing hourly rates prescribed under collective agreements or understandings between organized labor and employers in effect on March 1, 1935, shall be above the minimum rates specified above, such agreed wage rates shall apply."

The above regulation applies only to contracts approved for advertisement prior to July 17, 1935, and on work financed from funds appropriated from the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933.

Prevailing Rate of Wages Affecting Appropriation Act of 1933 and Executive Order of President Issuing Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Same

The officials of the Department, in conjunction with the officials of our affiliated organizations, worked assiduously for the adoption of the McCarran amendment, which provided for the payment of the prevailing rate of wage on all work performed under the Appropriation Act of 1935. This amendment was approved by the Senate, by a vote of 44 to 43, and later the bill was recommended to the Committee on Appropriations where, despite the unanimous protest of labor, the McCarran prevailing rate of wage amendment was deleted and the bill again reported to the Senate.

The following amendment was offered on the floor by Senator Russell of Georgia:

That wherever permanent buildings for the use of any department of the Government or the District of Columbia are to be constructed by funds appropriated by this joint resolution, the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1931, shall apply (the Act of March 3, 1931, is the Bacon-Davis prevailing rate of wage law), but the rates of wages shall be pre-determined in advance of any bidding thereon."

Senator McCarran offered his prevailing rate of wage amendment as a substitute for the above amendment, and after a lengthy discussion by the proponents and opponents, same was defeated by a vote of 50 to 38. The bill with the Russell amendment, was approved by Congress and signed by the President.

The organized Building Trades workers are indebted to Senator McCarran and his colleagues who so loyally supported him in his efforts to maintain the wage scales which have been secured through a lifetime of struggle and sacrifice on the part of the Building Trades workers.

As all organizations have been supplied with copies of this law, I am sure that our membership is conversant with the provision which authorizes the President of the United States to fix different rates of wages for various projects and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

Before the issuance of the rules (under an Executive Order of the President on May 21, 1935), the officials of the Department conferred with the Administrator of the WPA and urged that the rules adopted conform to the standards maintained by the organized Building Trades workers; also insisted that the prevailing rate of wage apply on all work performed under the act.

Your President discussed the entire program with Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, and pointed out the difficulties which would arise on the work if the advice of labor was ignored. The officials of the Department and the executive officers of all of our affiliated International Unions immediately protested to the President of the United States that the carrying out of these rules and regulaions would be insrumental in bringing the wages on private construction down to the level fixed by the Government. I am sure that will be the ultimate result if the regulations are enforced.

Since the release of the rules and regulations applying to the Works Program, we have held a number of conferences with Administrator Hopkins where we pointed out to him that the application of these rules would be discriminatory against our membership, as many of our organizations had assessed their members for the purpose of caring for their unemployed; many had received assistance from relatives, and others as a matter of pride had gone hungry and without shelter rather than apply to the Government for relief.

With ninety per cent of the workers coming from the relief rolls and no discrimination permitted for any reason against workers who are qualified by training and experience, a union job could not have been erected from the appropriation.

The officers of the Department conferred with Administrator Hopkins and pointed out the injustice which would be imposed upon our members if the rules and regulations were not modified. The result was that Administrator Hopkins issued the following order.

Administrative Order No. 15 of the Works Progress Administration Providing for the Employment of Union Labor Upon Projects Prosecuted Under Contract

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Regulation No. 1 (prescribed by Executive Order No. 7046 of May 20, 1935, and amendments thereto) and Regulation No. 2 (prescribed by Executive Order No. 7083 of June 24, 1935, and amendments thereto), I hereby issue the following Administrative Order:

1. The term "projects prosecuted under contract," as used herein shall mean a project or portion of a project which is (a) financed in whole or in part from funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, and (b) prosecuted under a fixed price contract, limited fixed price contract, or management contract, as defined in Regulation No. 3 (prescribed by Executive Order No. 7083 of June 24, 1935).

2. All organized labor, skilled and unskilled, when organized labor is desired and requested by the contractor, which is employed upon projects prosecuted under contract shall be supplied by the employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service, from the membership of recognized unions, with preference, first, to those members of such unions who constitute regular employees of the contractor and who are on the local public relief rolls, second, to other members of such unions who are on the relief rolls, and upon the exhaustion of union members on such rolls, to any other members of the union. In the event, however, that qualified workers are not made available from the membership of the unions within forty-eight hours (Sundays and holidays excepted) after a request therefor is filed by the contractor, and the employment agency has notified the unions of the receipt of such request, such labor may be chosen by the contractor from other qualified workers, supplied by employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service.

(Signed) HARRY L. HOPKINS, Administrator.

August 15, 1935

Continuing our efforts to have the prevailing rate of wage paid on all work performed under the act, we conferred with the officials of the WPA and urged that the hours of labor on these projects be reduced to conform to the prevailing rate of wage in the locality in which the work is done.

On September 19, 1935, Administrator Hopkins issued Executive Order No. 24, which in our opinion is vague, but through the conferences that we held with him it is our understanding that this order authorizes the State Works Progress Administrator or his authorized representative to reduce the hours of work to conform with the prevailing rate of wage in the locality in which the work is done. Representatives of our organizations should immediately confer with the Works Progress Administrator in your city for the purpose of having hours of work on WPA projects reduced so that they will conform to the standards built up by the organized building tradesmen.

Resolution No. 8, San Francisco Convention, Pertaining to Labor Conditions on Boulder Dam

Complying with the resolution, we have held numerous conferences with the officials of the Reclamation Bureau for the purpose of bettering the conditions for all of the workers at Boulder Dam. As the legislation affecting Government work passed by Congress within the past few years did not apply to most of the contracts awarded at Boulder Dam, we were unable to effect any adjustment in hours and wages for those working direct for the contractors. However, we have recently been successful in having the officials of the Reclamation Bureau issue an order to the effect that a uniform rate of $1.00 per hour be paid to all skilled labor working under force account financed by any of the Governmental agencies. While not obtaining what we desired, this is a substantial increase in wages compared with those paid to the workers on this project in the past.

Local Councils

We have received a number of protests from local councils of violation of the PWA rules and regulations, which were brought to the attention of the Board of Labor Review by the officials of the Department, and in most instances the decisions rendered were favorable to our membership.

We have been instrumental in unionizing jobs in various parts of the country, which furnished employment in those localities to all of the trades in the building industry.

The Appropriation Act of 1935 provides for a continuation of the PWA, and at the request of many local councils we accompanied their committees to interview the officials of the PWA, urging that the projects in which they were interested be given favorable consideration. In many instances we took these matters up direct with the officials of the PWA, and are pleased to report that many have and we are sure will be acted upon favorably.

The officials of the Department have been in close contact with all building trades organizations throughout the year.

Jurisdictional Disputes

We were very hopeful that the jurisdiction board which was provided for in connection with the National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board would be instrumental in finally eliminating jurisdictional disputes in the building industry, but the declaring of the NRA as illegal eliminated that as a source for the settlement of the most vexing problem which confronts the construction workers.

It is my opinion that the only method of settling jurisdictional disputes permanently is by the setting up of a National board, empowered with authority by our organizations to render decisions which will be recognized by the building trades workers nationally. This matter is referred to in the report of the Executive Council, and should receive earnest consideration by the convention.

As President of the Department I have been called upon frequently in the past year to render decisions on jurisdiction, which decisions have settled these disputes with practically no loss of time to the employees.

LABOR AND THE CODIFIED CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

The basic code for the Construction Industry provided the framework for the operation of the entire industry. Its specific conditions were more detailedly defined in the various supplements to the basic code. In last year's report, there was described the main outlines of labor's effort to convert the employers' code into one more acceptable to labor. The employers sought to dominate the proceedings and dictate the terms of the code. Organized labor's entire strength was placed behind the effort to force a reconsideration of the code in November, 1933. The President of the United States had finally to be appealed to directly in order to assure consideration of labor's proposals. The final code eliminated the more flagrant abuses and established in part the principal of mutual determination both as to negotiations and as to administration of the code.

THE NEGOTIATIONS OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY CODES TO THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY:

With the precedent established in the basic code negotiations, the negotiations in the supplementary codes followed a pattern on the whole more satisfactory to labor. The NRA officials in charge of the code had been completely reorganized under the guidance of Division Administrator George Berry. A more receptive attitude prevailed. Unions were no longer considered suspiciously. Labor in the construction industry was not to be treated or identified with the less outstanding articulate labor organizations in other industries. Instead, union labor in this industry was taken directly into the confidence of the Administration. In addition to the staff representative and labor adviser designated by the Labor Advisory Board, a special committee, representative of employers and employees, consisting of Mr. S. F. Vorhees and the undersigned, was constituted to participate in the conferences leading to the final negotiations, assist in the determination of procedure, review the final drafts of codes and otherwise render advice. The presence of these representatives helped to assure labor's recognition. Finally the long standing understanding between the individual international unions and the respective employers' associations in the contracting divisions of the industry promoted true collective bargaining. While many of the final supplementary codes did not represent the product of true collective bargaining, and could only be represented as employers' codes, both because they contained little relating to labor in the industry and because they were not sponsored or endorsed by the labor group, nevertheless, a greater degree of mutual understanding prevailed than had existed in the early negotiations of the basic code.

The actual labor provisions of the code may be divided into major and minor. In the former class are the provisions establishing the minimum terms of employment for the predominant labor group. In the minor class are those provisions which relate to the incidental groups of employees in the industry and general protective and social legislation adopted in the code for the welfare of the workers. In the latter class are the regulations relating to watchmen, emergency work, child labor, money payment, safety and health, posting, dismissal for complaints, regulation of hours of working employers and contracting regu-

lation. While the individual international unions generally were concerned about the determination of the major provisions, the staff of the Labor Advisory Board did the yeoman's duty in assisting the international union and in assuring the inclusion of as many protective clauses as the situation permitted. Together these representatives performed admirably to assure the greatest gains for labor.

The negotiations of the supplementary codes, assumed, on the whole, the aspects of direct collective bargaining. In such industries as plumbing, plastering and lathing, and elevator, unobstructed understandings developed between the unions and the contractors' organization. In fact, in the former two industries, the employers and unions acted as a unit in their demands and succeeded despite every discouragement in maintaining their agreements and enacting them in the code. The electrical workers attained this state of free bargaining only after the employers engaging union labor had asserted themselves and assured that there would be direct negotiations in this industry. In the case of the heating and piping code, the Plumbers' Union had to overcome an original unsatisfactory wage proposal but soon convinced the Code Committee and the Association of the justice of their demands. However, this early difficulty somewhat overhung the relations of employers and the union in the development of the code provisions on Code Authority representation for labor of which there was none. The trowel trades other than the plastering were represented by the Bricklayers' Organization. A 32-hour week was established in the terrazzo and mosaic contracting industry.

In the painting industry, the absence of skilled minima rates and the discouragement of such rates left little to discuss between the representatives of the contractor and unions. It was the inability of the organized labor group to negotiate skilled labor rates which left little but the most rudimentary protection devices to be taken care of in the negotiations. This was frequently reviewed by the labor adviser and staff representative of the Labor Advisory Board.

The granite cutters' union participated in what was NRA'S most dramatic effort to insert a uniform national minimum for granite cutters. It was the anti-union representatives from the South on the Code Committee who held at bay the effort to stabilize this industry. The reluctance of Administration officials to assist in bringing this recalcitrant into line doomed one year's effort to a fruitless end.

In the general contractors and wood flooring code negotiations one of the staff members of the Labor Advisory Board represented labor admirably in compelling significant changes in labor provisions.

On the whole, the experiences in the negotiations of the construction codes differed radically from that prevailing for the run of industries in NRA. In the construction industry organized labor furnished articulate spokesmen who were versed in the manners of the contractors, steeped in the problem of industrial relations, acquainted with the pattern of control, and with the techniques of governmental control were alive to the need of militant and aggressive action, unafraid to speak boldly their attitude, and insistent upon the rights of labor to participate and share in the determination of their own conditions. Supported as they were at all times with whole groups of employers sympathetic with their purposes, their position was definitely recognized. With this array of personal preparation, organized strength and determination and support in the ranks of the employers, organized labor brought a veritable array of incontestable argument and proof for its position. No longer were the silvery words of the opponent to remain uncontested. The experience of the past and the facts of the present were presented in support of labor's position.

THE UNCODIFIED CONSTRUCTION CODE: STRUCTURAL STEEL & IRON FABRICATING INDUSTRY

But not all of the branches of the construction industry were codified. Among these uncodified divisions is that for carpenters. No supplementary code for this group was ever approved, largely because of the difficulty of obtaining an adequately representative employers' organization. The general contractor is so frequently identified with carpentry work that the General Contractors' Code was considered sufficient. Some of the minor divisions which were without special codes were metal buck, well drilling, pipe line, and weather stripping.

Special mention must be made of the fact that the architects and engineers were not given codes largely because of NRA's reluctance to codify professions and because of the extreme trade practice demands made by the industry. The Labor Advisory Board did not intercede in favor of such code because of the employers' refusal to write labor provisions into their code commensurate with the needs of such skilled employees as architects and engineers. The workers in the industry would have actually remained uncodified even had the employers' proposals been approved.

It is, however, the Structural Steel and Iron Fabricating Industry which presents the most dramatic story in NRA, of the struggle between organized labor and open-shop employers. Next to the contest over the basic Construction Code, it best illustrates the fact that NRA became the stage for the reconsideration of many labor struggles prevailing in Industrial America. The heroic effort of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers requires that this conflict be related in some detail.

The Iron Workers Union early realized that the NRA offered "an opportunity for the establishment of union rates of pay and standards of employment throughout the Iron and Steel Fabricating Industry." Plans were, therefore, developed to assure a complete presentation of Labor's case before the Administration. The agreement with the Structural Steel and Bridge Erectors' Association on July 10, 1933, extending the existing agreement to building and other forms of iron and steel erection constituted the first move to align favorable employer groups behind the union. After much delay, the proposed code of the American Institute of Steel Construction came to public hearing on October 30, 1933. The code as presented embraced both the fabrication and erection of steel despite the numerous efforts made prior to the hearing to separate the two and place the erection activities under the Construction Code. Mr. P. J. Morrin and his representatives could not achieve this result despite the many appeals to the administrative officers. The separation of the two industries was labor's outstanding demand throughout the course of the negotiations.

At the public hearing, P. J. Morrin, General President of the International Association, carried the burden of labor's argument supported by William Green and Frank P. Walsh, counsel of the Union. In support of the recommendation for the separation of erection from the fabricating industry, labor explained to the Administration that the association of the two industries would constitute the "final, supreme and indefensible effort of the Steel Industry's conspiracy to destroy independent erectors and unionize Iron workers." The monopoly of the U. S. Steel and Bethlehem would be frozen and guaranteed by law. Opposition to it would be impossible. In support of this conclusion, they related the history of the steel companies' antagonism to organized labor both in the fabricating and erection of structural steel. The findings of the New York Lockwood Committee Inquiry of 1922 were presented as evidence of the truth of the charges. This committee concluded that an intensive effort had been instituted by the steel manufacturers to break organized labor and to award all work to non-union erectors. The struggle in New York City in 1930 was described. There the open-shop erectors broke faith with the union after they had signed an agreement in order to obtain the work on the Empire State Building. This general condition, it was charged, led "independent steel erecting concerns to employ only non-union men or to persuade union men to reduce their rates of pay so that the independent concerns can successfully bid against the erecting concerns of the Steel Manufacturing Industry." Further evidence of the desire to "consolidate or freeze all the gains of their previous monopolistic practices" was found in the administrative provisions of the code which vested complete control in the hands of the Institute.

Labor recommended a separate code for the erection of structural steel to be based on that proposed by the Structural Steel and Bridge Erectors' Association. This code was the result of collective bargaining between the International Union and the Association and complied with the intent of Section 7 (b) of the Act. As a result, it more nearly expressed the fundamental purposes of the Act than did the Institute's code. It incorporated the union agreement and prescribed its terms as the minimum conditions of employment.

The Institute's representatives took sharp issue with this demand for segregation. They contended that the business of fabricating and erecting structural steel is a separate and distinct division of the general steel industry. In support of this position, they contended that in the "more intricate and costly structures, the purchaser in his own interest insists on letting the work under a single contract covering both fabrication and erection." In fact, they estimated that about 43 per cent of the total erection (1928-1931) was performed by fabricators, while only 16 per cent was erected by independent erectors, 11 per cent by general contractors and 30 per cent by owners or by others with their own forces. Such segregation, as was suggested by labor, was protested as inevitably leading to the disruption of the industry.

The issue was clearly defined at the public hearing and in the subsequent exchange of memoranda. Labor saw in the adoption of a single code for the fabrication and erection of structural steel a definite conspiracy of non-union forces seeking to perpetuate fabricators' monopoly and to strengthen the open shop elements within the industry. The Institute sought to continue the predominant control developed by the fabricators over the erection of structural steel.

The administration, after consideration of the merits of the respective parties, soon came to favor the adoption of separate codes and negotiated with the industry to that end. In fact, the same demand for segregation was made in the case of the Reinforcing Materials Fabricating Industry Code. After a several hours' conference on November 7, 1933, under the chairmanship of Dr. Leo Wolman, Chairman of the Labor Advisory Board, the industry agreed to modify its provisions by inserting that "the hours, wages, and conditions of labor provided in the separate erection code which shall hereafter be approved shall apply to the erection activities of fabricators who are engaged in the erection of reinforcing materials." The Labor Advisory Board at the same time inserted the demand for "a separate erection code." The administration, in line with its current policy, insisted upon the elimination of all wage protection for the skilled crafts in the code. As a result, the revised draft of November 24, 1934, had no provision for minimum wages for skilled workers. Many other objections were raised by the Labor Advisory Board to the code as it came from public hearing but all issues were subordinated to the major controversy of whether the fabrication and erection should be segregated.

The Administration undertook further negotiations to obtain some agreement with the Industry code committee, but they were of no avail. All three of the Advisory Boards of NRA disapproved of the Institute's position and recommended segregation of erection from fabrication. Major Berry and his Deputy Administrators found that further negotiations were futile. As a result, the code when approved on July 11, 1934, was modified by an Executive Order which removed many of its more objectionable features. The main provisions of the Executive Order insofar as labor was concerned were: (a) erection work was placed under the Construction Code; (b) provision for a 40-hour week and 8-hour day; (c) an overtime rate of one and one-third the normal hourly rate for emergency overtime; (d) the establishment of a maximum 6-day week; (e) the provision of a $20 per week minimum for drafting employees; (f) a new equitable adjustment clause to assure protection to skilled and semi-skilled employees; (g) protection of employees against dismissal for complaints; (h) the raising of the minimum common labor rates to 40 cents in the North and 34 cents in the South. Labor hailed the order as a "great victory" and "as the most courageous and constructive action that has yet been taken by NRA."

The Institute, however, rejected the code and the directors declined to sit as the governing body in administering it. They pronounced that they were not bound by the code and had been

relieved of their obligations under the re-employment agreement. They addressed General Johnson and reiterated their objections. To offset this position, the International Union and the independent erectors flooded the administration with assurance of support in this fight with the fabricators. At this critical juncture, the Industrial Advisory Board intervened. They sought to remove some of the sting of the Executive Order and obtain industry's consent to some compromise. So complete a labor victory was not viewed pleasantly by industry. At the instance of the Industrial Advisory Board, a "friendly stay" was issued and the effective day of the code was postponed from July 22nd, for fifteen days until August 6, 1934. This action reopened the entire controversy. The fight was on again and never was permanently settled. Prolonged negotiations were again undertaken; the code never became effective.

The Industrial Advisory Board which had promised speedy resolution of the problem found its problems insurmountable. With the withdrawal of the early steadfastness and the reorganization of the administration heads of NRA, the snarl became even more complex. NRA sought a compromise solution in a situation in which neither party would yield. As its representative, the Industrial Advisory Board attempted to negotiate on a basis which would leave erection in the structural steel code and by which a "bridge committee" would govern the relations between the Structural Steel and the Construction Industries. Neither the Labor Advisory Board or the Consumers Advisory Board were consulted in these negotiations. The industry representatives finally agreed to accept most of the proposed labor changes contained in the Executive Order but insisted upon leaving erection in the code. When discussions proceeded to the definition of powers of a "joint committee," no agreement could be obtained. Instead, the code committee representing the Institute reasserted its demand for its own code.

While these negotiations were carried on, the stay issued on August 6, 1934, lapsed and was not renewed. It was only on October 9 that it was reapplied and made retroactive to August 16, 1934. This action had taken place despite the purported signature of an Order which approved the code, by General Johnson on August 17. Following this second stay, the code began to wander about the various NRA agencies. In the first place, it was considered by the National Industrial Recovery Board, and later referred to the Advisory Council. This group, consisting of representatives of the three advisory boards, Consumers, Labor and Industrial, reported back its findings on December 21, 1934. With respect to erection, it recommended that "provisions concerning erection would be along the lines of those of the Construction Code in regard to wages, hours, trade practices, area wage agreements, and the setting up of a joint labor industry board for jurisdictional and other disputes. A bridge in the form of a co-ordinating committee would be provided between the Construction Code and whatever code it is decided is to govern the Erection Industry through which joint problems may be solved." It, however, definitely recommended that the Board "appoint a highly competent person to negotiate with the interested groups in the hope of working out a satisfactory code." It further recommended that "all groups interested be placed on notice that NRA will expect a solution within 90 days and that if such solution is not forthcoming, the NRA will take such steps on its own initiative as may be necessary to protect the public interest." In this discussion, the Labor Advisory Board advocated the complete segregation of the two industries, while the Industrial Advisory Board reversed itself and favored a single code with a single administration governing fabrication and erection. The Board turned the problem of further negotiations over to Mr. D. M. Nelson.

The latter attempted to reopen the entire hearing upon the subject, but was resisted by the International Union. Finally, the problem came before the National Industrial Recovery Board on February 9, 1935. Organized labor urged that the code be made immediately effective. Particular emphasis was placed upon the evidence of growing intimidation of independent erectors friendly to organized labor and to union workers. But the results of this meeting were negligible. NRA had forced itself into a position in which it could not act unless it obtained consent of the Institute. A futile effort was made on March 13, 1935, to send another draft of the code among the Advisory Boards, but since it was substantially similar to the agreements obtained from the Institute soon after the issuance of the Executive Order, the Labor Advisory Board disapproved the code. No final action was taken.

NRA at about this time became paralyzed. New legislation was being considered and the test before the Supreme Court became imminent. A final effort to get the Board to take action on April 5th proved futile. At this meeting, Mr. Morrin declared that the Board had "either to impose the codes despite the doubtful attitude of your legal advisers as to whether such action will be sustained by the court, or to drop altogether the hope of formulating codes for these two basic industries." Labor was extremely impatient with the dilatory action and indicated that it would "carry the matter to Congress itself." No action but conference with the Institute resulted from these meetings.

Industry had in the meantime become even more self-confident and less willing to yield. NRA had become more inert, less courageous and more compromising. The opposition to NRA in Congress and among big business had undermined its ability to act. Industry's continued penetration into the positions of key importance had stultified the possibilities of drastic action. The compromising predisposition on the part of the directing heads had ruled out any action but the most routine. Conference agreements became the sole basis of action. But such a procedure in negotiations of the code for the Structural Iron and Steel Fabricating Industry could only end in a stale-mate if heed were given to labor, or in any industry code, if labor were overlooked.

It must be said that the strong and tenacious struggle by and continuous pressure of the union, the sympathetic handling of the code by Division Administrator George Berry, and the alert defense by the labor representatives in the Administration, prevented the latter calamity.

The history of the negotiations of the Structural Iron and Steel Fabricating Code must go down in history as one of the greatest blots on NRA. It had arrived in July, 1934, at a deliberate conclusion fully aware of its consequences, but it had not the courage to see that its convictions were carried out. Would it possibly have reversed itself if labor had not prevented it? Much of labor's criticism of NRA is illustrated by the weakness of NRA in handling of this industry. The personnel of NRA, except for a few isolated examples, had not the talent nor the disposition to come to studied conclusions particularly in reference to labor matters, and when such findings were in labor's favor and contrary to industry's wishes, nor seldom the courage to strike boldly and do justice and enact their findings in an impartial judicial manner irrespective of where "the chips may fall." The consequence of this condition was that a code for Structural Steel and Iron Fabrication Industry was never made effective. The workers had remained unprotected, except possibly by the President's Re-employment Agreement.

A sharp contrast in experience is presented by the story of the negotiations of the construction supplementary codes and the structural steel and iron fabricating industry. Gains under the NRA, when substantial, were obtained generally after a determined concerted effort by labor in Washington supported by an effective and telling organization. Industry did not concede except after extreme pressure. The labor strategy had to vary in accordance with its strength, its history, and the class of employers it faced and the particular administration officials with whom it dealt.

The achievement of a satisfactory code is only the preliminary stage in the effort to protect and advance labor interests, as well as assure the attainment of the Administration's purposes. The document becomes significant when translated into practice. The basic construction code was approved on January 31, 1934, and became effective on March 2, 1934. In all, some 24 chapters were approved. By the end of August, 1934, practically all of the chapters had become effective. The last, governing the stone setting division, became effective on January 30, 1935. It is with the more outstanding of labor's experiences under these codes that we will now deal.

THE DEFENSE OF THE CONSTRUCTION CODE

(a) Land Development and Home Building Code—The defense of labor's interest required not only great vigilance in the direct negotiations of codes but in the protection of the codes which had been approved. In two different connections, organized labor was required to intercede to assure the maintenance of the agreement. The first was the case of the contest with the Land Developers and Home Building Division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Through the machinations of the above organization a stay was issued on March 31, 1934, which exempted this group from all but the labor provisions of the Construction Code. A public hearing was held on July 14, 1934, to consider a code for this industry which would have replaced even the labor provisions of the Construction Code in all phases of the construction of one- and two-family houses. Both labor and employers in the construction industry entered vigorous protests against this action. These were, however, only coldly received by the Deputy Administrator in charge of the code who could not be made to understand that the construction industry includes all construction and not merely construction performed by contractors.

In a vigorous brief, the undersigned declared against the code primarily because it was unnecessary, and secondly, because it would create more problems than it would solve. Home-building, I contended, is not separable from the other types of construction, and described the homebuilders as including many outstanding speculative builders who had brought such dishonor and had threatened the standards of the industry. In the discussion which followed, one of the sponsors confessed that their sole purpose of obtaining a separate code was to undermine labor conditions. The stout support of the Construction Code Authority assisted in developing a formidable array of evidence indicating that not only was there no such industry as was represented, but that the confusion which would result from the proposed segregation would make for difficulties of administration, unfair competition, excessive speculative building, and bring back the defects which the Construction Code was seeking to obviate.

The close vigilance of the staff representative of the Labor Advisory Board and the representatives of organized labor and the co-operation of the Construction Industry Code Authority helped to stop this proposed code despite all the pressure placed upon the Administration by the real estate interests, by inadequately informed persons who sought the revival of the construction industry even at labor's cost, and by the open shop interests in and outside the construction industry. The Labor Advisory Board, on November 9, 1934, declared emphatically that it was "opposed to a separate code for the Land Development and Home Building Industry which properly belongs under the Construction Industry Code." The National Industrial Recovery Board considered this code several times and became increasingly convinced of its undesirability as is attested by the continued delay of its approval and the growing lack of sympathy for it within the Administration. A final determination was being contemplated and the evidence that it was to be negative is very impressive.

(b) The Jurisdiction of the Construction Industry—No less troublesome were the continuous efforts of many groups to nibble away on the jurisdiction of the construction industry code. Various groups aside from the so-called home builders attempted to exempt themselves from this code. It was particularly true of manufacturers who installed equipment and employers in other industries who did not contract out their construction work.

The master construction code covered all types of construction irrespective of the type of person who might perform the job. However, the specific scope of the supplementary code superseded the basic code for that particular work. As finally adopted, the following codes were completely functional codes in that all persons who performed the work of that industry were subject to its provisions: Kalamein and Marble. Several more, three in all, had conditional functional definitions; that is, only limited

classes of persons were exempt specifically from a basic all-inclusive definition. In this second class were: Painting, Paperhanging and Decorating, with only an exemption for home owners and householders, and building owner or tenant when performing work for themselves and using their own permanent employees; Electrical with the above exemption and several additional specific ones; (One for Public Utilities rendering their regular service; Telephone and Telegraph Companies in their regular operations; Manufacturers of fire alarm and signalling apparatus; and assembling and servicing of manufacturers' equipment.) Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Industry with an exemption to the manufacturers' own service or to the supervisors sent by any manufacturers for installation of their own products. The rest of the codes were of a more limited scope. Some were outright contractual, such as Elevator Manufacturing, Cement Gun, Roofing and Sheet Metal, Mason, Tile, Wood Floor, Resilient Flooring, Insulation, Terrazzo and Mosaic, Plastering and Lathing, Granite and Stone Setting Industries. The Plumbing and Terrazzo and Mosaic Codes included all work done for profit.

The most aggressive opponents of the Construction Codes were the manufacturers and public utilities who sought to have themselves exempt from the Construction Code. Immediately following the approval of the construction Code, representatives of these manufacturers presented petitions for exemption to NRA. The Construction Code Authority negotiated with them but could arrive at no mutual satisfactory terms. At first, the manufacturers would only concede that they would observe the labor provisions in the Construction Code when "construction work is being carried on upon the same premises simultaneously with the work of the manufacturer installer" for such employees as are hired locally. Finally they were willing to observe the labor provisions of the Construction Code for all their men except for those whom they sent from their permanent crews. They did not wish to subscribe to the Construction Code in any other respect. In the Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Industry this conflict was particularly serious. Almost all of the automatic exemptions granted after the approval of the code, 120 in number, were given to manufacturing concerns. The Order of Approval in the code itself prescribed a public hearing which took place on November 8, 1934. Here again the manufacturers sought exemption and hid behind the cloak of their code. But no determination had been made on this issue. It may be indicated that some 93 codes overlapped with the Construction Industry in that they made definite provisions for installations. In the case of one such code, the Railway Signal Appliances, the issue came to a head after a strike in New York City on the Eighth Avenue Subway construction job. Many hearings were held at which the various interested unions were present and presented their views. Though the dispute was settled in New York City in favor of the Electrical Workers, NRA determined against the jurisdiction of the construction code in this particular type of installation (signal systems).

The issue also appeared in connection with construction operations in manufacturing industries. An agreement was developed by the Code Authority and the Cotton Textile Industry declaring that "repair and maintenance items and minor items of replacement, alteration and additions" when performed by the manufacturers' own regular employees would be exempt from the Construction Code, but all other persons would be governed by the latter. However, organized labor protested this agreement. It believed that the agreements were too vague and extensive, and that even permanent crews doing maintenance work should be paid construction wages, and that adequate representation for labor should be included in the jurisdictional board. This problem had become seriously agitated in NRA during its last days.

Whereas, these efforts by outside industries were directed toward restricting the scope of the construction industry, various divisions within the industry sought to extend their jurisdiction. The National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board declared in favor of the adoption of functional definitions. Two divisions of the industry sought very actively to achieve such an extension. There was the Mason Industry. The Bricklayers' Union and the contractors of this industry moved toward this end. A public hearing was held on March 22, 1935, to consider this problem. Much progress was made in the post code negotiations toward obtaining a functional definition for this branch of the industry. The opposition came chiefly from general contractors, manufacturers and the public utilities. In the plastering industry a similar move was made in the direction of extending the definition to make it functional in character. However, this proposal only came up for consideration in May of 1935 so that no public hearing was called on this subject.

Organized labor was insistent upon the application of a definition which would maintain labor's rights at these crafts irrespective of the place where they were performed. The Construction Industry limited its interest primarily to those types of overlap where contractors could successfully compete for work. The manufacturers and employers in other industries who had been accustomed to paying lower wages and granting less favorable labor conditions favored and fought for the retention of construction and installation work under their respective divisions. The Administrative officials under the impetus of industrially minded persons and their general coolness to the labor conditions developed in the Construction Industry looked favorably upon the arguments of the manufacturers and employers in other industries. In this situation labor, through its union representatives and the Labor Advisory Board, had to be always on the alert to assure that its interests were protected. In a situation in which the active agents of the administration where the code authorities composed solely of employers, this task required endless attention. The defense was strong, but the offense equally strong. Action, therefore, did not characterize NRA's activities at this front.

The Southern Wage Problem

The Construction Code was also subject to attack from many elements within the industry. The uniform national minimum of 40 cents for unskilled labor served as the spearhead of the Southern discontent with the code.

The Construction Code was one of the very few in NRA which did not recognize the South as a section distinct from the rest of the country. Southern manufacturers and employers had succeeded in obtaining definite wage differentials in other codes and looked to the Construction Code as a challenge to this right. Delegation after delegation was sent from the Southern States both by employers in the Construction Industry and other industries to have the Administration renounce this national uniform minimum wage.

The Code was no sooner effected than the South demanded a 30 cents minimum. In fact the Governor of one State established a lower rate than prescribed in the Code in order to circumvent its provisions. By May 15, 1934, the application for exemption for a 30 cent minimum was being circulated in NRA. The Labor Advisory Board and organized labor voted against this petition. Strong resistance to the petition came from the organized labor groups in the Southern States for which the contractors desired an exemption.

The employers' case was founded on the contention that the traditional rate was lower in the South and that the unskilled labor in other industries was interchangeable with the unskilled construction labor and consequently unrest would be inspired if the rates were not identically low. A special point was made of the fact that compliance was threatened, if it had not been actually broken by this provision. However, representatives of labor pointed out that the actual increase in the cost of construction and building by the maintenance of a 40 cent minimum struction and building by the maintenance of a 40 cent minimum was so insignificant, amounting to about one or one-half per cent of the total cost, that the position of the contractors was untenable. Furthermore, attention was brought to the fact that most of the pressure did not come from elements within the industry, but from Southern employers generally. When this subject was brought to the National Construction and Planning Board the chairman visited these States and reviewed the situation at first hand. Labor representatives on the Board succeeded, when this matter was discussed, in having disapproved a resolution in favor of the exemption. But despite the resistance these contractors applied to the Construction Code Authority for support at the meeting in December, 1934. The Construction Code Authority approved the 30 cent minimum on the ground that there is no competitive relation between the Southern wage and wages in other regions, and that the 40 cent minimum represented a 100 per cent increase in the wage of unskilled labor. When this matter was again taken up with the P. and A. Board, the subject was again left undetermined. In the meantime numerous efforts were made within NRA to have some Administrative Order approved. At first it was urged that the 30 cent minimum be established and that rates of 75 cents per hour for unskilled workers in cities of 100,000 population or over and 65 cents for smaller cities be approved. But this was supplanted by a proposal that the 30 cent minimum be applicable to employers who "agreed in writing with his regular skilled employees to pay all skilled workers employed by him at a specifically named rate." But this proposal was disapproved, both by the Labor Advisory Board and the Industrial Advisory Board. The former contended that not only was the rate impractical but that no effort at exemption should be made until adequate enforcement had been attempted. The Industrial Advisory Board took the position that it would not approve skilled wage rates. Despite the efforts on the part of various administrative officials to find some way of granting this exemption, labor's attitude had succeeded in delaying, as well as possible completely disapproving action in this direction. Labor was successful in defending the only significant uniform national minimum in NRA codes against Southern wage slavery and negro discrimination.

Wage Scale For Skilled Workers

Labor's outstanding demands in the course of the negotiations were equal participation in administration, the thirty-hour week and definite minimum wages for skilled employees. In this section we shall discuss the latter issue.

As a result of the code negotiations, only four of the supplementary codes contained minimum wage provisions for skilled workers. They were the electrical; plumbing; heating, piping and air conditioning; and plastering and lathing codes. Many others would have had similar provisions but the administrative officers discouraged and even openly fought their inclusion. It was only in the case of the industries where both contractors and the union were adamant about their inclusion that they were approved, frequently in the face of the opposition of advisory boards within the NRA.

The agitation by organized labor in the painting industry led to a public hearing for consideration of the need of a minimum for skilled labor. However, no agreement could be reached since the proposals by the contractors set the minima between 60 cents and $1.00 per hour varying with different sizes of cities, while the union insisted upon the P. W. A. minimum scale of $1.00, $1.10 and $1.20. In the masonry division an agreement in favor of skilled wage scale identical with the provisions prescribed by P. W. A. was reached by the Bricklayers' Union with the Code Authority in October, 1934. It was pointed out that wages for skilled mechanics had, in some areas, fallen as low as 41 cents per hour. This amendment was scheduled for a hearing but it was cancelled in favor of one devoted exclusively to the consideration of the definition of the industry. Some progress had been made to protect by wage minima in codes the wage scales of the skilled labor. No doubt if the above two amendments had been expeditiously handled, many of the other supplementary codes would have adopted similar provisions. Moreover, a much larger group of codes would have had skilled wage rates if the direct administrative officials handling the code and NRA, as a whole, would have been more sympathetic to the inclusion of such wage rates.

The success of the provision establishing wage minima for the skilled workers varied among the four codes containing such provisions. Practically no protests were heard against the 75 cent minimum for skilled electrical workers. Although this rate was considerably less than that prevailing among electricians generally, it had a significant stabilizing influence upon the wage rates of workers in electric repair shops. The enforcement of the skilled rates for the plasterers and lathers presented practically no problem. Few requests for exemption were heard.

One received from the district outside of Wilmington for the State of Delaware was inspired largely by dissident parties to the plumbing and heating codes. It was presented by journeymen considered unqualified for real work.

Most of the difficulty encountered appeared in the enforcement of the P. W. A. minima in the plumbing and heating, piping and air conditioning industries. In these two cases, the protests came largely from New England and many smaller communities. Among automatic exemptions granted within ten days after the approval of their code were many concerns which had protested the wage scale. As a result of the pressure from New England, a public hearing was held in Boston, Mass., on January 25, 1935, at which the entire problem was discussed. In addition to the representatives of the Labor Advisory Board, there were present representatives of the plumbers' union and the code authority. Labor contended that not only was the group unrepresentative because of its small number of contractors, but they also employed few journeymen. Likewise the net effect upon total construction was shown to be so insignificant that it could in no way effect volume. The employee proxies were frequently obtained by "all the elements of intimidation, coercion and other activities prohibited by Section 7 (a)." In support of these petitions were aligned many who had persistently resisted organized labor. The hearing resulted in the termination of the stays and exemptions to members of the industry throughout New England. But the pressure within NRA from persons unsympathetic to the maintenance of the skilled wage rates in the construction industry was so strong that action was taken to grant lower minimum rates to the various backward and rural areas. In sections where substantial labor organization prevailed it was possible to resist successfully the tampering with the skilled minima rates. So much did the Administration feel moved to yield to this pressure that plans were being formulated for more general reconsideration of the minima, and for the possibility of setting up special catagories of districts which could be exempt by a general order. In the plumbing code, 12 exemptions were actually granted; two affected the entire States of New Hampshire and Maine, three rural sections of Pennsylvania, while the other affected sparsely settled districts in the States of New York, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Wyoming. In the heating, piping and air conditioning industry, the exemptions were four in all and covered areas exempt under the plumbing code. The request for an exemption for unskilled labor from Selma County, Alabama, was denied. In these exemptions, the minimum for rural areas was set at 90 cents while the rates for more populated areas was $1.00 or $1.10 per hour. In organized areas, the code minimum of $1.20 was retained. In opposition to these exemptions, organized labor and the Labor Advisory Board recommended that all changes should result from collective bargaining agreements and furthermore, that adequate recognition must be given to the fact that mechanics from the city usually serviced the rural areas when work other than that of the handyman's character was to be performed. Special effort was made to prove that the signatures of workers to these petitions were largely worthless because of the lack of collective bargaining power in these districts. Repeated protests were heard from workers who had been compelled to sign petitions. It was this continuous pressure from rural and economically depressed areas which made difficult the general application of the wage minima for skilled workers. In view of the laxity of general NRA compliance, and the uninspiring assistance rendered to organized labor and trade associations, the experience with this section of the codes, which were, after all, the only ones really to affect the workers' status immediately and directly, did much to develop a disgruntlement with NRA in the ranks of labor. Administrative officials could not be made to recognize that every such improvement as establishing a wage minimum means pinching some one and that these protests were to be expxected. Only an ineffective or inconsequential code which could have no positive effect would not draw criticism from employers. NRA officialdom had not come to this understanding. They preferred fewer complaints from employers even at the price of codes which would not contribute to the fulfillment of the purposes of the act.

The wage minimum for skilled employees in industries consisting almost exclusively of skilled workers was imperative, both to protect the worker and to give meaning to the term "fair competition." The quickness with which these minima could be applied must be contrasted with the inadequacy, because of slowness, of the area agreements. The troubles which appeared were completely localized and arose from peculiar backward conditions. Such difficulties were to be expected in an effort to establish national minimum wage scales. A notable effort was made and it proved successful. Compliance was generally adequate. However, the delinquents were not prosecuted and frequently abetted by administration officials who were not in sympathy with the construction code. This occurred particularly in the States of Maine and Delaware. The skilled wage minima in the codes constituted a historic contribution toward stabilizing wage scales in the industry, both within individual areas and throughout the country. It destroyed, for the crafts affected, the chaotic variation of wage rates so characteristic of the less organized sections of the industry.

Area Agreements

The compromise on the demands of employers and organized labor found in the code provided for the inclusion of skilled wage minima in the supplementary codes where employers would agree to same, and area agreements. These local agreements on labor conditions were to permit labor to attain its ends not by national regulation but by local agreements. They were free to bargain for specific wage minima for skilled workers and a thirty-hour-week.

Among its original suggestions, labor had proposed that the prevailing labor agreement or understanding should determine the wage in the locality. Instead the area agreement procedure was adopted. It contemplated that representative groups of employers and employees would arrive at agreements through collective bargaining which would seek to embrace all groups in the community, both union and non-union. These agreements, when approved, were to be the local codes and determine minimum conditions of employment. It was not contemplated that they supplant, but rather supplement, the union trade agreements in the area. They were to apply to all and in that way at least assure minimum conditions of competition. The enforcement was to be entrusted largely to a bi-partisan board.

While no doubt the area agreements have proven to be of considerable value where they came to be in existence, the number finally approved was only 48. In all, 282 agreements were submitted; the largest number were received in the third quarter of 1934. Most of these covered the painting industry. Of the total received, some 127 had gone to public hearing. Of the 48 approved agreements, 32 were for painters' division, 2 for the tile division, 5 for the electrical division, 3 for the mason division, 3 for the plumbing division, 2 for the plastering division, and one for the carpenter division. The areas most completely covered were: The State of California with agreements for painting and plastering; New York City, agreements for mason and painting, Philadelphia, agreements for painting and tile.

Some fourteen of the total agreements established a shorter than forty-hour week, while none of them exceeded the forty-hour week maximum. Four of this number set a thirty-hour week. These agreements included 2 painters (Cascade, Montana, and Cook County, Illinois); one electrical (Portland, Oregon), and one plastering agreement (State of California). The thirty-five hour week agreements consisted of 9 painters' agreements and one plumbing agreement. The wages established in these agreements ranged from 60c to $1.33 for painters; from $1.00 to $1.50 for electricians; from $1.25 to $1.50 for masons; $1.25 to $1.50 for tile setters; $1.25 to $1.50 for plumbers; $1.00 to $1.25 for plasterers. The low wage rates in the painting industry resulted from the adoption of area agreements in several rural areas.

A number of factors contributed toward making the area agreements procedure for stabilizing wage and hour conditions in specific areas less satisfactory than had been expected. Instead of the boon it had been hailed, it came to inspire indifference largely because of the inability of the Administration to move expeditiously toward the approval of these agreements. Delay inspired discontent, disinterestedness, undue criticism, and finally indifference.

No doubt the most outstanding impediment in the way of greater progressing the adoption of the area agreement were the exacting demands of the Administration made on the sponsors with respect to representation. The standards employed by the Administration were so severe as to discourage many who had undertaken area agreements and slowed up their approval so considerably as to cool the interest of other areas. The demands of representation presented by the Administration were calculated on estimates of the probable number within the industry for which no adequate data were available. The need for the inclusion of many of the chiseling elements in the community in the original negotiations and the necessity of satisfying them put another damper upon the entire undertaking.

While the largest proportion of the area agreements were sponsored by bona fide trade unions, employers in individual regions got up organizations of both employers and employees in order to determine upon minimum labor conditions. Their motive was to establish minima for the purpose of effecting fair competition. But the negotiations which did take place could hardly assume the guise of collective bargaining, and the minimum rates were so low as to set unhealthy precedents. This practice was particularly prevalent in the painting industry. The establishment of these low rates discouraged the bona fide unions from submitting agreements. It likewise indicated the inadequacies of the area agreements in the construction industry for rural regions where bona fide collective bargaining could not take. Instead, fly-by-night organizations were developed for this special purpose sponsored by the contractors. The Administration could not be easily shown the dangers of this precedent. They were interested in agreements as such, and frequently lost sight of the fact that these were to result from bona fide collective bargaining between employers and employees.

The Administration did not undertake to sponsor the development of area agreements, nor guide the local sponsors in the collection of the necessary material nor in any way assist the process except through instructions from Washington. The great cost of the gathering of the necessary material and information as well as the costliness of the negotiations discouraged many from entering upon this road.

In many cases, the area agreements proved inadequate because the definitions of the basic code from which they were developed were contractual in character. In fact, it was the limited application of the mason and plastering area agreements which impelled the action toward amending these codes to embrace functional definitions.

While the area agreements on the whole did maintain the wage scale prevailing in the community and in a few cases did raise these standards, the several cases, where the wage of the agreement was set at a lower level cast a black cloud upon the entire procedure. In many branches of the industry the presence of of the non-union elements in the negotiations tended to strengthen the insistence of the union employers upon breaking down employment conditions which has existed for decades.

In a few cases, the area agreement was used as a means of breaking down the code minima, particularly in the pipe trades. This unwarranted use of the collective bargaining instrument further tended to develop an antagonism to the instrument as such.

An aggressive policy was required which would have assured progress and facilitated the process. Simplification of the demands was imperative. The obstacles in the way of the use of the area agreements made out of this great hope for stabilization in the construction industry a source of additional dissatisfaction with the NRA. The Administration recognized this fact during the closing days of the NRA. And in fact, took steps to remove many difficulties. It was contemplated that the Division Administrator in charge of the codes would have free hand toward removing the administrative difficulties which NRA had itself developed in the way of the free use of these agreements.

In the areas where the agreements were established, the stabilizing effect was impressive. Organized labor and employers worked energetically to obtain universal compliance. The bipartisan boards began to operate in a manner to assure judicious

application of the agreements. The co-operation of employers and unions put at the command of the agreement the joint resources of these two groups. The areas in which agreements existed approved and welcomed them. But the number of such agreements was few. Much more progress would have been made toward stabilizing conditions by placing skilled wage minima in the codes and supplementing them by local area agreements, as was done in the plastering and pipe trades, to define higher rates and more explicit local regulations governing employment and compliance.

Labor Costs and the Construction Industry

The various attacks upon the construction code as well as the basis of much of the difficulty in the administration of the code was the antagonism to it which prevailed within the ranks of the officialdom of NRA. Fundamentally, the administrative agencies were manned by persons with the industrial point of view. They knew of the wage rates as they were in the manufacturing industries. They saw skilled labor paid as little as the semi-skilled workers in their industries. Consequently, they fell prey to the bugaboo of high labor costs preached by the financial interests. Organized labor at the very first public hearing declared that labor income must be increased and that the greatest sources for lowering the price of construction are the reduction of building materials prices and the removal of the high financial costs and the waste existing in the industry.

During the one-year period of the administration of the code two formal replies had to be submitted on the same subject to the administrative officials. The staff of the Labor Advisory Board had continuously to rebuff these arguments. The replies served to stop the uncritical acceptance of the conclusions generally circulated, but the large turnover of personnel made it incumbent to undertake the educational process almost every three months. So deeply ingrained has the thought become, that it appears imperative that the building trades unions present a complete elucidation to the public of this problem of the relation of labor wage rates to labor costs and to building costs.

The National Planning and Adjustment Board

Basic to the development of any governmental machinery is acceptance of the agencies of government by the governed. Labor has continuously and vigorously protested the one-sided character of industrial organizations. At least, it has argued, the conditions of employment should result from the mutual determination by both the employers and the employee. Until labor realizes this demand it can hardly be expected that labor unrest will subside. Man desires to participate in the determination of his own destiny. Furthermore, labor has made it plain that so long as industrial decisions are made by management, it cannot accept any responsibility for its failure. While it stays outside of the realm of these decisions, labor can only be a constructive critic.

This concept of labor's part in our industrial order impelled it to demand recognition in the process of code negotiations of labor conditions. After considerable struggle, it attained this end to a moderate extent. To insure the continuance of this principle in the administration of the code labor sought equal representation in all administrative bodies. As a compromise several different agencies were established. In the first place there were the Code Authorities, the Construction Appeals Board and the Construction Planning and Adjustment Board. On this latter Board there was equal representation of employers and employees with an impartial chairman in the person of Mr. Sullivan W. Jones. The Board was established on June 15, 1934.

The function of this board was very broadly formulated. It was charged with the responsibility for the planning and development of policies that embrace the broad spirit of co-operation and good will in the promotion of better relations between employers and employees in the industry and the furtherance of other matters of mutual employer and employee interest. It was conceived as the joint agency to handle the planning and adjustment of labor issues. Joint planning for the industry had not yet been created. But in an industry where labor cost is so significant, the agency dealing with labor relations could and would exercise a dominant influence.

The only agency which was organized was the National Board. The code, however, looked forward to the establishment of Regional Boards. These, according to the amendment of May, 1935, were to consist of an equal number of members each from employer and employee groups and an impartial chairman who was to be named by the National Industrial Recovery Board from nominations made by the employer and employee representatives selected by the Board.

The Board was directly charged with the handling of all applications for exemption from the 40-hour maximum provision in the code and it was empowered to grant permission to work 48 hours in any one week under certain specified conditions such as on remote and inaccessible projects where camps are necessary for housing or boarding of the majority of the labor employed, or on projects where sufficient qualified labor is not available in the immediate vicinity of the work.

Soon after considering these, the Board adopted as its directing though not binding policy, the rule that it will not grant exemptions after a contract is awarded unless conditions unforeseen at the time bids were taken clearly support the case. Labor representatives actively reviewed these applications and shared directly in the determination of the decision through its representation on the Executive Committee and later in routine cases as a member of a committee of two with the Chairman of the Board.

During the life of the Board, some 76 applications were received which were acted upon. Of this number 40 were granted while 36 were denied. Among those approved were the construction of a railroad bridge in Alabama where a labor camp had to be built; the construction of a pipe line in San Joaquin Valley, and the building of a levee in Arkansas. Some of those denied were informed that additional workers could be employed, or that wage adjustments would meet the issue of attracting more persons, or that available persons could be obtained in the vicinity, and that employees were not housed in camps. This participation by labor assured that due consideration was given to the fundamental purpose of the Act; namely, re-employment.

The Board interested itself in various other problems arising out of the administration of the code. In connection with the development of area agreements, it proposed that several divisions of the industry might be permitted to develop combined area agreements. This suggestion was later incorporated in a code amendment. It also sought means of facilitating and expediting the approval of area agreements. A recommendation was issued from its deliberations in favor of the revision of code definitions in favor of functional definitions. The open end clause in the Roofing and Sheet Metal Code provided that the Board may issue an exemption permitting forty-eight hours to kettlemen. This matter was presented at the Board meeting on November 9, 1934, and the application for permission to work kettlemen 48 hours was denied. In one of its resolutions it exhorted the NRA to enforce compliance with the code. When NRA was under consideration for extension by Congress the Board resolved to endorse its continuance. In its effort to secure a greater wage stability within the industry, the Board released an appeal in December, 1934, urging the construction industry to renew "expired wage and hour agreements wherever they have existed." It appealed to the contractors and labor organizations where agreements had lapsed and who had "worked together in the past under agreements to renew those agreements or negotiate new ones. By so doing, not only will they re-establish stability in the supporting case of the industry but also will expedite area agreements by furnishing the base from which to move forward."

The outstanding contribution of the Board was in connection with development of a plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes. The President of the United States had suggested that the Board undertake a thorough study of trade jurisdictional disputes, causes and origins and methods for their prevention and amicable solution. After considerable study an agreement was reached and endorsed by all groups of unions within the construction industry. It provided that temporary adjustment on jurisdictional matters would be by the Chairman and the President of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. The permanent determination would be made by a Board of three to be selected by the Planning and Adjustment Board. However, this agreement proved futile. No machinery was established by the Board because there was no agreement upon a labor representative upon the committee for Temporary Adjudications.

The Board had shown great promise. Under the guidance of a careful policy of building securely, it was preparing itself to assume the role of a mentor, mediator and possibly arbitrator in industrial relations in the construction industry. It constituted a national organ which could lead the industry to stabilized industrial relations. With the disappearance of NRA, this organization of great promise ceased to exist and its loss is regretted by all who had believed in its possibilities.

Conclusion

Labor's experience under the construction code cannot be measured merely in terms of statistics or dollars and cents. A new experiment had been undertaken to forward the social usefulness of American industry. It had hardly gotten underway when its life was terminated. Social experiments of the magnitude represented by NRA cannot attain their goals overnight. They prescribe certain changes and must wean an entire population away from old standards.

NRA represented in a definite sense the realization of many of labor's ambitions. It had fastened upon the minds of the American population and upon management the idea that industry served a social function and could not conduct itself in an anti-social manner. For the first time stress was placed upon the fact that industry serves the community and is answerable to it for its deeds. If modern management cannot so order itself that there would not be poverty amidst plenty, then the community, through the government, was to find some means of bringing such results about. The well-being of the masses of the people was at stake and not the blind adherence to shibboleths or to dogmas. If the technological and industrial developments of the country and the financial interests had made industry a mere slave to profit and indifferent to the lot of its workers, then the government was going to step in and correct these conditions.

Unfortunately, the Administration was not manned with a personnel dedicated to these conclusions with the devotion and fearlessness as had motivated the original passing of the bill. These persons were cautious and still respected the old gods of industry. They still spoke in terms of immediate profit rather than the welfare of the workers. Few could understand that the superstructures of investment and debt which industry had developed were unjustified and could make no real claim on national income. But they still persisted in thinking in the same terms as the employers and of the balance sheet of a by-gone day. The national economic interests were overlooked in the haste to grapple with the picayunish problems of the daily routine. In fact, one labor leader characterized the administrative personnel as consisting of clerks who merely received petitions for exemptions from the labor provisions.

This general situation made for the long and courageous struggle of organized labor in the construction and structural steel and iron fabricating industries. Labor had to teach the administrative officials the rudiments of the new philosophy of NRA. It must be confessed that many had not learned the same even at the end. Many served the interests of industry exclusively and forgot the essential purposes of the Act to create reemployment and purchasing power.

The above handicaps stood in the way of the full achievement of the purposes of NRA. Codes were drafted which almost represented not even an imitation of control over labor conditions. They permitted exemption upon exemption from the basic terms. In fact, some codes exempted all of their employees from the maximum hour regulations by one device or another. The effect of NRA upon employment and labor's income was therefore considerably minimized by the loose provisions of NRA codes. More rigid regulations which would not have permitted these loopholes would have assured greater re-employment. More stringent compliance enforcement would have made for general observance even of the loose provisions.

Despite the above, NRA made substantial contributions both to labor and to the employers. It stopped the downward spiral of prices and wages. It impelled an upward movement in em-

ployment and labor income. Unfortunately, it also protected the prices and collusion in many industries which partially offset the advantages which labor gained. It also stimulated labor organization among workers in a variety of industries. With substantial numbers of unions of workers, compliance with labor provisions was enforced by labor's economic strength. In the construction industry the workers suffered few wage cuts during the period. Rather wage rates either maintained their level or were increased. In many areas substantial reductions in the hours of employment took place. The thirty-hour week had become an actuality in many areas. These examples have become the spearhead for the demand of a similar work week throughout the country, not only in the construction but also in other industries. Unions which had lapsed into inactivity were revived.

The construction industry as a whole had recognized organized labor. The establishment of various administrative units permitted for the sharp declaration of the need for labor representation. In the administration within the NRA labor was definitely represented by the Labor Advisory Board and the special advisers who were called in to offer advice and guide the work of the staff representatives. No more was made by the Administration without previous review by organized labor's representatives. On the Construction Planning and Adjustment Board labor was equally represented with management, and on the Plumbing Code Authority, organized labor had a definite quota of members. While on five other Code Authorities, labor union leaders were designated as Administration non-voting members of the Code Authority and could participate in their proceedings and inform the Administration of their attitude on matters voted upon by the Code Authority. Furthermore, each of the area agreements provided for boards of equal number of labor and employers under an impartial chairman. The right of labor to participate as an equal in the determination of the conditions of employment was affirmed. Organized labor shouldered this responsibility not only for its own membership but for all workers. The stabilization of these developments offered promise that in the future labor would share even more substantially in the development of policy for the construction industry.

Only the start of the movement was made under the NRA. Its permanent effects are not entirely obvious. It has introduced a new philosophy of social responsibility of industry and of labor and consumer representation in the determination of industrial policy. These principles were becoming increasingly accepted. It began such significant experiments as the area agreements, national minimum wages and the establishment of flat maximum hours of employment for all workers. The gains of organized labor had become the law of the land. America was being educated to compliance with the provisions. Only unfortunately the end was too soon. Big business has been opposed to governmental intervention and has resisted the revival of NRA. One industrialist close to the NRA declared when the Schechter case decision was published: "Thank the Lord that our necks have been taken out of the noose of the national government. As for labor, we shall take care of them locally."

The removal of the NRA has not solved the unemployment problem nor the status of labor in industry. Rather production has been increasing but people are not being re-employed as rapidly. Hours are being lengthened, mechanization has proceeded to unprecedented levels, and wages have been generally reduced. Industry cannot be left as an irresponsible party unanswerable to the community and to labor. Organized labor must ask industry to justify its deeds and call it to task for its failings. Some organization must be developed by the government to replace the NRA so that its purposes of re-employment, increasing labor's income and public review of industry's conduct may be more successfully achieved.

During the past year we have been in even closer co-operation, due to the unusual difficulties confronting us, and in closing this report I desire to thank the members of the Executive Council and the Presidents of our affiliated International Unions, as well as all other Building Trades respresentatives, for their prompt response and kindly assistance whenever called upon. It is to be hoped that this convention will promote the welfare of the Building Trades Organizations composing it.

Respectfully submitted,
M. J. McDONOUGH,
President, Building Trades Dept

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed that the twelve trades had been holding their own for the past year. The average membership of the Department was shown to be 198,912 and the funds on hand showed a balance, as of June 30, 1935, of $28,129.69. The reports of the President and Secretary-Treasurer were unanimously adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Finances and Audit was also unanimously adopted. This Committee reported that the books and all items of receipts and expenditures were found to be correct in every detail.

The Report of the Executive Council was presented to the Convention and referred to the different Convention Committees for consideration and action. This report touched upon many subjects affecting building tradesmen throughout the country and particularly dealt with the controversy between the two Building Trades Departments. The Convention went on record as supporting all of the actions of the Executive Council in fighting the court procedure and injunction which were brought by the dual Building Trades Department and instructed the Executive Council to continue their efforts until a satisfactory settlement was made between both departments. Both building trades departments held conventions in the same hotel at Atlantic City. There were no efforts made by either side to conciliate the differences existing between both groups, therefore the matter was permitted to lie dormant until the convention of the American Federation of Labor opened, which occurred the following week and which convention was reported upon in the December issue.

Your delegates submitted the following resolutions (Nos. 2 and 6) which were adopted by the Convention:

Resolution No. 2—Submitted by William J. McSorley, Charles J. Case, George Moore, Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The various Motion Picture Studios located in Los Angeles County have at the present time a large building program, and

WHEREAS, These buildings are being erected on a non-union basis, with some Union crafts employed and others not employed, indicating that the Los Angeles Building Trades Council is not being recognized in any of these Studios, with the exception of the Fox Studio, which studio specifies a union clause in all of its contracts and where every man employed is a member of his respective building trades craft, and

WHEREAS, The Warner Brothers, First National Studio, United Artists' Studio, R. K. O. Studio, Paramounnt and Columbia Studios, through the intercession of the negotiations with the Secretary of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council, are specifying the Union wage scale of the Council, with the exception of the Laborer, but have refused to insert a Union Clause or employ all Union men on their construction work, and

WHEREAS, That condition is aggravated by the Agreement now existing in the Studios between some building trades crafts, namely, Electricians, Carpenters, Teamsters, which is an open shop agreement, and to the knowledge of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council, in no studio mentioned above, do these crafts under agreement obtain the consideration to which they are entitled, as a survey recently made showed that not more than 75% of the Carpenters and Teamsters employed under these various construction projects were Union men, and

WHEREAS, These agreements are being used to prevent a solid, united front being displayed by the Building Trades Unions of this city, resulting in many non-union men being employed in various crafts, to the exclusion of union men and handicapping the Building Trades Council of this city from taking drastic action against the unfair tactics of these Studios mentioned, and

WHEREAS, Contractors unfair to all Union building trades crafts in this city have been successful, in most instances, in obtaining these contracts, by reason of no provisions being made, resulting in the payment of the union scale to the non-union mechanics and the exclusion of the organized building trades mechanics, and therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Atlantic City consider these important facts and take the necessary action on a national scale to correct this unfair condition, to the end that the building trades mechanics of this city will reap the benefit of their efforts on all Studio consruction, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the General Presidents of all Building Trades International Unions and the Building Trades Department President inform these various Studios that unless the Union clause be included in all of their contracts immediately, that the products of these Studios will be boycotted throughout the length and breadth of the Unied States and all friendly foreign countries.

Respectfully submitted,
C. J. Haggerty,
Leonard T. Graham,
F. B. Johnson,
Committee, Los Angeles Building Trades Council.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 6—Submitted by Delegates W. J. McSorley, Geo. T. Moore, Charles J. Case, Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Greeting:

WHEREAS, The Twenty-second Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, passed a motion to strike out of the Board of Trade Claims Book all decisions affecting the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as a condition of their re-affiliation with this Department; and

Whereas, Four of these decisions affected the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have since withdrawn from this Department; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That these decisions which have never been changed or amended in any way by this Department, covering the following classes of work: Flaxlinum Keyboard, Bishopric Board, Celotex Board and Cork Board, when used as a plaster base, be again placed in the Book of Awards of this Department.

Referring to Resolution No. 2, the Committee recommended that the General Presidents of the International Unions affiliated with the Building Trades Department grant the request contained in the Resolution that will enable the Lost Angeles Building Trades Council to unionize the non-union studios in Los Angeles and vicinity. The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, as above stated.

The officers elected for the ensuing term are as follows:
M. J. McDonough, President, Washington, D. C.
John J. Hynes, First Vice President, Washington, D. C.
L. P. Lindelof, Second Vice President, Lafayette, Ind.
P. J. Morrin, Third Vice President, St. Louis, Mo.
Wm. J. McSorley, Fourth Vice President, Cleveland, Ohio.
Jos. A. Mullaney, Fifth Vice President, Washington, D. C.
Frank Feeney, Sixth Vice President, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. C. O'Neill, Secretary-Treasurer, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully submitted,
Delegates Chas. J. Case,
George T. Moore,
Wm. J. McSorley.

———o———

DUES BOOKS LOST

Local Union No. 64—E. A. Harszy, 17600
Local Union No. 132—J. L. Lester 26428
Local Union No. 190—John Wilke, 29605
Local Union No. 380—R. M. Pence, 32106
Local Union No. 483—L. Hayne, 17139

A GOOD SAMARITAN

By Elizabeth S. Krathwohl

TRUE stories of railroad pioneers, men who made railroading their life work and did their part in building the huge system of roads to their present degree of efficiency, are appreciated not only by railway employees but by the public as well. In looking over some old family papers I discovered the following clipping. The man in the story was my father. He served forty-nine years as a dependable employee of the C. & N. W. Railway. He was conductor on a division covering a large part of Iowa, "the finest state in the world" to him, as was also the company he worked for "the best in America."

When Charlie Holton's fog-horn voice roared "All aboard," you can just bet everybody jumped aboard without argument. Charlie's voice was reinforced by an unruly shock of hair and eyebrows like the winged mustaches of 1880. When the barber trimmed them he charged for a hair-cut. You would have thought him a man of iron, with a heart of stone, but just how much he belied his looks is shown pretty well in the story he told me with his own lips. But let Charlie tell it in his own words:

"The conductor who had brought the Overland into Boone swung off in a hurry. 'Say, there, Holton, he said hurriedly, there is a family, a father, mother and two grown daughters from Kansas with only two full fare tickets between them. When you hear their story, I know you will say I did right to bring them into Boone.' With that he was gone and I started soon after to take up tickets. There they were in the second car, the old couple with toil-worn faces and the two daughters, all neat and clean, though plainly dressed. 'Where are your tickets?' I asked the girls after punching the old folks' tickets. They looked at their father with fear and trembling written in their faces. The old man's voice quivered as he spoke up: 'These two tickets represent every penny we have in the world.' After questioning, he continued: 'I've been farming in Kansas. Two years ago everything I had planted burned up with the drought. That nearly broke us. But I had a fine crop this year and it looked as if I might pull through. Then came the grasshoppers. After they passed, I paid every penny I owed and had only a team of horses left. Those horses paid for these two tickets. Not one cent left. We are trying to get to a brother who has promised to help with another start. We were delayed in Kansas by a washout for the past three days. Our food is gone, and if you put the girls off, we will have to goo, too, and then beg or starve.'

"Well, a man's human, isn't he? I couldn't say a word, but turned to the other side of the aisle and began taking up tickets. Then it was I heard one of the girls say, 'Oh, Mother, I'm so hungry.' 'There, there,' the mother cautioned, 'don't let people hear you. I don't think the man will put us off, and we'll soon be at your uncle's.'

"I turned to see the poor mother trying to hide her tears. That settled it with me right then. I went back to the smoking car, where I knew I would find the best bunch of fellows in the world, the traveling men. Taking off my hat, I dropped a dollar in it and turned around to the boys, saying: 'Boys, there's a woman and two little girls riding on this train who have not had a mouthful to eat for two days. I'm carrying them without tickets, but I know my company won't discharge me, although I'm willing to take a chance. Now I'm going to drop another dollar in this hat. Are you fellows game?'

"Well, you should have seen those boys falling over each other to drop in one, two three and even five dollars. At Ames I had the lunch counter people fill a basket with everything they had to eat. When I gave the basket and money to the man, his resistance was broken. He tried to thank me, but he couldn't speak. You can bet I got away from them quickly. It was all I could do to keep from breaking down myself and crying like a baby. And anyway, you know, I had to take up tickets."—The Railway Conductor.

———o———

A LONG OVERDUE MOVE BY THE TREASURY

The United States Treasury has filed liens against the Associated Gas & Electric Co. and its subsidiaries and affiliates for $53,406,031, for evaded taxes, interest on the dodged payments, and penalties for evasion.

This is the best news that has come from the Treasury in many a long day. It should make labor, the farmers, small business and consumers in general join together in singing the good old revival hymn:

"This is the way we long have sought,
And mourned because we found it not!"

It is found now; and if the "way" is followed with sufficient intelligence and energy, we shall hear less about unbalanced budgets. It is common talk in Wall Street that while the A. G. & E. reports losses to the government every year from 1925 to 1932, both years included, in one of those years it reported more than $20,000,000 net profits to its stockholders.

* * *

Utility spokesmen are saying that the government's action is in "reprisal" for the drive of propaganda in Congress and now in the newspapers.

A Federal Judge Discusses Capitalism

THIS article is made up of extracts from a recent speech John C. Knox, senior judge of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York made at a meeting of Harvard University alumni, a group of men closely identified with the big business and corporation interests of the nation.

That a member of the Federal Judiciary, traditionally conservative and anti-liberal in its economic and social philosophy, should approach fundamental questions facing the nation today from so honest and intelligent a viewpoint is encouraging indeed.

Judge Knox makes statements that carry the seriousness of warning. It should be clear to all that he believes that the present economic system can survive only if those who hold the strings of economic control are willing to work sincerely to eradicate the abuses that have brought this nation to the brink of disaster.

The following is a reprint of the address, as published in The Progressive, La Follette weekly:

When, at the mid-term of any administration, one undertakes to speak upon national affairs, he should watch the traffic lights. Indeed, it would not be amiss if he were to follow the injunction that the late Justice Holmes gave to automobilists who are approaching railway crossing, viz, "Get out of the car, walk to the track, look and listen, and then be exceedingly careful." Otherwise a man may find himself scattered in small pieces along the right of way. And so, seeking to be careful, let me proceed with a comment or two upon the state of the nation.

Notwithstanding that a substantial portion of the country's population is on the dole, and is likely to remain there for some time to come, too many men are wont to say, "The old order of affairs is sacrosanct, and in no measure must be disturbed." The thought I would like to transmit to such persons is that "the moving finger writes, and having writ, moves on," and all man's ingenuity and wit can't change a single line of it. And the finger of capitalism, in all too many instances, has written a sorry and sordid tale.

Let us make certain that what it hereafter inscribes will be in a fine Spencerian hand, and will contain a higher content of fairness, honesty and honor than has heretofore been written. My present apprehension is that a lot of those who represent the quintessence of capitalism are not desirous that this should be done. So far as I can observe, big business, on the whole, still wishes to have "what it wants when it wants it" and in the same overflowing measure that it formerly was accustomed to know.

If this be not the fact, why is it that the executives of public utility companies, the presidents of railroad corporations and the officials of great industrial units continue to receive excessive salaries whilst the stockholders, the value of whose securities is at the point of vanishment, get exactly nothing in the way of dividends?

What process of straight thinking will justify the fact that the men and women who have made corporate enterprise a possibility are required in bad times as well as in good to pay bonuses and fabulous compensation to persons who, in many corporations, are of lesser abilities than themselves? As for this, all I can say is that a grievous wrong that capitalism inflicted upon the public in the heyday of its prosperity has not yet been righted.

When have been the occasions, with several notable exceptions, that capitalism has been responsive to public demand for more liberal treatments? Certainly the utility companies, as an entirety, are entitled to no crown of glory for their readiness to reduce rates and to set up fair basis for the establishment of tariffs. Have they not pyramided one company on top of another until they are at dizzy heights? Have not the assets of these corporations been intermingled and confused so that they can never be straightened out? Have they not poured the water of Niagara, of Boulder Dam, and of the St. Lawrence into their stock issued, and have they not resisted, to the point of defiance, every effort that has been designed to bring them under effective regulation and restraint? The correct answer to the questions I have propounded is a deep-throated, lusty, and hearty "yes".

In the face of conditions such as these—and that they exist cannot be gainsaid—is it surprising that offcials of cities and States, and of the National Government, are responding to the political opportunities that Bourbonism furnishes them? And isn't it, I wish to inquire, the patriotic duty of such officials to respond to the just demands of their constituents for more favorable treatment at the hands of corporate agencies?

The public has not forgotten the events of the recent past, which came about as a result of capitalism's indulgence in an orgy of unrestrained license. It remembers the enormous bond issues that were authorized by dishonest and impecunious governments and were sold to it by the best known bankers and brokers of America. With sorry memory, the public recalls all too well the machinations of Krueger and his ilk. It bears in recollection that individuals whose names were supposed to be synonymous with honor and integrity used their power and influence to rape the investors of the United States, and it doesn't hesitate to assess the blame.

The public realizes, too, that the price of relief, made necessary by the depression, is beyond the cost of war. It has seen our national debt increase to stupendous figures, and it understands that heavy taxes are required to meet the outlay of government. But upon whom do the taxes most certainly and inevitably fall? Well, I can suggest the owners of improved real estate who still look forward, though with despairing and lessening hope, to the possibility of a better and happier day. I can name the drinkers of intoxicating beverages who pay their taxes in advance, and who pay them through the nose. And finally, I shall point to the burdened worker, and to the man without a job, as he buys his meagre morsel of food and a bit of raiment to cover his nakedness, must, through the medium of sales tax—capitalism's favorite hand-maiden—render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's.

Now, of course, there are rich men who pay taxes, and who do it honestly, but many of them hold tax-exempt bonds. And what is to be said about certain other rich men that you can name who, having the wealth of Croesus, do not contribute their fair share to the cost of government, but, through wash sales of securities to members of their families, manage to escape all manner of taxation? And, speaking of bonds, what is big business to answer to the holders of so-called guaranteed mortgage certificates, who, with confidence in the fidelity and integrity of the issuing houses, now find themselves in poverty and distress?

And what reply shall be made by the bankers of America to the inquiries of investors who, at the instance of financiers of repute, bought railway bonds with maturities of 75 and 100 years? These investors are curious to know the theory on which these bonds ever could be regarded as sound when many of them made wholly inadequate provisions for the establishment of sinking funds with which to retire obsolete equipment and worn out rails—to say nothing of the hazards of the development of new forms of transportation?

In the face of all that I have said, isn't it but natural that not only the civic leaders and politicians of the land, but the demagogues as well, have their ear attuned to the ground swell of public discontent that threatens to engulf the country? They recognize that thousands upon thousands of people who once had property, and have it no more, are unwilling further to fight, bleed and die for the capitalistic system. The politicians appreciate, too, that the millions of men and women who are on the dole and who are without hope of ever again having a property interest in anything, have but little reason to be readily regimented in support of big business.

On the contrary, the natural impulse—and it is one that is capable of development—of these discouraged and disheartened people is to take what they think is unjustly withheld from their hands. Thank God, these persons, of whom there are 20 millions or more, have not yet become desperate, and I pray that they will not become so.

If capitalism persists much longer in the belief that it is superior to the mass of humanity, and if it continues to exhibit the selfishness that has heretofore animated its being, and which still stirs in its heart, the citadel of concentrated wealth and vested property rights is in danger of serious impairment.

It needs no argument to convince me that numerous proposals that today are showered into legislative hoppers of the land are far too radical in their avowed intent and their implied purposes. Nevertheless, many of them contain a fair quality and sound essence and satisfy in some measure a public need. Instead of seeking to extract this essence and to preserve it for the country's welfare, instead of being responsive to the public need which some of the suggested legislation can meet, big business contents itself with railing at the proposals and denouncing those who put them forth. It thus creates suspicion of its motives and invites more radical proposals.

If it were so disposed, big business could present the just claims of capitalism and bring about a fair and equitable compromise of view. Will you tell me why big business, in the light of all that has happened, continues to believe that it can bully the country into submission to its will? That result is no longer capable of accomplishment.

A surprisingly large portion of the public says, "To hell with capitalism and with all its protagonists." This portion of the public must have its confidence restored. And this means that there must be a sound basis for confidence.

The public must be made to understand that there are honest men in the capitalistic system. It must be brought to see—and the fact must be there to be seen—that moneyed interests are in favor of decent social legislation, such as bank deposit insurance, old age pensions and unemployment indemnity, on fair and reasonable terms. Unless such a spirit makes itself manifest and effective, unless the millions have a chance to live, instead of being constantly called on to support the favored sons and daughters of a capitalistic state, the system will be scattered to the wrathful winds of an outraged people.

As a conservative, but as one who comes from the people, and who knows something of what the people feel, I appeal to you, as leaders of thought and action and I do so with great earnestness, to take note of the dangers that impend and to exert yourselves intelligently, not merely to turn them aside, but to remove the deep-seated causes from which they arise.

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MACHINE VS. WAGES AND JOBS

While the Commerce Department and the Federal Reserve Board were telling the blissful growth of profits in business, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor was explaining what had been happening to wages and jobs. Here are some samples, taken at random:

"In a plant where formerly 20 women fed and operated punch presses, machines were introduced with a dial feed, and compressed air chucks that threw out the finished pieces. Production per machine increased from 2,500 parts a day on the old presses to 20,000 on the machines with 20 women operators. Five machines with part time for one man replaced 20 machines with 20 women operators."

"Five new machines do the work of 24 of the old type. Twenty girls are employed on the new machines while 48 operated the old ones.

"Production per hour increased from 6 wheels per hour on the old machine to 86 per hour on the new, or 1,300 per cent Total labor costs decreased by 89.6 per cent."

GRIMM SAYS 750,000 NEW HOMES A YEAR ARE NEEDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A vivid picture of the terrible conditions to which industry has reduced the workers during the depression was presented by Peter Grimm, assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, in a statement describing the housing needs of the United States.

In connection with his function to persuade private industry to inaugurate housing projects, Mr. Grimm is preparing a report for Congress on the imperative need of residential buildings. Asked to give his opinion of the recent report of the Committee on Economic Recovery, headed by A. S. Freed, which urged the construction of 750,000 homes a year by 1938, Mr. Grimm agreed the figure was an accurate representation of the "potential requirements," adding:

"Included in the nation's needs are not only the normal replacements, but houses resulting from the unscrambling of families and deferred marriages and also the building of houses to replace those unfit for human habitation."

Because of long deferred building activity, Mr. Grimm said America had a heritage of "rotten old houses," and that the emergency in proper housing was so great that "the country with all its resources cannot soon meet this problem."

A WINTER'S TALE

The wind was rough
And cold and blough;
She kept her hands within her mough.
It chilled her through,
Her nose grew blough,
And still the squall the faster flough.
And yet, although
There was no snough,
The weather was a cruel fough,
It made her cough.
Pray do not scough—
She coughed until her hat blough ough.

We ought to be guarded against every appearance of envy, as a passion that always implies inferiority where it resides.—Pliny.

CORRECTION

Reinstatement of J. P. Michels 5088, published in the November issue, is an error. This should have been J. M. Michels 9884.

Regulations Prescribed by The Secretary of Labor As To The Procedure To Be Followed In Predetermining Prevailing Rates Of Wages

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Labor by Revised Statutes, section 161, United States Code, title 5, section 22, and by the Davis-Bacon law, as amended (act of Aug. 30, 1935, Public, No. 403, 74th Cong.), and in order to establish an orderly procedure for the predetermination of wage rates under said act, the following regulations are hereby prescribed:

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT

Section 1 **(Reference to Solicitor).** Whenever a request by the contracting officer is duly referred to the Secretary of Labor for predetermination of wage rates under the said Davis-Bacon law as amended, the Solicitor of Labor in the manner hereinafter provided shall take the necessary steps to obtain evidence upon which the Secretary may make the requisite predeterminations.

Sec. 2 **(Rule of decision).** In making any such predetermination the rate of wages which the Secretary will regard as prevailing shall be—

(a) The rate of wages paid in the city, town, village, or other civil division of the State (hereafter referred to as the locality) in which the work is to be performed, to the majority of those employed in the corresponding classes of laborers or mechanics (hereinafter referred to as the craft) on projects that are similar to the contract work; or

(b) In the event that there is not a majority paid at the same rate, then the rate paid to the greater number, provided such greater number constitutes 30 per cent of those so employed; or

(c) In the event that less than 30 per cent of those so employed receive the same rate, then the average rate.

Sec. 3 **(Preliminary information).** Whenever a case is referred to the Solicitor of Labor he shall—

(a) Ascertain whether the Secretary of Labor, the Wage Predetermination Board, or the Board of Labor Review of the Public Works Administration has made any previous wage determinations in the locality with respect to the crafts for which predetermination is requested;

(b) Ascertain whether the files of the Department contain any data with respect to wage rates in the locality;

(c) Collect and assemble such other pertinent data as may be available;

(d) Whenever such data is sufficient to show the prevailing rate (as previously defined) prepare recommendations and submit them to the Secretary.

Sec. 4. **(Appointment of referee).** Whenever the Solicitor deems such data insufficient to enable the Secretary to make a determination with respect to all crafts specified in the request of the contracting officer, he shall, in writing, appoint a referee who shall proceed to the locality of the project and conduct an investigation into the wages paid the crafts, concerning which there is insufficient data, and make a report.

Sec. 5 (a) **(Appointees, expenses).** The Solicitor may appoint such referee from—

(1) Employees of the Department of Labor with the consent of their respective superior officers;

(2) Qualified persons not otherwise employed by the Department of Labor, whose designation has been or may be approved by the Secretary of Labor.

(b) No employee of the United States Government shall receive any extra compensation for services rendered as a referee except that any person sent from Washington on official business shall be entitled to the ordinary allowances for travel and subsistence during the period of his absence from the city. A referee not otherwise employed by the United States shall also be entitled to a salary of not more than $20 per diem.

EVIDENCE REQUIRED

Sec. 6 **(Survey of projects).** It shall be the duty of the referee with respect to the crafts within the scope of his assignment, to secure—

(a) Copies of written collective wage agreements between contractors and labor organizations (if any) in effect within the preceding year in the locality of the project;

(b) A list of all the major projects in the locality upon which the craft or crafts within the scope of his assignment were employed. Such list (to the extent that the information is obtainable) shall show in tabular form (1) the name of the projects covered by the survey or evidence, (2) the date when the work began, (3) the date when the work was finished, (4) the name of the general contractor and subcon-

tractor directly concerned, (5) the name of the company, or (in the case of public contracts) the unit of government (Federal, State, county, city, etc.) letting the contract, (6) if a Federal contract, the name of the contracting agency and the source of funds (i. e., departmental appropriation, P. W. A., C. W. A., etc.), (7) the approximate number of the craft employed, and (8) the theoretical wage which these workmen were entitled to receive, and (9) the actual wage which the men did receive if because of rebates, understandings, or other practices there was a departure from the theoretical rate.

Sec. 7 (**The scope of inquiry**). The referee shall supplement such tabular presentation so far as possible by the affidavits of individual contractors and laborers, but need not include—

(1) Projects completed more than 1 year before the date of request for predetermination (unless the number of recent projects is too small accurately to reflect local wage conditions);

(2) Projects outside the county or other civil division in which the work is to be performed (unless there has been conconstruction of similar character in recent years, in which event the report shall cover wage conditions in the nearest large city).

The referee, unless otherwise directed, shall also report similar data with respect to classes of laborers and mechanics not listed in his assignment which are customarily employed upon similar projects in the locality.

Sec. 8 (**Special standards**). In preparing a survey of projects in the form required by section 6 (b) the referee shall make a special notation on the table if the rates hitherto paid have been fixed by—

(a) The Secretary of Labor;

(b) The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, or some other Federal agency;

(c) State, county, or municipal authority;

and in the case of (c) shall, if possible, supplement this notation by including a copy of the local statute, ordinance, or regulation authorizing such rule. He shall not exclude such projects from consideration in making his finding as to the prevailing rate.

Sec. 9 (**Union standards**). The referee shall also ascertain the local union rate and shall supplement it by—

(a) Information citing the date of its adoption, the local in which it is in effect, and the method by which it was fixed; and

(b) Evidence of the proportion of the union and nonunion workers in the particular craft employed in the locality.

Sec. 10 (**Sources of information**). In making his investigation the referee shall consult the following sources of information:

(a) The Building Trades Council (or some other local federation or council of the various craft unions);

(b) Independent labor organizations not allied with the local Building Trades Council;

(c) Municipal officials (the commissioner of public works, the city clerk, or other officials in charge of municipal construction who have data on the wage rates paid on city projects);

(d) The employers' organizations (such as master builders, the master painters, or other contractors' associations, the local chamber of commerce, etc.);

(e) Individual contractors and architects in the locality;

(f) The State labor department or its equivalent;

(g) The contracting officer and supervising superintendent;

(h) The local office of the United States Employment Service or affiliated agency.

PROCEDURE OF HEARING

Sec. 11 (**Public hearing**). Unless otherwise directed by the Solicitor, the referee shall begin his investigation by holding a public hearing in the municipality or other civil division of the State where the contract is to be performed.

Sec. 12 (**Place**). Wherever possible the referee shall avail himself of the facilities of the local offices of the United States Employment Service or the Immigration and Naturalization Service or some other Federal agency in the vicinity. Arrangements should be made in advance for space and stenographic service.

Sec. 13 (**Notice**). Notice of time and place of hearing shall be given by the referee by filling in form DB-12 and—

(a) Mailing a copy of such notice, together with a copy of these regulations, to the persons or organizations specified in section 10 at least 3 days in advance of the date set for the hearing; and

(b) Unless otherwise directed, causing a copy of such notice to be published in a local newspaper at least 3 days before the date of the hearing.

Sec. 14 (**Witnesses**). The referee shall endeavor to elicit testimony which will supply information required in his final report by sections 6 to 9, inclusive, of these regulations.

Although strict adherence to legal rules of evidence shall not be required, no oral testimony shall be received unless such testimony—

(a) Is relevant; and

(b) Is given under oath.

Sec. 15 (**Examination of witnesses**). The referee alone shall have the right to examine the witnesses who testify. He may in his discretion, however, permit a witness to be questioned by any other person at the hearing.

Sec. 16 (**Documentary evidence**). Documentary evidence which is otherwise competent under these regulations shall be received as an exhibit, and need not be read into the record.

CONCLUSION OF HEARING

Sec. 17 (**Motions for continuance**). The referee may in his discretion deny any motions for continuance.

Sec. 18 (**Further evidence**). If the referee feels that the testimony has not elicited substantially all the information which his report is required to contain, he may in his discretion—

(a) Continue the hearing and request the production of further testimony; and/or

(b) Make an independent investigation.

Sec. 19 (**Argument**). At the conclusion of the testimony any of the interested parties may submit briefs or may, in the discretion of the referee, offer oral argument.

FINAL REPORT

Sec. 20 (**Report**). The referee shall make a written report through the Solicitor to the Secretary of Labor in which he shall—

(a) State the procedure that he has followed.

(b) Summarize briefly the evidence and information that he has received.

(c) Analyze the evidence and information and include the table of wage rates required by section 6 (b).

(d) Draft a tentative decision for the Secretary's consideration.

Sec. 21 (**Other regulations**). All other instructions relating to the Davis-Bacon law as amended are hereby superseded but Department Regulation No. 501 shall remain in effect with respect to contracts to which the original Davis-Bacon law (act of Mar. 3, 1931, 46 Stat. 1494, U. S. C., title 40, sec. 276 (a)) is applicable.

FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary.

McCarl's Ruling Cramps New Deal Housing Program

COMPTROLLER GENERAL McCARL has thrown another monkey wrench into the New Deal machinery.

The Nebraska Republican, who has been placing obstacles in the way of the Administration's spending program ever since it started, threatened to scuttle what little is left of the housing program by ruling that the Government may not pay municipalities for public service.

Unless the ruling is modified, or the entire housing program revised to circumvent it, the $120,000,000 fund allotted the Public Works Administration for slum clearance may have to be diverted to some other use.

Philadelphia then might lose the Hill Creek Park project, which would house 483 families in a $2,000,000 apartment, and Camden might lose its Westfield project, a $3,000,000 structure designed to house 595 families.

As now planned, the Federal program calls for Government construction, ownership and management of 46 low-cost housing developments by the PWA. Since title to the buildings is to be held by the Government, they will be immune from taxation by the 31 cities in which they are situated.

Some of the 31 cities have balked at this, insisting they cannot afford to supply such services as garbage collection and police and fire protection to a tax-free apartment building.

Agreeing, Secretary Ickes suggested to McCarl some time ago that the Government should pay a service charge. He proposed in the case of Atlanta, Ga., where Federal housing construction already has started, that the city be paid 5 per cent of the rentals from Government apartment buildings in lieu of taxes.

McCarl replied that the cities should be grateful enough for the Federal developments to waive taxes and added that "the rule is well established that the Federal Government or its activities may not be taxed."

The 46 low-cost housing projects of the PWA, while a small beginning toward solution of the problem of slums, have been planned as an experiment which might persuade the country and the Administration to build on a grand scale in the near future.

The housing projects are to be financed on a 45 per cent grant—55 per cent loan basis, the same as municipal projects included in the PWA program. That is, the Government will expect to amortize 55 per cent of its investment over a period of 60 years. The other 45 per cent will be a subsidy.

On this basis, considering a 7 per cent return on its investment sufficient, the PWA hopes to bring rents for three room apartments down to $22.50 a month or less.

WIT AND

He was an old and not very handsome widower.

"You are the sixth girl to whom I have proposed without avail."

"Well," said the girl kindly, "maybe if you wear one when making your seventh proposal you'll have better luck."

———o———

Tenant: "Those people over my head are very trying. They were jumping about and banging on the floor till after midnight last Monday."

Landlord: "Did they wake you up?"

"No, I hadn't gone to bed."

"Working late, I suppose?"

"Yes, I was practicing on my saxophone."

———o———

The captain of a small trading vessel wanted to land some contraband at a certain port. Approaching the customs office, he said: "Joe, if I put a ten-shilling note over each eye, could ye see?"

"I could not," said Joe. "And if I had one in me mouth I couldn't speak."

———o———

Angry Patron (leaving moving picture theatre)—I've never seen a worse picture in my life.

Sweet Young Thing in Ticket Office—Have you ever had your photograph taken?

———o———

Motorist (to unfortunate bicyclist he had just bumped into a ditch)—Can't stop now. Here's my card.

"O. K. I'll be suing you."

———o———

The superintendent was interviewing an Irishman who had applied for a job as motor bus driver.

"Can you drive a car?" he asked.

"Can Oi drive a car?" repeated the Irishman, scornfully.

"Well, suppose you run the bus into the shed."

The Irishman climbed on the trembling vehicle. He looked around, grabbed the biggest lever, and pulled it for all he was worth.

Zip! she went into the shed. The Irishman saw trouble ahead, and, guessing what would happen, reversed the lever. Out she went; then in again.

"I thought you said you could drive a car?" demanded the superintendent.

But the Irishman had an answer ready.

"Oi had her in three times. Why didn't you shut the door?"—Labor.

Mistress—Cook, your fingermarks were on the plates we used at dinner.

Cook (truculently)—And what are you going to do about it? Ring up J. Edgar Hoover's G-men?

———o———

When most of the poor singing was heard in the barber shop and not over the radio.

When a button hook was as important around the house as a can opener is now.

When calling hogs was considered a calling.

When tramps came around to the back door.

When a dare-devil was a young fellow who rode past his girl's house on a bicycle with his hands off the handlebars to show off.

When every member of the family had time to get home for all the meals.

When the romance of "The Cook and the Cop" was the most popular in the Penny Arcade.

———o———

She: "And you won't be one of those husbands who raise objections every time their wives want anything?"

He: "Certainly not, darling. I'll let you want anything you like."

———o———

Cop: "Didn't ya hear me yell for you to stop?"

Lady Driver: "No, sir."

Cop: "Didn't ya hear me whistle?"

L. D.: "No, sir."

Cop: "Didn't ya see me signal?"

L. D.: "No, officer."

Cop: "Well, I guess I might as well go home. I don't seem to be doing much good around here."—Texas Longhorn.

———o———

Patient—Doctor, I feel in a very run-down condition.

Doctor—How far do you wish to run down?

Patient—Well, I was thinking of Florida.

———o———

"I understand," said a young woman to another, "that at your church you are having such small congregations. Is that so?

"Yes," answered the other girl, "so small that every time the rector says, 'Dearly Beloved,' you feel as if you had received a proposal."

HUMOR

The president of the local gas-company was making a stirring address.

"Think of the good the gas-company has done," he cried. "If I were permitted a pun I should say, "Honor the Light Brigade."

And a customer immediately shouted, "Oh, what a charge they made!"

———o———

Sap: I've a terrible corn on the bottom of my foot.

Yap: That's a fine place to have it. Nobody can step on it but you.

———o———

Year in and year out, the steadiest job is painting gilt names on Washington office doors.

———o———

The official board of a rural church, which was badly in need of repairs, had called a meeting to see about raising some money for the repairs. A middle-aged man, who was one of the wealthiest and at the same time one of the stingiest members of the church, arose and said that he would give five dollars and sat down. Just then a bit of plastering fell from the ceiling and hit him squarely upon the head. He jumped up, looking confused, and said, "I—er—I meant I'll give fifty dollars!" then again sat down. After a brief silence a voice in the back of the room said, "O Lord, hit 'im again."

———o———

Waiter—"Are you Hungary."

Broker—"Yes, Siam."

Waiter—"Den Russian to the table and I'll Fiji."

Broker—"All right, Sweden my coffee and Denmark my bill."

———o———

The inquiring reporter asked "How's business?"

"Gone to the dogs," growled the sausage maker.

"At a standstill," said the stationery dealer.

"Just sew sew," said the dressmaker.

"Picking up," said the rag picker.

———o———

Riggs (facetiously): "This is a picture of my wife's first husband."

Diggs: "Silly-looking guy! But say, I didn't know your wife was married before she met you."

Riggs: "She wasn't. This is a picture of myself when I was twenty-five."

He—I dreamed of you last night.

She (coldly)—Really!

He—Yes. Then I woke up, shut the window and put an extra blanket on the bed.

———o———

Johnny—Dad, where was Babe Ruth born?

Dad—I don't know, Johnny.

Johnny—Where was Jack Dempsey born?

Dad—I don't know that, either.

Johnny—Why, dad, you aren't very good in history, are you?

———o———

Boy (to manager)—I observe, sir, that you have a vacancy for a respectable, well-spoken boy.

Manager—Oh, yes; but it was filled yesterday.

Respectable, Well-Spoken Boy — Then why in thunder don't you take the blank blank card out of the blank blank window?

———o———

Sergeant: "Did you shave this morning, Jones?"

Recruit: "Yes, sergeant."

Sergeant: "Well, next time stand a bit closer to the razor.—Siren.

———o———

New bride: "Mother, Bill and I have quarreled and so I've come home to you and Dad."

Mother: "Well you're lucky to find me here. I would have left your father this morning, but I heard your grandmother divorced your grandfather last week."—Earth Mover.

———o———

Smith: "Why, old man, I thought you were dead."

Jones: "What led you to think I had passed away?"

Smith: "I overheard some people on the street speaking well of you."

———o———

A candidate for the police force was being verbally examined. "If you were by yourself in a police car and were pursued by a desperate gang of criminals in another car doing 40 miles an hour along a lonely road, what would you do?"

The candidate looked puzzled for a moment. Then he replied, "Fifty."

———o———

"No soup, please I just had my suit cleaned."

PROJECTS OF $50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ALABAMA

DECATUR, ALA.—Schools at Cotaco, Falkville, Eva, Lawrence Cove: $230,000. PWA. R. C. Patrick, Scottsboro, contr.

FORT McCLELLAN, ALA.—Chapel: $50,000. Upchurch Contr. Co., 210 Polland St., Montgomery, contr.

—Barracks: $320,500. Worsham Bros., Knoxville, Tenn., contr.

—Bachelor officers' quarters and mess hall; repair shop: $107,942. Ogletree Constr. Co., Anniston and R. M. Lee, 250 Ivy St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., contrs.

GADSDEN, ALA.—Schools: $309,000. PWA. A. Blair, First Natl. Bank Bldg., Montgomery, contr.

ARKANSAS

JONESBORO, ARK.—Teachers training school: $286,483. Geo. H. Burden Constr. Co., Little Rock, contr.

MALVERN, ARK.—Courthouse: $113,800. PWA. W. Peterson, Donaghey Bldg., Little Rock, contr.

CALIFORNIA

GRASS VALLEY, CALIF.—School: $105,185. PWA. E. T. Leiter & Sons, 811 37th St., Oakland, contr.

COLORADO

BOULDER, COLO. — Field house, University of Colo.: $113,500. PWA. Mead & Mount Constr. Co., Denver Natl. Bank Bldg., Denver, contr.

DURANGO, COLO.—Junior high school: $107,841. PWA. R. C. Whitlock, 1614 North Tejon St., Colorado Springs, contr.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—Dormitory and office building, School for Mental Defectives: $130,137. PWA. R. F. Schmitt, 4129 East 18th Ave., Denver, contr.

CONNECTICUT

MILFORD, CONN.—Town hall addition for police and court building: $105,,000. PWA. John Zandonella, East Thorne St., Bridgeport, contr.

STRATFORD, CONN.—High school addition: $194,098. PWA. Hans Christensen, 100 Chalmers Ave., Bridgeport, contr.

FLORIDA

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—Extending and remodeling post office: $164,400. J. I. Barnes, New Zimmerman Bldg., Springfield, Ohio, contr.

GEORGIA

BRUNSWICK, GA.—Schools: $208,740. PWA. Constructing chapel Road School, P. McRae, Savannah, contr.; addition to colored school, J. M. Raymond Constr. Co., Atlantic Natl. Bank Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.; new colored school, Windsor Constr. Co., Brunswick, contr.

CAMILLA, GA.—Court house: $112,950. PWA. Griffin Constr. Co., Spring St., Atlanta, contr.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Non-commissioned officers' quarters: $64,045. Murphy Pond, contr.

SAVANNAH, GA.—High school: $555,000. PWA. R. J. Whalley, contr.

WAYCROSS, GA.—School: $165,393. PWA. Batson Cook Co., West Point, contr.

IDAHO

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO—Junior high school addition: $114,772. PWA. J. B. Sweeney, contr.

INDIANA

VINCENNES, IND.—Extending and remodeling post office: $113,470. H. Dattner, 1515 Barlum Tower, Detroit, Mich., contr.

IOWA

ATLANTIC, IA.—School: $273,623. PWA. C. C. Larsen Constr. Co., Council Bluffs, contr.

CLARION, IA.—School: $131,927. PWA. J. C. Mayer, contr.

CRESCO, IA.—Repairing and constructing school addition: $106,801. PWA. J. S. Switzer & Sons., St. Paul, Minn., contr.

ROCKWELL CITY, IA.—High school addition: $120,272. PWA. C. E. Larson Constr. Co., Fort Dodge, contr.

SIBLEY, IA.—School addition: $114,814. PWA. Holtz Constr. Co., Sioux City, contr.

SPENCER, IA. — High school addition and auditorium: $112,994. PWA. Spencer Constr. Co., contr.

WOODWARD, IA.—Children's hospital at State Home for Feeble Minded and Epileptics: $152,718. PWA. F. B. Dickinson Co., 1118 Mulberry St. Des Moines, contr.

KENTUCKY

CRESCENT SPRINGS, KY.—School: $180,512. Penker Constr. Co., 1030 Summer St., Cincinnati, Ohio, contr.

INDEPENDENCE, KY.—School: $180,122. George Nicholson & Son, Walton, contr.

MAINE

HALLOWELL, ME. — Dormitory and infirmary at State School: $109,244. PWA. F. W. Cunningham & Sons, 181 State St., Portland, contr.

POWNAL, ME.—Dormitories at State School at West Pownal: $338,843. PWA. Brown Constr. Co., 575 A Congress St., Portland, contr.

SKOWHEGAN, ME.—Additions to hospital at State Reformatory: $133,115. PWA. Googins & Clark, 46 Portland, contr.

SOUTH PORTLAND, ME.—High school addition: $107,816. PWA. John H. Simonds Co., 216 A Federal St., Portland, contr.

MARYLAND

CAMBRIDGE, MD.—Reconstructing additions to high school building: $186,600. PWA. Chas. E. Brohawn & Bros., Cambridge, contr.

SALISBURY, MD.—Courthouse addition: $186,600. PWA. Seymour Ruff & Son, 2133 Maryland Ave., Baltimore, contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG, MASS. — High school: $851,957. PWA. Turner Constr. Co., 143 Newbury St., Boston, contr.

IPSWICH, MASS.—High school: $222,000. PWA. White Constr. Co., 1601 Bluehill Ave., Mattapan, Boston, contr.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—School: $365,581. PWA. E. J. Rappoli, 515 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, contr.

MINNESOTA

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN.—School: $265,00. PWA. A. C. Peters, 700 Cooper Ave., S., St. Cloud, contr.

WHITE BEAR LAKE, MINN.—School: $127,000. PWA. F. D. Melhorn, clerk, Bd. Educ.

MISSOURI

BOONVILLE, MO.—Recreation building and gymnasium, Missouri Training School for Boys: $108,923. PWA. J. E. Hathman Constr. Co., Columbia, contr.

CHILLICOTHE, MO.—Reception hall and clinic building, State Industrial Home for Girls: $112,820. PWA. E. C. Childers Constr. Co., Finance Bldg., Kansas City, contr.

COLUMBIA, MO.—Education building at University of Missouri and health service building: $522,809. PWA. Dickie Constr. Co., 517 Louderman Bldg., St. Louis, contr.

JEFFERSON, MO.—Mechanical arts building, Lincoln University: $77,490. J. E. Williams Constr. Co., 6914 Dartmouth Ave., University City, contr. PWA.

MONTANA

DILLON, MONT.—Dormitory: $164,097. PWA. Pappin & Son, Great Falls, contr.

HAMILTON, MONT.—3 new buildings at Public Health Service's Rocky Mountain Laboratory: $119,342. Smythe & Co., 1416 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

LEWISTOWN, MONT.—Hospital addition, nurses home: $125,245. J. C. Boespflug, Miles City, contr.

SIDNEY, MONT.—School: $126,600. PWA. J. Holm & A. Rockne, Glendive, contrs.

NEBRASKA

BATTLE CREEK, NEB.—Constructing school: $65,768. J. L. Soderberg Constr. Co., 3533 Fontenelle Blvd., Omaha, contr.

MINDEN, NEB.—High school; $114,911. PWA. W. Knutzen & Son, Kearney, contr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA, N. H.—Practical arts school: $112,001. PWA. W. M. Bisson, 91 Church St., contr.

NEW MEXICO

CLOVIS, N. M.—High school: $143,273. PWA. J. E. Morgan, 210 North Campbell St., El Paso, Texas, contr.

NEW YORK

ALDEN, N. Y.—School: $117,000. PWA. E. Cerullo, 80 Main St., Depew, contr.

ANGOLA, N. Y.—School: $128,943. PWA. B. Rebescher & Sons, Inc., 110 Timon St., Buffalo, contr.

AVON, N. Y.—School: $105,000. PWA. Edward Stranchen Sons, 62 Highland Parkway, Rochester, contr.

BERLIN, N. Y.—School: $198,000. PWA. H. O. Fullerton, 152 Washington Ave., Albany, archt.

CATSKILL, N. Y.—School: $353,000. PWA. G. Stanley Irish Constr. Co., 100 East Calvin Ave., Syracuse, contr.

CHESTER, N. Y.—Schol: $216,996. PWA. G. Stanley Irish Constr. Co., 100 East Calvin Ave., Syracuse, contr.

CLYMER, N. Y.—School: $148,588. PWA. Custer Eng. Co., Box 324 Bradford, Pa., contr.

CORFU, N. Y.—School: $158,182. PWA W. Locke & Son, Box 104, Batavia, contr.

DENMARK, N. Y.—School: $225,000. PWA. E. E. Richards & Son, 2220 Douglas Crescent, Utica, contr.

FLEISCHMANNS, N. Y.—School: $116,705. PWA. J. T. Kane, 25 Parsons St., Binghamton, contr.

FRIENDSHIP, N. Y.—School: $150,000. PWA. G. K. Ahlquist, 162 Sturges St., Jamestown, contr.

GREENWOOD, N. Y.—School: $75,000. PWA. Custer Eng. Co., Terminal Bldg., Bradford, Pa.

HUDSON, N. Y.—School: $500,000. PWA. J. H. Eisele Co., Inc., 18 East 41st St., New York, contr.

JEFFERSON, N. Y.—School: $135,500. PWA. Nelson Constr. Co., 647 Draper Ave., Schenectady, contr.

JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.—Constructing 150 residences, Endicott-Johnson Shoe Co., Endicott: $500,000. Maturity in spring.

MONTGOMERY, N. Y.—School: $160,000. Knappe & Morris, 192 Lexington Ave., New York, archts. PWA.

NORTH COLLINS, N. Y.—School: $185,000. PWA. Metzger Constr. Corp., 429 Carlton St., Buffalo, contr.

PRATTSBURG, N. Y.—School: $130,909. PWA. L. Dudley, Bath, contr.

TONAWANDA, N. Y.—School: $103,317. PWA. Metzger Constr. Corp., 429 Carlton St., Buffalo, contr.

—60 residences, Woodcrest Road. W. E. Eisele, 802 Tacoma Ave., Buffalo, contr.

WEST VALLEY, N. Y.—School: $176,160. PWA. Metzger Constr. Corp., 429 Carlton St., contr.

NORTH CAROLINA

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Constructing 3 new buildings at State Hospital: $203,350. PWA. T. A. Loving, contr.

GREENVILLE, N. C.—Constructing new and additions at 14 schools: $180,000. PWA. G. Goode Constr. Co., Charlotte, contr.

KINGSTON, N. C.—Additions to Caswell Training School: $167,800. PWA. T. A. Loving, contr.

MORGANTON, N. C. — Hospital buildings: $169,914. PWA. Wm. M. Muirhead Constr. Co., Durham, contr.

OHIO

FREMONT, OHIO—Courthouse: $182,731. PWA. Steinle-Wolf Constr. Co., contr.

OKLAHOMA

ADA, OKLA.—Dormitory, Ada Teachers College: $379,973. PWA. Price & Kernuf, 605 West Main St., Oklahoma City, contr.

BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.—Administration building, Bureau of Mines: $202,000. W. R. Grimshaw, Philtower Bldg., Tulsa, contr.

CLAREMORE, OKLA.—Auditorium and gymnasium, Oklahoma Military Academy: $193,327. PWA. Manhattan Constr. Co., 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, contr.

CLINTON, OKLA.—Ward buildings, Clinton Tubercular Hospital: $136,053. PWA. D. C. Bass & Sons, Enid, contr.

EDMOND, OKLA.—Dormitory at Central Teachers College: $483,320. PWA. Bellows Constr. Co., Oklahoma Savings Bank, Okla. City, contr.

HELENA, OKLA.—Ward building for Helena Orphans Home: $141,444. PWA. D. C. Bass & Sons, Enid, contr.

LANGSTON, OKLA.—Dormitory at Colored A. and M. College: $178,228. PWA. J. J. Bollingers, Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City, contr.

NORMAN, OKLA.—Memorial chapel: $123,379. PWA. Dennehey Constr. Co., 514 West Noble St., Oklahoma City, contr.

SHAWNEE, OKLA.—Convention hall: $138,900. PWA. Cowens Constr. Co., contr.

TAHLEQUAH, OKLA.—Dormitory, Northeast Teachers College: $237,565. PWA. Rucks-Brandt Constr. Co., Philtower Bldg., Tulsa, contr.

TALIHINA, OKLA.—Hospital building at Talihina Tuberculosis Hospital: $140,587. PWA. Harmon Constr. Co., 601 Indiana St., Oklahoma City, contr.

WEATHERFORD, OKLA.—Dormitory: $292,913. PWA. Dennehey Constr. Co., 514 West Noble St., Oklahoma City, contr.

WOODWARD, OKLA.—Courthouse: $107,444. PWA. D. C. Bass & Sons, Enid, contr.

WYANDOTTE, OKLA.—Dormitory for Wyandotte Indian School: $214,000. Mont. J. Green, Manhattan, Kan., contr.

OREGON

MILWAUKEE, ORE.—High school: $109,000. O. E. Waynman, Couch Bldg., Portland, contr.

PENDLETON, ORE.—High school and Vert Memorial Community Bldg.; $72,000 and $140,000, respectively. W. and L. L. Quigley, Portland, contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

POTTSVILLE, PA.—Post office: $170,984. F. J. Cuppels, 470 Tioga St., Kingston, contr.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Constructing hangar, barracks, radio garage building, timer ramp, etc., at U. S. Coast Guard Station: $231,360. A. Blair, Montgomery, Ala., contr.

—Officers quarters, chapel and mess hall for the Citadel: $496,000. PWA. Fiske-Carter Constr. Co., Greenville, contr.

DILLON, S. C.—High school: $76,933. PWA. Southeastern Constr. Co., 218 West 2d St., Charlotte, contr.

TEXAS

DENTON, TEX.—Constructing twin dormitories, College of Industrial Arts: $260,731. PWA. J. E. Morgan & Sons, El Paso, contr.

UTAH

KAMAS, UTAH—Additions to Kamas and Woodland schools, Shaw and Berntson, Salt Lake City, contr.; high school gymnasium and arts building, Berntson & Kuhre, 2336 South 21st St., Salt Lake City, contr. Total $86,900. PWA.

LOGAN, UTAH—Gymnasium for senior high school: $119,910. PWA. Moser & Hill, Logan, contr.

ST. GEORGE, UTAH—Grade school at St. George and high school at Hurricane: $133,000. PWA. J. E. Anderson Co., 656 Milton Ave., contr.

VIRGINIA

MORRISON, VA.—Addition to Morrison School: $116,336. Doyle & Russell, Central Natl. Bank Bldg., Richmond, contr.

WASHINGTON

BELLINGHAM, WASH.—Physical education building, Bellingham Normal School: $189,685. Henrikson-Alstrom Constr. Co., Textile Tower, Seattle, contr.

CHENEY, WASH.—Training school: $222,493. PWA.

A. F. Mowat, 1331—3d Ave., Bldg., Seattle, contr.
MEDICAL LAKE, WASH.—Men's ward buildings at Eastern State Hospital: $273,730. PWA. Sheble Constr. Co., 2019—3d Ave., contr.
—Women's ward building at Eastern State Hospital: $123,220. PWA grant $34,000. Sheble Constr Co., 2019—3d Ave., Seattle, contr.
SKYKOMISH, WASH.—School: $107,065. PWA. W. Peterson, 2940 East Lake, Seattle, contr.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA, ONT.—Bioligical building at Central Experimental Farm: $260,426. Alex I. Garvock, Sparks St., contr.

AN ODE TO COMPANY UNIONISM

I

Come into our Company Union,
Said the Spider to the Fly.
It's the finest little Union
That ever you did spy.
The cost to join is nothing;
The things you get, the same.
It's like a regular Union
Until you know the game.

II

There are no paid executives;
Therefore, you pay no dues.
For officers, you may elect
Just anyone you choose.
You meet in our nice office,
The Company pays the freight;
The only thing we ask is that
You seek no better rate.

III

The members must be loyal
To the purpose of the game.
We seek to better dividends,
But keep your rate the same.
You must shun the outside Unions,
And avoid the use of heads;
For those who do some thinking
Are called Radicals or Reds.

IV

We hold our little meetings
And decide your future fate;
But if you seek more wages,
You are destined for the gate.
With our superior wisdom,
We know what's best for you;
So worry not about your lot,
We'll tell you what to do.

V

When speaking of the Company,
You must say "we" and "us."
This makes you feel important,
Although not worth a cuss.
We call you our "co-workers";
You're as happy as can be,
If you stay away from Unions
And just refuse to see.

Gequel in Pattern Makers' Journal.

ARMY OFFICERS ALSO DENOUNCE

The unkindest cut of all is announced in the Hearstian press, which has come to be a sort of a bible on all things pertaining to the "reds." Hearst assures us that the Reserve Officers association, among other patriotic bodies, has leaped upon the American Student Union, 500 members of which at a recent meeting at Columbus, O., denounced war and bitterly denounced the students. Ending of wars takes away the jobs of the reserve officers, and army officers dearly love their jobs and the plumes and feathers of war, one notices.

To one observing the controversy between the "reds" and army officers it seems too bad that there should be trouble now, or at any time. The army owes much to the "reds," or to their rumored activity. What would become of the jobs of these and other professional patriots were the "reds" to change color or cease to exist entirely. What use then would there be for an army? The colonels, majors, etc., might have to go to work at something useful.

The plain truth is that the "reds" are invaluable. They furnish an excuse for the heroes of the army. "Red students" ought to be the last group in the world to incur the censure or opposition of the well paid defenders by arms of our institutions. "Reds" are as important as Hearst, in the present scheme of things.

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR ASKS OUSTING OF JUDGE

Boston.—A request has been made by representatives of organized labor in Massachusetts that Judge George B. Sears, of the Salem District Court, be removed from office, on the ground he is prejudiced against union workers. The district judge, when a case came before him in connection with a strike of teamsters in Salem and Lynn, declared the time was due when the employers and agents should shoot to kill into crowds of union workers and sympathizers during strikes.

The diatribe of Sears caused severe criticism, and decsion was made to petition Governor James M. Curley for the judge's removal. The Governor said that the state constitution provides only two ways for recalling judges, (1) impeachment by the state senate on articles prepared by the state house of representnatives; (2) by the governor and executive council on an address by houses of the legislature.

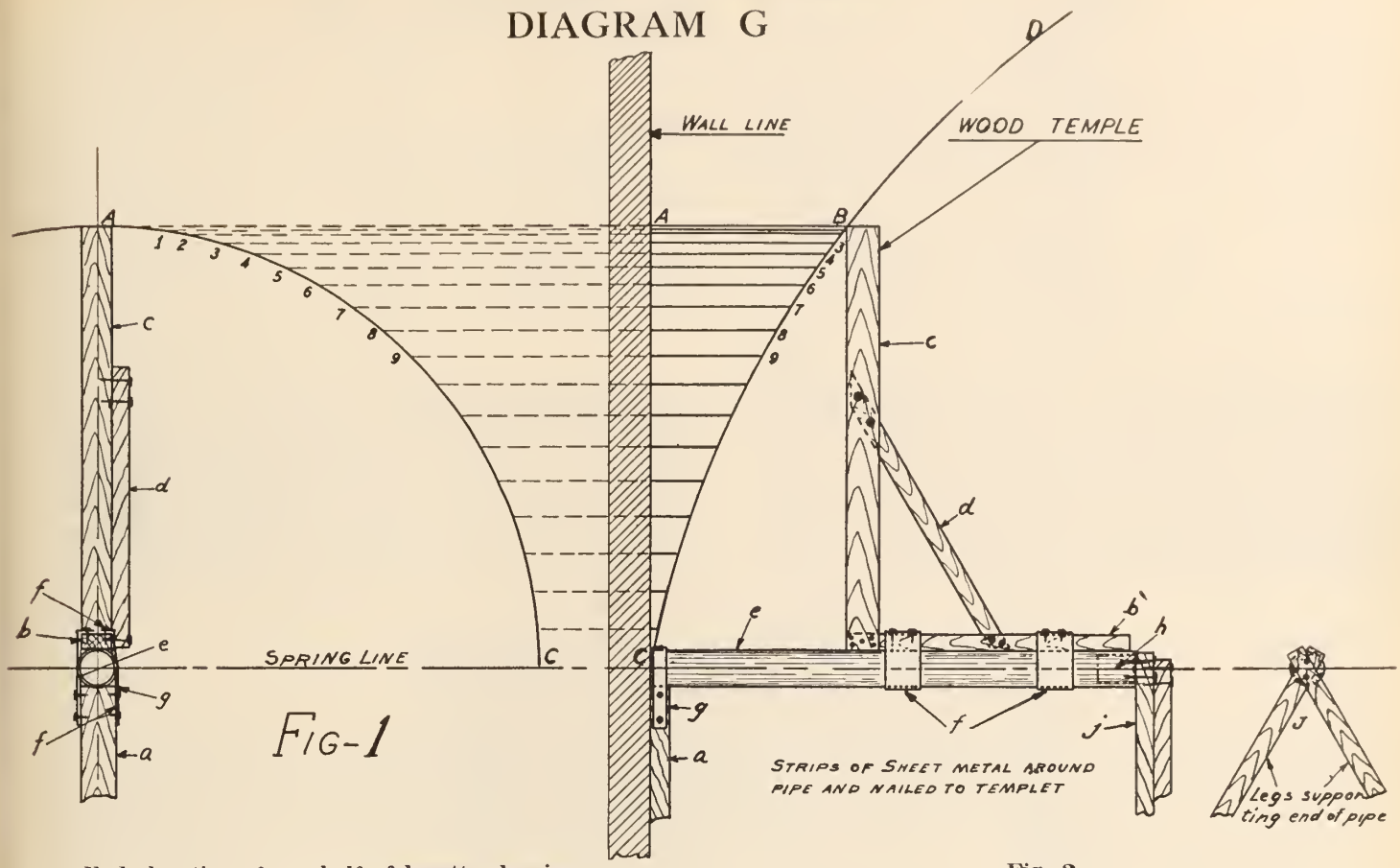
CORRECTIONS

Local 345 sent in $1.00 transfer indebtedness for Local 456 on Brother D. H. Willis 30252 and not for Local 102 as published in the November issue.

Reinstatement of J. P. Michels 5088, thru Local 483, published in the November issue, is an error. This should have been J. M. Michels 9884.

LUNETTE DEVELOPMENT

DIAGRAM G



End elevation of one-half of lunette showing radius pole in position

Fig. 2
Section of main vaulted ceiling and lunette

In Diagram G is illustrated a method of developing a lunette in which the intersecting curve is found by the aid of a radius pole or templet—fastened to a piece of electrician's pipe placed at right angles to wall line and the center of pipe on a level with the Spring line. The pipe is extended in from wall toward main ceiling and is placed directly under the crown of lunette (as A-B, Fig. 2). In the end of pipe toward main ceiling—a wood plug—is driven and legs placed and nailed thereto to act as braces—(or any other method of making pipe stationary may be used).

The end of pipe at wall line is fastened to a wood strip nailed to wall or anchored in any manner desired just so it is kept level and in its proper position. In this instance, a strip of sheet metal is used around pipe and nailed to wood strip on wall.

After the pipe is in position (level, square with wall and directly under crown of lunette) you slide the templet along it and swing to both sides to establish curve of lunette. The long blade of templet is made to reach exactly from pipe to crown of intersecting curve as at B, Fig. 2—from spring line to B, Fig. 2 is a distance equal to radius of lunette. The short blade of templet is fastened to pipe as shown—by pieces of sheet metal bent around pipe and nailed to templet (as f. Fig. 2).

To develop the lunette illustrated in Diagram G—we proceed as follows:

First—lay out the Spring line—above it lay out the arc A-C, Fig. 1, which represents one-half end elevation of lunette drawn on wall.

The section of main ceiling and lunette as in Fig. 2 is next laid out—also wall line.

Next on wall curve, A-C, Fig. 1, mark points 1, 2, 3, etc., (which represents furring spacing)—a distance apart the furring of lunette is to be. Extend these lines through wall line to points 1, 2, 3, etc., Fig. 2 which represents points on main ceiling where lunette furring intersects.

When ready to erect iron directly under crown of lunette and at right angles to wall—place a length of electrician pipe (or a straight piece of other pipe)—level, keeping center of pipe on a level with spring line as shown.

The templet is next made of wood strips in the shape of a square—with brace (d) as shown—to keep it always at a 90° angle.

The long blade of templet is made a length equal to radius of Arc A-C—on wall—(allowing for pipe).

After furring of main vaulted ceiling is placed—leaving space where lunettes occur—the templet may be swung around on the pipe and it will describe an Arc—equal to A-C on wall. The furring of main ceiling may then be spliced out to where end of templet B meets or intersects it—the templet being slid along he pipe to desired positions to establish points of intersection on intersecting Arc—with long blade of templet (as B, Fig. 2).

NOTES

a represents wood strip nailed on wall.
b represents short blade of templet fastened to pipe.
c represents long blade of templet which establishes points of intersection on C-D, Fig. 2.
d represents templet brace.
e represents electrician's pipe.
f represents sheet metal strips holding templet to pipe.
g represents sheet metal strips holding pipe to wood strip on wall.
h represents wood plug forced in end of pipe.
j represents wood legs supporting end of pipe.

The illustration in Diagram G is a suggestion of one method of this system of laying out lunettes—which is an accurate method when used properly.

In place of the pipe, other methods might be used, employing the principle involved in this Diagram.

Also note, that should you desire your lunette to be on an angle greater than 90° with the wall line, all that is necessary is to elevate the end of pipe extending in room to the desired height, which will give you a lunette similar to that developed in Fig. 6 of Diagram D.

LUNETTES AND PENETRATIONS

In Figs. 1 to 5 of this series is shown a method of developing a lunette, by using a measuring stick to determine the points of intersection (intersecting curve) between the lunette and main vaulted ceiling. In this method we transfer the center line of arch drawn on wall, to the furring of main ceiling and from the line thus established we determine the intersecting curve with the measuring stick.

Fig. 1 is a floor layout, showing curve of main ceiling as P-Q-R. The line D-D, is established parallel to T-U (center line of main ceiling).

P-J on wall line represents the height of lunette. J-K¹ represents the crown of lunette.

With a radius equal to P-J describe the semi-circle A-B-C. Next lay out the line J-K (thru B) establishing K¹ on curve P-Q. This point represents the crown of intersecting curve.

From K, space off on the curve P-Q upward as L, M, N, etc., and downward as 1, 2, 3, etc. The same spacing must be used on the curve P-Q on the floor layout (Fig. 1) as will be used later, on the main ceiling carrier sweeps. In this instance we use 12 inch spacing upward and downward from K¹ with the exception of the two bottom spaces which are 8 inches each.

Parallel to spring line P-S, lay out the lines 4-4¹, 3-3¹, etc. These lines represent furring of main ceiling.

Next make a wood stick equal in length to V-W. Using this

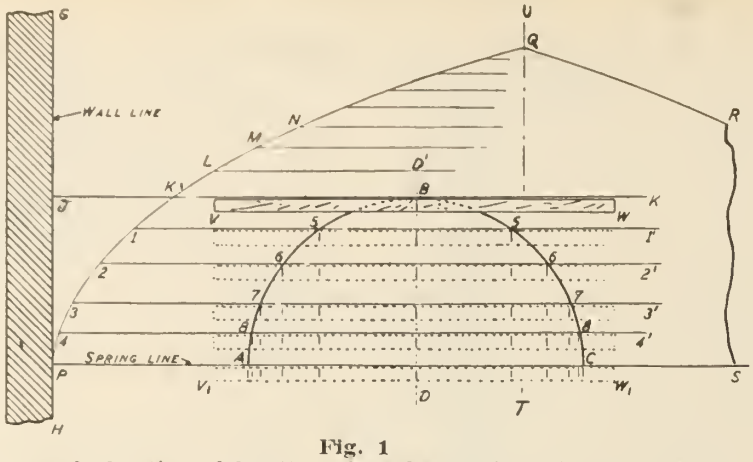


Fig. 1
End elevation of lunette and vaulted ceiling laid out on floor

as a measuring stick, place it on the lines 1-1¹, 2-2¹, etc., and mark the stick where it intersects the curve A-B-C, as at 5, 6, 7, etc. The center stick as at B is at all times kept on center line B-D, as the stick is placed on each line (indicated by dotted lines) to mark it where intersections occur.

At the spring line the stick is shown as V_1-W, and on it are shown as many marks as there are intersections, as at 5, 6, 7, etc. Each of these points on stick are as far from the center line of lunette layout, as are the intersections they represent.

From this floor layout has been determined—the curve of the spacing as was used on the floor layout in Fig. 1.

main ceiling as P-Q-R, the spacing for the main ceiling furring,

With the furring irons in place transfer point D of wall arch to the botttom furring iron, of main ceiling.

From D measure a distance to some convenient point on bottom channel. In this instance the point E on wall line was used.

The same distance is then laid out from F on wall line to O on the iron J-K. The point O thus established must be plumb over D on the spring line and square out from point B which is the crown of the wall arch. B-O is now the crown of lunette.

In referring to the wall line G-H, it is assumed that this is the finished wall line. This might also be an established beam line, etc., just as long as it is straight and at right angles to the center line.

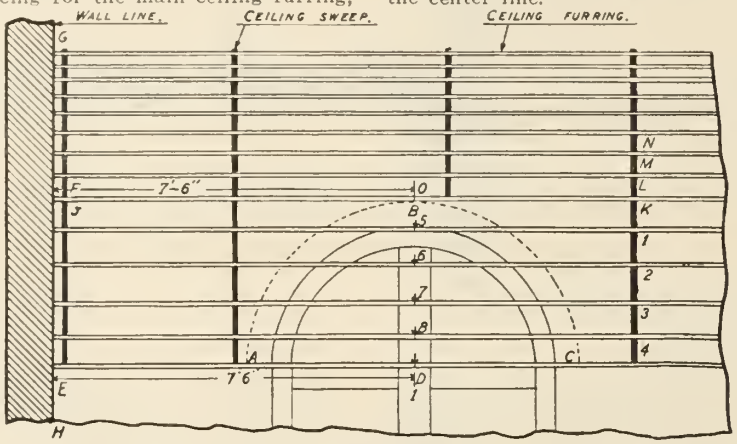


Fig. 2
Side elevation of main vaulted ceiling—showing furring and arc of lunette A, B, C over window

and a measuring stick, for placing on the furring of main ceiling to determine the points of intersection between the lunette and the main ceiling, or in other words to establish the intersecting curve of the two arched ceilings.

In Fig. 2 the semi-circle for the lunette under discussion is shown on the wall, as dotted line A-B-C. It will be found of some advantage to strike this semi-circle before the furring for the main ceiling is erected.

D was established at the center of window and on the spring line of main ceiling, as shown. The furring iron J-K is made to run at exactly the top of lunette. This line (J-K) was established by leveling from B, the crown of lunette curve on wall, to the ceiling sweeps.

From channel J-K, space ceiling for furring upward as L, M, N, etc., and from J-K, downward as 1, 2, 3, etc., using the same

In Fig. 3 stretch a chalk line from O (on furring iron K-J) to D (on bottom furring iron).

With plumb bob establish this center line D-O on each of the furring channels between D and O, on main ceiling, thus transferring center line D-B of wall arc on to the furring channels of main ceiling.

(Note in Fig. 2 that the center line thus established is shown marked at O, 5, 6, 7, 8 and D.)

L, M, N, etc., Fig. 3, represent main ceiling furring, this being more clearly illustrated in the side elevation in Fig. 2.

In Fig. 3 is shown the curve of the carrier sweeps which are the same as the curve P-Q-R on the floor layout in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 3 the spacing of the main ceiling furring and a section thru the lunette (as A-B-K) is also shown.

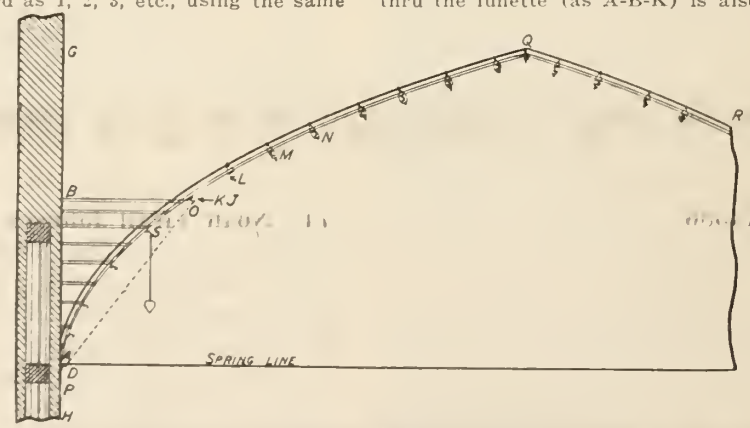


Fig. 3
Section of vaulted ceiling and lunette

The Weakness in "Soaking the Rich"

THERE is one grave fallacy in any "soak-the-rich" plan that should receive more discussion and understanding.

The accumulated wealth which the "soak-the-rich" advocates wish to confiscate IS NOT IN CASH.

If the holdings of a multi-millionaire industrialist, for example, were represented by cash in the bank, or quickly negotiable securities, it would be a simple enough matter to tax them fifty, sixty, seventy or eighty per cent. The injustice of such a policy would still remain—but it could be done.

As a matter of fact, the fortune held by this super-industrialist includes very little "ready money." It consists of factories, office buildings, manufacturing plants of one kind or another. These assets are at work producing jobs, needed goods and services and, possibly, dividends for many other stockholders.

If this man's holding is outrageously taxed, either in income or inheritance levies, the only way he or his estate can pay is to sell these industrial holdings at forced-sale values. Factories may be closed, men thrown out of work—for the value of machinery and other plant equipment cannot be expressed entirely in dollars. The machine, for example, that makes shoes, may have a market value of ten thousand dollars—yet be the means of providing jobs whose economic importance dwarfs this sum.

Big fortunes are working fortunes. They are the fortunes that provide the capital that is essential to every productive undertaking. They are the fortunes that carry industry through bad times as well as good—and absorb a loss, even while keeping men at work and wheels turning. The whole history of American industrialism proves this.

"Soak the rich" and you soak everyone. You strike directly at every pocketbook. You invite unemployment, industrial distress, bankruptcies. And you prolong depression.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, Brother Michael Lawrence Tinley, No. 8463, a true and loyal member of Local Union No. 5, has passed on to his eternal rest and was always a loyal worker in Local Union No. 5, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That, we, the members of Local Union No. 5, extend to his wife and family our deepest sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement, in the loss of husband and father; and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be published in our official journal.

E. R. Miottel, Secretary,
Local Union No. 5.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to call from our midst our beloved Brother John Wesley Franklin No. 6710,

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union 9 extend to his family, in this their sad hour of bereavement, our deepest sympathy, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International headquarters for publication in our official journal and that the charter of Local 9 be draped for a period of thirty days.

T. A. Hill, Secretary,
Local Union No. 9.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother Grover Cleveland McKown, No. 9873, who was always a loyal, sincere and conscientious worker in Local Union No. 81, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union No. 81, extend to his wife and family our deepest sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement, in the loss of husband and father, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 81 be draped for a period of thirty days.

Claude Mobray, Secretary,
Local Union No. 81.

IN MEMORIAM

33	Henry Bryhan Hathaway 4128
72	Frank John Lee 14586
72	William Henry Nagle 18507
72	William Joseph Anderson 7322
72	Leonard Coullahan 3866
74	Eugene Alfred Dufault 28467
74	Grover Brown 7161
74	Andrew Hansen 5391
74	Noah Virgil Johnson 6718
81	Grover Cleveland McKown 9873
244	Antonio Randazzo 25900
279	James Lafayette Garrison 3114
368	Vincenzo Prestigiacoma 8273
401	Charles Robert Jackson 15372

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

DECEMBER RECEIPTS

Dec.	Local		Amount
2	454	Charter & outfit; enroll; reinst.	49.80
2	23	Nov. report	1.10
2	62	Dec. report	4.25
2	71	Nov. report	22.80
2	99	Nov. report	18.00
2	305	Nov. report (cr.)	
2	114	Reinst; B. T....	11.20
2	103	Dec. report (cr.)	
2	374	Nov. report	10.50
2	481	Oct. report	1.60
3	401	Nov. report	6.30
3	147	Dec. report	1.80
3	108	Nov.-Dec. reports	3.05
3	93	Nov. report	14.40
3	55	Nov. report	3.20
3	5	Nov. report	72.00
4	139	B. T.	.90
4	26	Nov. report	16.30
4	33	Nov. report	76.20
4	244	Supp.	1.00
4	70	Nov. report	9.00
4	98	Nov. report	9.15
4	259	Dec. report	4.65
4	279	Nov. report	5.20
4	279	Oct.-Nov. tax (add'l.)	1.80
4	386	Oct.-Nov. reports	17.40
5	65	Nov. report	89.20
5	104	Oct. report	31.45
5	165	Dec. report	3.75
5	25	Reinst	1.80
5	72	Nov. report	138.95
5	54	Nov. report	30.20
6	57	Dec. report	11.10
6	64	Dec. report	8.10
6	87	Dec. report	17.40
6	46	On account	195.37
6	110	Dec. report	4.00
6	212	Dec. report (cr.)	
6	244	Supp.	1.00
6	250	Dec. report	11.70
6	258	Dec. report	13.10
6	278	Dec. report	23.70
6	332	Nov. report	3.60
6	Ohio	State Supt. of Banks — dividend on claims of Locals 36 & of Locals 36 & 197 against Independence Indemnity Co.	48.60
9	4	Dec. report	12.75
9	7	Dec. report (cr)	
9	45	B. T.	5.40
9	82	Nov. report	3.60
9	73	Dec report	84.10
9	93	Holding a/c Robt. Anderton. 34869...	12.00
9	107	Oct. report	4.90
9	114	Nov.-Dec. reports	3.60
9	144	Nov. report	27.15
9	172	Nov. report	38.50
9	244	Supp.	1.00
9	244	B. T.	9.60
9	213	Nov. report	2.71
9	281	Dec report	5.40
9	299	Nov. report	6.30
9	397	Dec. report	5.35
9	413	Dec. report	7.90
9	388	Dec. report	13.20
10	85	Oct. report	15.70
10	121	Dec. report	9.90
10	166	Nov. report	17.55
10	309	Dec. report	18.90
10	326	Nov. report	11.70
11	54	Supp.	1.20
11	8	Nov. report	14.40
11	28	Dec. report	20.14
11	32	Dec. report	51.60
11	84	Supp.	.80
11	109	Dec. report	44.60
11	139	Nov.-Dec. reports	6.85
11	142	Nov. report	13.50
11	173	Nov. report; B.T.	23.40
11	311	Oct.-Nov. reports	16.40
11	328	Dec. report	18.30
11	336	Nov.Dec. reports	7.20
11	346	B. T.	16.00
11	380	Nov.-Dec. reports	10.60
11	419	Nov. report	3.60
11	407	Dec. report	13.60
12	39	Dec. report	33.70
12	48	Nov. report	1.20
12	53	Dec. report	89.45
12	268	Nov. report	8.10
12	140	Dec. report	15.10
12	483	B. T.	19.80
13	19	Dec. report	6.30
13	2	Nov. report	81.04
13	5	B. T. & reinst: supp.	5.20
13	27	Dec. report	44.10
13	77	Nov.-Dec. reports	10.80
13	81	Dec. report	10.30
13	222	Dec. report	13.60
13	434	Nov.-Dec. reports	7.35
16	25	Nov. report	13.00
16	30	Dec. report	22.57
16	34	Dec. report	2.70
16	84	Nov. report	5.53
16	102	Nov. report	62.45
16	105	Nov. report	15.30
16	345	Dec. report	73.75
16	106	Dec. report	29.65
16	114	Reinst	3.90
16	125	Nov. report	8.10
16	136	Nov.-Dec. reports	21.60
16	158	Dec. report	4.00
16	162	Nov. report	14.70
16	171	Dec. report	4.50
16	224	Dec. report (cr.)	
16	234	Dec. report	36.55
16	238	Dec. report	7.35
16	260	Dec. report	25.90
16	276	Nov.-Dec. reports	10.80
16	344	Nov. report	8.10
16	359	Nov. report	20.70
16	378	Dec. report	4.65
16	385	Oct. report	6.30
16	308	On account	300.00
16	46	On account	549.34
17	12	Dec. report	13.50
17	36	Dec. report	14.70
17	43	Dec. report	17.65
17	143	Nov. report	37.50
17	155	Dec. report	21.65
17	232	Dec. report	21.40
17	286	Nov. report	14.15
17	292	Dec. report	9.05
17	300	Dec. report (cr.)	
17	340	Dec. report	7.20
17	88	Supp.; former indt.	85.00
18	9	Dec. report (cr)	
18	31	Dec. report	7.35
18	46	On account	452.78
18	62	Dec. tax (add'l.)	1.80
18	67	Dec. report	68.35
18	76	Nov. report	4.25
18	122	Dec. report	12.85
18	132	Dec. report	9.25
18	481	Former indt. ..	.20
18	152	Oct. report	21.60
18	203	Nov. - Dec. reports; B.T. ..	6.30
18	215	Dec. report	9.90
18	243	Dec. report	5.40
19	69	Dec. report	13.55
19	179	Nov. report; B.T.	1.80
19	224	Reinst.	3.00
19	429	Dec. report	5.20
19	435	Nov. report; B.T.	28.00
19	455	Dec. report (cr.)	
20	24	Dec. report	22.63
20	63	Oct. report	3.60
20	68	Dec. report	20.00
20	104	Nov. report	25.20
20	244	Supp.	1.00
20	380	Supp.	.15
20	263	Nov. report	8.50
20	190	Dec. report	80.10
20	74	Nov. report	383.40
23	32	Reinst.; supp. ..	4.90
23	42	Dec. report	130.00
23	75	Nov. report	11.70
23	83	Dec. report	14.70
23	93	Dec. report	17.40
23	120	Dec. report	13.30
23	195	Dec. report	26.10
23	213	Dec. report	2.86
23	228	Dec. report	4.00
23	254	Dec. report	5.55
23	319	Oct. report	5.40
23	428	Dec. report	2.70
23	478	Nov. - Dec. reports; B.T. ..	15.30
23	137	Dec. report	23.40
24	24	Supp.	1.00
24	78	Dec. report (cr.)	
24	79	Dec. report	6.45
24	392	Dec. report (cr.)	
26	226	Dec. report	16.65
26	262	Dec. report	9.20
24	443	Reinst.	15.00
24	59	Dec. report	32.30
26	240	Oct. - Nov. reports; B.T. ..	4.50
26	233	Nov. report	28.30
26	140	Enroll; supp. ..	4.60
26	456	Dec. report	16.00
30	345	Enroll; supp. ..	5.40
30	139	B.T.	1.80
30	401	Dec. report	7.20
30	10	Dec. report	25.90
30	18	Dec. report	19.80
30	49	Dec. report	7.65
30	52	Dec. report	10.15
30	208	Dec. report	13.20
30	353	Dec. report	7.60
30	230	Dec. report	37.10
30	301	Dec. report	40.00
31	1	Dec. report	21.55
31	33	Dec. report	76.80
31	46	On account	744.52
31	71	Dec. report	20.91
31	302	Dec. report	5.65
31	446	Dec. report	4.50
31	244	Dec. report	291.85
31	374	B.T.	3.75
31		Advertising and sub. — The Lather	29.90
31		Transfer indebtedness	323.35
		Total receipts ..	$6,719.35

DECEMBER DISBURSEMENTS

December		
12	W. Michalske, office supplies	$ 36.56
13	Geo. Gaylord, Sec. Local 36, dividend on claim for shortage against Independence Indemnity Co.	19.81
13	J. L. Poston, Sec. Local 197, dividend on claim for shortage against Independence Indemnity Co.	28.79
27	Riehl Printing Co., local and office supp., Dec. journal	552.68
31	Dec. tax to A. F. of L. and 2 copies of proceedings	82.50
31	Dec. tax to Bldg. Trades Dept.	60.75
31	Per capita tax to Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for half-year ending Dec. 31, 1935.	9.00
31	Stationery Supply Co., office supp.	1.17
31	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 11/22-12/20	2.10
31	Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co., office supp. & typewriter repairs	2.32
31	The Burrows Bros. Co., office supplies	2.01
31	Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supplies	7.48
31	The Distillata Co., Dec. installment on cooler, water service	4.07
31	The National Advertising Co., mailing Dec. journal	55.61
31	Western Union Telegraph Co., Nov. messages	7.86
31	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and long distance service	28.51
31	Office salaries	610.00
31	Funeral benefits paid:	
	Local 81, Grover C. McKown, 9873	300.00
	Local 212, Zabin H. Golder, 7122	500.00
	Local 43, John B. Taylor, 1411	500.00
	Local 74, E. A. Dufault, 28467	300.00
	Local 74, Grover Brown, 7161	500.00
	Local 74, Andrew Hansen, 5391	293.76
	Local 279, James L. Garrison, 3114	300.00
	Local 72, Frank J. Lee, 14586	300.00
	Local 240, J. O. Hague, 10381	100.00
	Local 74, N. V. Johnson, 6718	200.00
31	William J. McSorley, General President	950.00
31	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer	560.00
31	Penene Co., office supplies	1.50
31	Miscellaneous	.41
31	Postage	50.50
31	Tax Commission of Ohio, sales tax stamps	7.28
31	Central United National Bank, service charge	2.41
	Total disbursements	$6,377.08

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, November 29, 1935	$75,054.02
December receipts	6,719.35
	$81,773.37
December disbursements	6,377.08
Cash on hand, December 31, 1935	$75,396.29

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

454 Otto William Bobo 36439
454 Luther Lee Bryant 36440
454 Frank T. Cook 36441
454 William Murphy (No. 3) 36442
454 Lloyd Alvin Thompson 36443
454 John R. Thompson 36444
454 James G. Weaver 36445
278 John Ervin Clyde Freaner 36446
388 Walter Duchateau 36447
388 Robert P. L. Mangels 36448
388 Harry August Nohr 36449
328 Melvin Leonard Collier 36450
345 Clyde Henry Shafer 36451
483 Harry Dave Letourneau 36452
483 Gordon Letourneau 36453
43 Norman Wilhelm Faldmo 36454
88 Edward George Howard 36455
59 Miles Emory Dansbee 36456
59 Lee Gould 36457
137 Clifford Thomas Berryman 36458
137 Arthur John Vintinnes (Oct.) 36459
140 Kenneth Allen Stoughton 36460
345 Philip Shearman Shafer 36461

REINSTATEMENTS

308 Vincenzo Puleo (No. 1) (Nov.) 26812
454 Guy L. Tucker 10690
454 Wm. J. Thompson 34005
454 Hix Dyer 33262
454 F. E. Denny 29063
65 G. L. McDermott 33272 (Nov.)
65 H. A. Ford 27220 (Nov.)
65 E. C. Mann 35898 (Nov.)
65 J. J. Viales 27464 (Nov.)
65 J. B. Warner 28852 (Nov.)
65 H. Warren 36155 (Nov.)
65 F. Warren 30545 (Nov.)
46 W. J. Flanagan 26948 (Nov.)
114 L. G. Landstrom 33447
374 Wm. Tolmachoff 32505
328 A. L. Miller 25316 (Nov.)
5 F. Powell 35901
25 R. Smart 34238
46 P. F. Fitzpatrick 35774
46 W. F. Lynch 17310
46 F. V. Wood 35881
54 L. H. Lutz 30894 (Nov.)
54 E. B. Pederson 25943 (Nov.)
308 V. Manuzza 8106 (Nov.)
308 S. Trombino 8126 (Nov.)
278 C. W. Maxon 27300
45 T. G. Davis 34062 (May)
190 J. Gresser, Jr. 5304
5 L. T. Knighton 35225
106 G. B. Howell 24164
106 D. W. Stiles 31238
106 G. M. Wells 23974
114 E. E. Lindberg 2414
224 L. R. DeLeon 30581
224 C. J. Davis 28754
234 E. Baskin 36002
122 E. Parker 34182
132 E. Lynn 8477
104 J. A. McPeake 12604 (Oct.)
190 P. Gresser 10247
32 O. A. Toale 23294
42 F. L. Roberts 23332
137 D. Loubier 31086
233 S. J. Tinto 17233 (July)
233 J. H. Hopson 24891 (June)
233 H. F. Hopson 1184 (June)
234 H. P. White 28194
301 O. A. Winters 32023
301 M. Tope 36267
301 R. Towers 35375
374 J. H. Smith 2640 (Nov.)
244 J. Zlotnick 28331
190 E. A. Farnsworth 5063
46 J. F. Link 36047
42 C. E. Lockhart 36334
109 F. C. Barnes 30862
311 J. B. DeWald 28628
39 N. J. Quinn 25375
140 P. Lyday 31658
140 D. Rains 29869
328 J. Mania 32893 (Nov.)
190 A. H. Hyde 29548
345 J. H. Marsh 28811
483 P. Linn 34900 (Oct.)
483 J. M. Michels 9884 (Oct.)
483 J. Odestrom 5291 (Oct.)
46 A. Lilyander 35851
36 C. W. Lowder 20080
155 P. S. Wilson 18849
232 A. G. Ehlers 33416
232 R. S. Olson 18923
232 H. M. Olson 23927
232 O. A. Olson 9927
59 G. W. Manley 1522
59 L. E. Glover 18580
59 S. E. Small 1550
59 E. H. Lewis 3259
443 C. M. Evans 5213
443 C. O. Howard 2277
443 E. W. Jeffers 4988
443 G. W. Sine 12675

SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

53 W. L. Gradwell 36181 (Nov.)
53 M. Teller 24915 (Nov.)
77 G. C. Hubbard 31260 (Nov.)
68 R. G. Shinkle 7410
190 E. F. Lindberg 28571
32 H. G. Geering 17247 (Nov.)
83 W. H. Schrontz 478
120 W. Hunt 24013
120 V. Scrafford 24193

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

114 A. Strombeck 2417 (ren. Nov.)
108 J. R. Baker 24678 (Nov.)
46 J. J. McMahon 24125 (April)
39 H. Davis 25135 (ren. Nov.)
226 M. Henry 28380 (ren. July)
67 S. Weisman 19082 (ren. Nov.)
224 E. Butcher 34097 (ren. Oct.)
244 J. S. Weintraub 29404 (ren. Oct.)
244 H. Wiener 27706 (Nov.)
244 J. Julian 26058
244 G. DiBenedetto 32005
74 W. E. Miller 32278 (ren. Nov.)
74 P. J. Mader 29149 (ren. Mar. '35)

WITHDRAWAL CARD DEPOSITED

54 H. E. Rose 22843 (Nov.)

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

483 H. Erickson 5277 (Nov.)
483 D. LaTourneau 19254 (Nov.)
483 J. M. Michels 9884 (Nov.)

APPRENTICES INDENTURED

172 Jack W. Mason, age 18 (Nov.)
222 Floyd Louis Will, age 19 (Nov.)
359 Charles Anthony Trice, age 19 (Oct.)

LOCAL UNION SUSPENDED

38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.

NEW LOCAL UNION

454 Palm Springs, Calif.

REINSTATED LOCAL UNIONS

59 Jacksonville, Fla.
443 Steubenville, Ohio

SUSPENSION FOR WORKING UNFAIR

142 L. Gurliaccio 26208

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

233 Jos. Morra 25040, $60.00
233 J. W. Smith 4351, $60.00
74 F. Arquette 35483, $100.00
226 L. Badolato 8179, $50.00
226 S. Caruso 24539, $50.00
222 W. R. Rogers 25440, $25.00
233 T. L. DeStefano 31582, $30.00
53 W. Harbinson 32619, $100.00

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To
5	A. Botsford 6682	46
7	H. E. Campbell 36138	234
7	C. R. Nicholas 4985	62
8	C. E. Anderson 35304	481
8	E. T. Popple 20175	481
8	J. L. Schlenker 29025	481
14	W. Acker 29663	52
14	D. Marx 36148	52
20	W. Miller 8423	5
25	A. Auclair 29341	31
25	S. Dubuc 13178	31
25	J. R. Piccirillo 33332	23
26	J. L. Hayes 25366	428
26	H. C. Little 32118	279
31	L. A. McIver 24519	72
32	R. B. Hall 30731	52
32	J. N. Hall 32981	120
32	W. Pfeiffer 24188	52
36	G. Lang 17296	74
36	B. N. Sims 22640	43
38	E. J. Smith 12248	244
42	A. D. Hoaglin 30706	43
42	H. Lewis 13570	434
42	J. A. Muir 19691	43
43	J. A. Bostrom 36024	328
43	J. McCord 28618	305
43	B. N. Sims 22640	305
46	A. Botsford 6682	5
49	S. A. O'Day 20642	68
52	R. B. Hall 30731	120
55	J. L. Reinhardt 17999	62
57	L. L. Alberty 29375	279
57	R. E. Barbour 29333	120
57	A. J. Jones 23270	120
62	J. E. Dalton 35014	7
63	H. W. Williams 25862	292
64	N. Tucker 29615	10
65	E. Hedrick 24043	109
65	T. Humphrey 34064	88
65	E. F. McKnight 18445	380
65	C. Mitchell 27219	109
67	F. Quigley 12081	46
69	R. Bickhard 32032	328
69	J. P. Nelson 7456	212
69	E. A. Thurston 24156	397
69	E. T. Young 6676	212
70	F. Hill 22901	36
70	J. Sheppard 19653	36
71	A. Nicholson 15167	234
72	C. Hammond 16460	31
72	G. J. Schroeffel 758	99
72	J. Zaiser 13829	99
74	J. McCord 28618	43
79	T. Boyd 29178	72
79	H. S. Parlee 17774	99
87	F. S. Sullivan 19008	385
93	J. T. Kirby 14630	478
93	C. A. Mason 25065	88
93	P. Stanford 25166	88
99	W. Kealy 1295	137
99	G. Schroeffel 758	359
102	E. Sutton 18521	173
120	E. H. Farmer 25437	52
120	B. J. Wales 32470	52
140	F. E. Bundy 20489	311
142	T. C. Stafford 23789	72
144	C. Gray 31691	88
151	M. J. Brown 17507	120
151	C. Colway 19598	386
151	F. H. Cooligan 29329	120

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To
151	H. Durell 17620	120
151	G. Larson 28389	52
151	J. O'Drezze 22098	120
166	L. Fuller 32347	309
166	W. Hinchey, Jr. 33568	33
166	F. N. LaCroix 3308	162
166	W. Roth 7398	120
171	W. Evans 27634	30
171	R. Pottenger 17910	30
172	B. Gill 13428	42
172	J. J. Matson 15397	42
185	L. C. Brown 14490	27
185	B. R. Prothero 31229	279
190	C. C. Hall 9703	12
195	S. Arkley 14553	190
224	W. H. Cherico 12115	301
224	R. V. Jameson 25703	301
228	M. J. Welch 23086	279
230	C. H. Brooks 8370	407
230	E. R. Jones 17171	407
230	R. H. Jones 33280	140
230	C. S. Jordan 24026	140
246	G. F. Chase 27100	359
258	F. W. Cressy 24492	328
262	T. C. Baker 18369	345
279	M. J. Welch 23086	228
292	T. S. Mateer 23284	419
301	R. Hennessey 1971	407
302	H. Fox 4597	88
309	W. R. Booker 24564	32
309	W. Duggan 11616	4
309	R. Hall 30731	32
309	A. Killian 10910	4
309	W. Pfeiffer 24188	32
311	F. E. Bundy 20489	140
319	C. J. Moll 15454	105
326	E. A. Conrad 15142	345
326	J. J. Matson 15397	172
345	A. F. Vohden 26192	102
345	J. J. Vohden, Sr. 10647	102
346	S. C. O'Hoppe 26811	137
385	D. McKerrocher 28756	429
385	G. W. Shenck 32867	429
386	R. E. Dobson 19493	68
386	R. J. Duggan 33807	137
386	G. Swift 30055	52
386	F. M. Zellers 20306	401
386	G. Zinn 4520	52
388	J. Labby 27371	10
392	A. W. Fischel 3021	386
401	C. Wolfe 14649	137
407	C. H. Brooks 8370	230
407	J. E. Hostler 30663	140
407	E. R. Jones 17171	230
407	W. C. Jones 35422	301
407	J. W. McDowell 21489	230
407	S. H. Powers 34414	230
419	F. C. Meehan 36224	240
419	H. T. Perkins 30413	240
429	G. W. Shenck 32867	385
429	D. McKerrocher 28756	385
429	H. W. Shankweiler 20300	401
435	R. M. Stoughton 9640	140
456	C. J. Paige 27813	59
486	W. H. Nirmaier 6688	5

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account
7	$ 2.00	240	R. Walthall 36109
190	5.00	388	E. A. Farnsworth 5063
190	5.00	388	J. Gresser 5304
224	12.80	9	G. W. Scott 7789
250	8.00	102	H. Craemer 33641
46	6.00	67	F. Quigley 12081
99	1.00	79	H. Parlee 17774
481	2.60	8	J. L. Schlenker 29025
481	2.60	8	E. T. Popple 20175
481	2.60	8	C. E. Anderson 35304
98	1.80	172	J. W. Bauer 34767
104	1.00	93	J. P. Powers 17128
54	4.00	104	F. L. Gorman 31273
250	17.00	102	H. Craemer 33641
45	.20	234	T. G. Davis 34062
107	10.00	110	V. A. Winkley 27805
397	2.00	305	J. L. Poston 5455
32	1.25	309	J. N. Hall 32981
39	36.00	9	N. J. Quinn 25375
140	1.50	230	R. H. Jones 33280
190	27.00	74	D. Axmark 28448
190	12.25	74	L. E. Rowlen 22636
345	14.00	262	T. C. Baker 18369
105	2.00	319	C. J. Moll 15454
5	5.00	9	W. Fry 16597
171	6.00	435	P. Nicholas 8389
224	8.10	166	G. W. Scott 7789
224	16.85	9	G. W. Scott 7789
234	6.00	240	J. Knight 36218
234	4.50	240	A. Christian 36283
234	.90	7	J. R. Davis 36128
88	4.00	144	C. F. Gray 31691
88	1.00	93	C. A. Mason 25065
74	2.00	429	C. Baldwin 24754
224	70.35	9	G. W. Scott 7789
429	6.00	401	H. W. Shankweiler 20300
429	1.50	385	D. McKerrocher 28756
429	1.50	385	G. W. Shenck 32867
42	5.00	81	F. Roberts 23332
42	25.00	9	J. E. Walton 17506
120	2.00	151	F. H. Cooligan 29329
262	8.00	9	A. T. Persons 25972
10	2.50	64	N. Tucker 29615
52	1.25	32	R. B. Hall 30731
59	3.60	456	W. E. Trunnell 25683
302	2.00	93	R. Pritchard 22834
394	3.00	374	J. H. Smith 2640
74	1.50	36	G. Lang 17696

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	Name	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
7	Birmingham, Ala.	J. A. Willis	J. R. Davis	H. Fletcher	H. K. Freeman
12	Duluth, Minn.	L. Hanson	J. D. Meldahl		C. T. Peterson
18	Louisville, Ky.	J. S. Doll	G. Kettler	R. Dishion	G. Kettler
36	Peoria, Ill.	J. Gardiner	N. Taneyhill		N. Taneyhill
42	Los Angeles, Calif.	W. S. Terry	R. A. Jones	W. McPherson	L. Mashburn
49	Pueblo, Colo.	P. C. Dunlap	T. A. Dunlap	R. C. Groves	
70	Terre Haute, Ind.	W. R. Miles	C. C. Truitt	C. C. Truitt	C. C. Truitt
78	Hartford, Conn.	R. J. Talbot	A. E. Boudreau	A. Laflamme	R. J. Talbot
79	Worcester, Mass.	E. Mountreuil		J. Dacey	
87	Reading, Pa.	H. E. Hoffman	H. D. Brubaker		H. D. Brubaker
309	Jamestown, N. Y.	L Le Chine	C. Ross	C. Ross	B. E. Kelley
311	Amarillo, Texas	J. C. Beamis	R. A. Teed		R. A. Teed
326	Little Rock, Ark.	B. M. Coulter	W. E. Summers	W. E. Summers	W. E. Summers
388	Green Bay, Wis.	O. Brosz	E. E. Maynard		L. Butterfield
446	Elgin, Ill.	C. Jones	A. Sederstram		
455	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	C. E. Harrington	G. E. Harbold	J. L. Rountree	H. J. Smith

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 9 Rowe St., Bloomfield, N. J
Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.

Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.

Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.

Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.

Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.

Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass.

Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.

New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.

Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.

Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483.

Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.

Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 46, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Boro, N. Y.

Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.

West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	$ .25
Apprentice Indentures	.50
Arrearage Notices	.50
Charter	2.00
Charter and Outfit	15.00
Constitution	.15
Contractor Certificates	.50
Dating Stamp	.50
Dues Stamps, per 100	.15
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	8.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	14.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Labels, per 50	.35
Lapel Button	.50
Letterheads, Official	.70
Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting"	.10
Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Membership Book, Small	1.00
Reports, Long Form, per doz.	.40
Reports, Short Form, per doz.	.60
Seal	4.50
Secretary Order Book	.35
Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Solicitor Certificates	.50
Stamp Pad	.25
Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Transfers	.50
Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Triplicate Receipts	.35
Withdrawal Cards	.60
Working Permits	.35

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.

2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POtomac 2038.

4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.

6 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. E. R. Miottel, 2622 McDougall Ave.

7 Birmingham, Ala—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th Ave. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.

8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.

9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Lincoln 2028.

10 Milwaukee. Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 W. Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.

11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121(B).

12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St.

14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon. eve., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 604 Chili Ave. Tel., Genesee 5172-J.

18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.

19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2112 Cass St.

20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, Sr., 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.

23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.

24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Hall 228, 147 Michigan St. L. A. Moffit, 1737½ Ottawa Dr.

25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone 3-3547.

26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 426½ N. W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. H. Wm. Andrews, mail address, So. W. 30th St. and Agnew; residence, 2416 So. W. Binkley. Phone 2-8090. Note: Sec. out of town. Correspond with O. R. Ballard, 911 N. W. 32d St.

27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.

28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. C. P. Yeager, p. t. 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.

29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.

30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio.

31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs. Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.

32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.

33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. following regular meetings. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.

34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. C. A. Routt, 3209 Rodgers Ave.

36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.

39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.

40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.

42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.

43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. John H. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.

45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.

46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.

47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.

48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson 417 W. Platte St.

49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.

52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percacciante, 1417 Nye Ave.

53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.

54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple.

55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 973 Elizabeth Pl. Tel. 2-4053.

57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.

62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 1:00 p. m., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Sat., 12:30 p. m. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.

63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, R. R. 1, Box 189, Ellerson, Va.

64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, Shirley Place, Collinsville, Ill.

65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St. Tel. Valencia 8120.

66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun. 2 p. m. at home of H. M. Babbitt, B. A., R. D. No. 6, Diverty Rd. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.

67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.

68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, 1031 17th St.

69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.

70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R 5.

71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.

72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 50 Linden Pk. St., Roxbury, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.

73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel., Forest 9357.

74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.

75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon. 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.

76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.

77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No 3, Box 637.

78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.

79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab Tem. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A, 23 Clarendon St. H. G. Reed, 15 Gold St.

81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.

82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.

83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.

84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.

85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone Unionville 2-0403-J.

87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.

88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562—11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat. 10 a. m. to 12 m. Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. G. E. Miller, Sec. and B. A., 1621 Excelsior Ave. Phone, Fruitvale 7166-J.

93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.

97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 84 Chambers Ave. Phone, Ju. 7472.

98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. T. W. Smith, Rt. 1, Box 612a. Phone, Stockton 4752-J.

99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone 1419-R.

102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.

103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri. 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone. CH. 2662.

104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9 R. A. Burke, Labor Temple.

105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.

106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 112 Madison Ave. Phone Plainfield 6-0410-J.

107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.

108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartmann, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del.

109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.

110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 Croswell St.

111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Friday, Labor Tem., 309 W Johnston St. J. Backlund, 312 Dunning St.

113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.

114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.

115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.

120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 618 Smith St. Phone 4-2177.

121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.

122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. C. H. Cody, R. 1, Box 103 A. Phone, 26J11.

123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.

125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.

126 Canton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 9 a. m., Central Labor Union Hall, 3d floor, McCurdy Block, Tuscawaras St. E. at Walnut Ave. H. W. Little, Schnelder Rd., R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.

132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone 31490.

136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 3530 No. 27th St.

137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 32 State Street. Andrew Tuttle, 32 State St.

139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 971 Slade St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.

140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Marsalis St. W. D. Hall, 921 St. Joseph St.

142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 8 p. m. McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364J.

143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A., 359 Van Houten St.

144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson. 749 Willow St. Tel. Ballard 8147.

147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tenn., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.

151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St.

152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. J. Primps, Box 422, Elmsford, N. Y. Tel. Elmsford 3194.

155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. R. D. Thornton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Phone, Garland 0974-R.

158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 575 Central Ave.

162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.

165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p. m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.

166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clother, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone 9-1325.

171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.

172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 1205 Magnolia Ave.

173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall; phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.

179 Ogden, Utah.—Meets each Mon. 8 p. m., 2203 Washington Ave. J. P. Schat, 320—28th St.

185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 1316 No. Lorraine. C. R. Wellborn, 1316 No. Lorraine.

190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1500 E. Franklin Ave. Exec. Bd. meets each Fri., 1500 E. Franklin Ave. Office: 1500 E. Franklin Ave. Walter Frank, 1917—13th Ave., So.

195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.

197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.

203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orle Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.

208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.

209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.

212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 515 North 4th St. A. E. Golder, 151 North 4th St.

213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.

214 Tampa, Fla.—Meets 2610 Corrine St. Guy Brower, c/o D. B. Allen, Box 153, Seffner, Fla.

215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. J. Murmane, 131 Winthrop Ave.

222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St.

224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., Sat., 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.

225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.

226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3rd Fri., 8 p. m., Oddfellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 31 William St.

228 Tulsa, Okla. — Meets Mon. J. A. Yeates, 1543 E. Admiral Place.

230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.

232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. N. Ludwig, 1624 Grand Ave.

233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets last Fri., 283 W. First St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.

234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jack Bailey, 1089 Harwell St., N. W.

238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. Fred DuBois., 415 No. Edith St.

240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. J. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.

243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone 110-J.

244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.

246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone 1210.

250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.

254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.

258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Federal Labor Union Hall, Belknap Blk., 2717½ Montana Ave. A. C. Bauer, 410 S. 35th St.

259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.

260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.

262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Mon., 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple, 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2. Phone 7-8567-R.

263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eller, 1311 Penn Ave.

268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.

275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.

276 Waterloo, Iowa—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone 3038-J.

278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.

279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone 3327.

281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.

286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, 11 Orchard Pl., Coscob, Conn. Phones, Green. 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.

292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.

299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel 3537-W.

300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.

301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Exec. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. L. Cottell, 1407 S. St. Mary's St.

302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.

305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.

308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Exec. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx. Tel. Raymond 9-3458.

309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall, Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.

311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 604 Madison.

319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.

326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st Wed., Labor Temple, 213½ W. 2d St. W. E. Summers, 2505 Marshall St. Phone, 5323.

328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Gen. Delivery. Tel. 7376.

330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.

332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.

336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.

340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.

344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.

345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.

346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Hall, Asbury Ave. and Pine St . A. D. Hunt, 77½ Benson Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.

350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Sun., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.

353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 38 Brookdale Ave., Oaklawn, R. I.

360 London, Ont. Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.

374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. C. H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.

378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.

379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.

380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab Council, 455 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage.

385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.

386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St Ex. Board meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St Poughkeepsie, N. Y. B. A. Barrenger, Sec. and B. A., 886a Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544J.

388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.

392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone Dial 2—5852.

395 Warren, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 428 Main Ave., S. W. W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.

397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, Res. 317 W. Main St. Mail Add.: Box 966.

401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.

407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Labor Temple. R. I. Lemaire, 1608 Navasota St.

413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown. No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.

419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.

428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.

429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall. 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St.

434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2. Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.

435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup. 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone 2-1007.

440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Builders' Exchange Bldg. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.

443 Steubenville, O.—O. F. Seaiock, R. F. D. No. 1.

446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.

454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Sec., Box 691.

455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold. Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.

456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Exec. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Ave. So. Phone 85242.

478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.

481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 432 12th Ave. S. E., Rochester, Minn. Mail address: P. O. Gen. Del., Rochester, Minn.

483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 418 No Franklin. L. Peffer, 252 Charles St.

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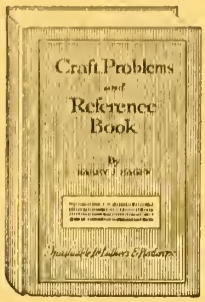

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A Reference Book No Wood or Metal Lather Should Be Without

THE COST OF BREAKING A STRIKE

The Los Angeles Railroad Corporation spent $335,000 to break the strike of its employes in November, 1934. Of this $159,960 was paid to the Nick Harris Worldwide Detective Agency. "Red" Hynes, chief of the Los Angeles police "Red" squad, received $7,393 for twenty-one days' work at $50 a day and "expenses." Tear-gas bombs, paid for by the company, were given to the police to use against the strikers. The Federated Press discovered these facts in the annual report of the Los Angeles Railroad Corporation to the California State Railroad Commission.

—o—

WILLIAM GREEN SEES 1936 "FATEFUL YEAR FOR LABOR"

This year will be a "fateful one for labor," President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said in a New Year message. Pointing out that the Supreme Court will decide the constitutionality of the Wagner labor relations act, Guffey coal act and other legislation of vital importance to the workers, Green said that the decisions of the court "will have a profound effect upon the future policies and procedure of organized labor."

"Then there is the problem of unemployment," President Green continued. Production has increased and business improved, but approximately eleven million are still idle. That will be the nation's chief economic problem calling for solution in 1936."

Green declared that labor will press for the acceptance and application of its remedy for unemployment, the shorter work day and shorter work week, with greater vigor than ever. "It is in the opinion of labor," he said, "the only plan which will provide for the absorbtion of the unemployed in private industry."

President Green said that the indications are that the economic and industrial improvement which began in 1935 will continue in 1936.

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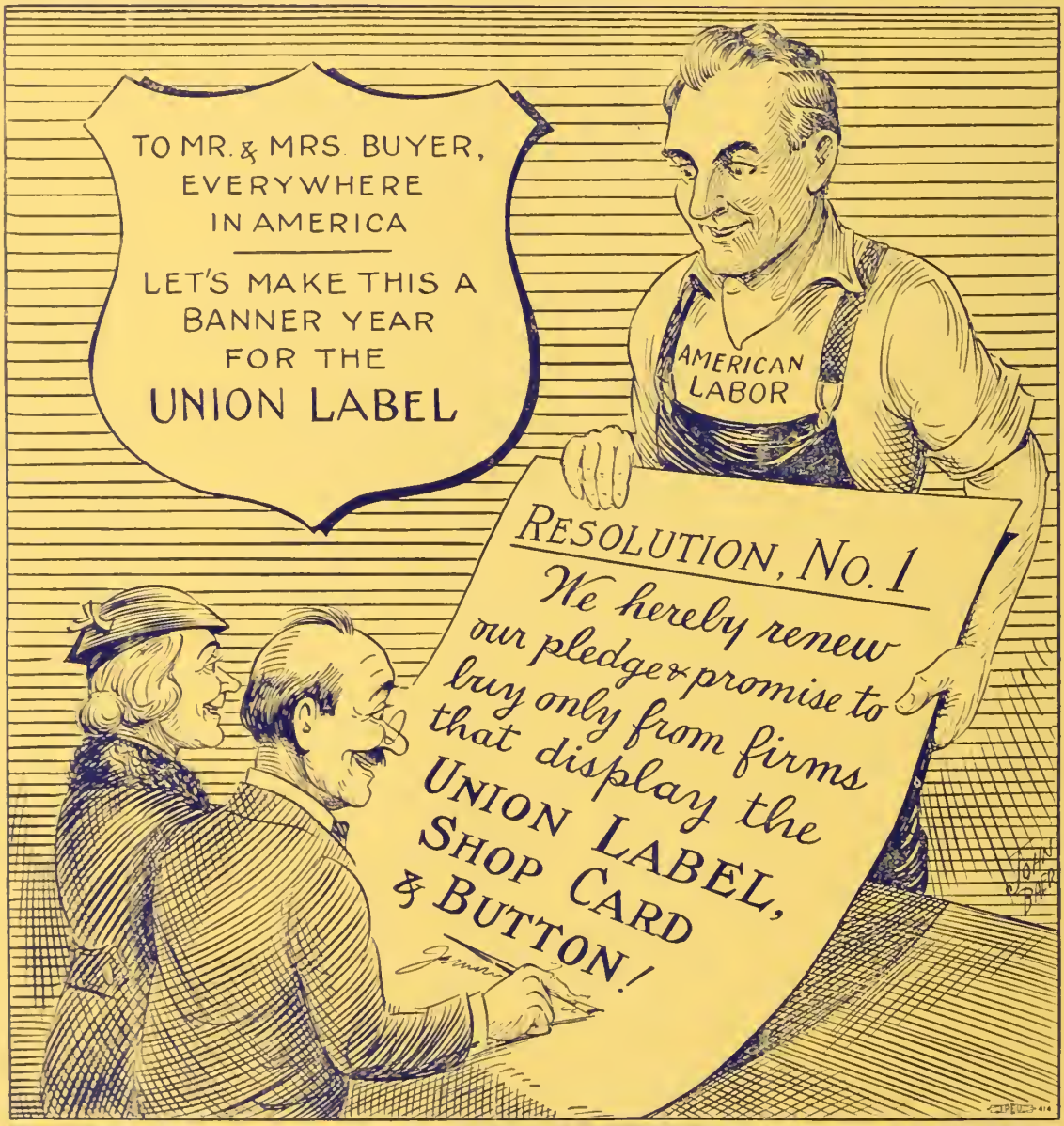

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The LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA

WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION
ORGANIZED DEC. 15TH 1899

"The Injury to One Is the Concern of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXVI FEBRUARY, 1936 No. 6

Pay Your Dues Promptly

Protect Your Standing *in the* Funeral Benefit Fund

International law provides that dues are due and payable on the first day of each month in advance. Members are automatically suspended on the fifteenth day of the second month for which tax has not been received.

It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

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LATHERS!!

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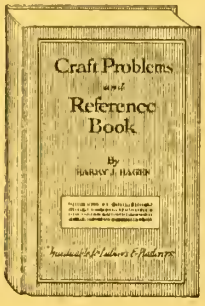

ATTENTION!!

A splendid contribution to the trades both lasting and educational

The 3rd edition of LATHERS CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK by Harry J. Hagen, is now ready for distribution. It contains over a hundred new drawings, illustrations and articles not appearing in previous editions. The preparation of this text has covered many years of study in an endeavor to meet the needs of apprentices and journeymen lathers.

Mechanics who have not had the opportunities of modern schooling will find this an invaluable guide and reference book on such subjects as lay-out work, with the necessary information for solving practical problems on the job, mechanical drawing, blue print reading, geometrical analysis and its adaptation to actual construction and many other subjects essential to the well-trained mechanic.

The instructions for laying out work are presented in such simplified form that the average mechanic will have no trouble in understanding and following the drawings and explanations.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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VOL. XXXVI FEBRUARY, 1936 No. 6

Members Express Their Opinions On Decisions By The Supreme Court

Supreme Court—The Gods Disagree

By Wm. J. Murphy, 2d Vice President L. I. U. and General Organizer, A. F. of L.

In his Jackson Day speech, President Roosevelt referred significantly to the two opinions of the Supreme Court concerning the AAA. One of those opinions held by six justices ruled the AAA unconstitutional. The other opinion held by three justices ruled the AAA constitutional and held that the Supreme Court should permit Congress to legislate for the nation and warned the majority members of the Court to exercise their power with restraint.

President Roosevelt has every right of logic to prefer the minority opinion to the majority opinion. All members of the Supreme Court are presumably among the most learned and the wisest citizens of the nation. No member of the Court, presumably is more able or more learned or more sincere than any other. The fact that the Supreme Court gave two opinions on the AAA would seem to indicate to right thinking citizens that the Supreme Court is no more capable of perfection than the Congress of the United States or the citizens of the Nation. Since the constitutionality of the AAA is clearly a matter of opinion, rather than a matter of fact or clearly defined law, the President has every right to prefer one opinion to another.

The very fact that nine members of the Supreme Court often disagree on the constitutionality of important legislation is sufficient reason for depriving a mere majority of the Court of the power of death over acts of Congress. A division within the Court indicates that the issue of constitutionality can not be clear-cut. Since the Nation is supposedly a democracy, it is only logical that the benefit of doubt with respect to constitutionality of legislation lie with the people. If the Supreme Court is to retain the power to veto acts of Congress—a power never distinctly stated in the Constitution of the United States of America, but acquired by the Court through its own power-building precedents—then surely it should not have that power except when all members can agree. When a law is considered unconstitutional by a divided vote of the Supreme Court, the people who made that law should have the benefit of the doubt. It is too much to ask the people of the nation to respect the final authority of the Supreme Court over Congress, when the members of the Court, all presumably equally infallible, cannot agree.

The constitution should be amended to clearly define the powers of the Supreme Court in the same manner that it defines the powers vested in Congress. Under the present system of government, where we have 435 members of the House of Representatives and 96 members of the Senate, (who are the real representatives of the citizens' wishes of the Nation in regard to laws governing it) legislate and enact laws for the general welfare of all the citizens and the Nation as a whole, which legislation can be nullified by a decision of five out of the nine members of the Supreme Court, from which decision there is no appeal or redress provided by the Constitution, as the United States Supreme Court Justices are appointed for life, (which in my humble judgment and opinion is wrong under any form of democratic government) abuse of power and adop-

tion of autocratic rule is always a possibility. The Supreme Court is a most vital and necessary agency in the governmental structure of our Nation, which is composed of three separate branches: Legislative, Judicial and Executive. In the Legislative and Executive branches of the government, representatives are chosen by the electorate. The same procedure should be followed in the Judicial branch of government, thereby removing the Supreme Court Justices from the category of gods.

I hold the Supreme Court of the United States in the highest of respect and am not one that advocates meddling with the Constitution for any selfish desire or purpose, but I do contend and advocate certain proper changes and clarifications as are necessary to conform to modern times problems of government and at the same time give to the confused citizens of this Nation an understandable government of the people, by the people and for the people.

HOW WILL THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AFFECT ORGANIZED LABOR?

By Fred A. Canfield, former President of the Iowa State Federation of Labor and an Old Member of the L. I. U.

Much is being said and written these days about some of the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, especially those mandates that may have some bearing upon labor, and organized labor in particular.

First of all let me say that I have always been taught to have a high regard and a wholesome respect for our Supreme Court. It is the country's highest tribunal for settling differences of opinion, is supposed to be without prejudice and is non-political in the sense that appointments are for life and therefore we have representatives of both major parties—picked for this high honor because of their record and knowledge of law. I have no patience with those who attempt to belittle Supreme Court decisions by reference to the "nine old men in black robes" because several of these able jurists are still in the prime of life and age has not dimmed the lustre of their minds nor dulled the keenness of their perception.

Before condemning the Supreme Court, I would suggest the reader to secure a book published by Chas. Warren, called "Congress, The Constitution and the Supreme Court" in which he reveals that, instead of adverse treatment from the Court, organized labor has benefited, Mr. Warren points out, the score has been 80 to 6 in favor of labor, on laws passed by Congress and 60 to 6 in favor of labor on State labor laws.

I would also suggest that careful consideration be given by the laboring people of our country to the recent action taken by the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor on the question of amending the constitution. President Green's explanation, in my opinion, is sound and herewith quoted:

"We are going into this matter carefully," he said. "We don't want to defeat our own aims by giving Congress power that might be conceivedly used against labor through adoption of laws fixing wages, hours, or denying workers the right to strike."

Many leaders in organized labor did not take kindly to the Supreme Court's sweeping annihilation of the much mooted NRA. By the same token leading agriculturists are denouncing the momentous and more recent scrapping of the AAA. Time alone will tell whether or not these decisions were founded on sound principles. Personally I think they were.

I am of the opinion that very few benefits have accrued to the trade union organizations as a result of the passage of the NRA of the present administration.

The disadvantages of remedying labor's grievances by legislation is that most legislators have no connection whatever with the trade union movement and are unable to understand the problems of labor, with the result that labor is often sold "down the river" because they depended on others to solve the problems which they themselves are best able to solve in their own council rooms.

It forced into bankruptcy thousands of small merchants and business men. That was a detriment to Labor, as all of the folks thus legislated out of business employed from 1 to 100 in their individual factories, stores and workshops. It was impossible for the "little fellow" to continue in business under provisions of that act.

But no one has heard of any of the "big fellows" becoming bankrupt during the life of the NRA.

By the "little fellow" I mean the grocer, baker, restaurant owner, small hotelkeeper, and every small independent line of business, including even peanut and popcorn stands, independent oil refineries, independent oil producers (the little fellows that have one well producing). All accruing to the detriment of Labor.

What became of the employes of such institutions? They went on relief, of course. Prices were boosted to the limit for everything the workers must buy for maintenance of their families.

As I view it, the only interests benefited by the NRA and the activities of General Johnson were some of the big interests. They rolled up enormous profits, and still are doing so. And why not? They are getting it while the getting is good. And what

did the "little fellow" get, the working man and others? He and family suffered on a dole.

So far as the trade union organizations and individual members thereof are concerned the NRA was a sad disappointment and a breeder of strikes the country over.

Organized labor laid too much stress on the fact that the National Recovery Act carried a clause; namely Section 7a, which stated in part that Labor shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively with representatives of their own choosing. Very fine, to be sure, as far as language is concerned, but will any old-time member of organized labor concede that he did not have the right to organize for his economic betterment? We contend that that right belongs to all workers, regardless of all the NRA's and codes that were ever written.

Labor should not, under any circumstances nor in any form, either inside or outside of the organizations, surrender to or favor political control of the movement. Such control cannot be otherwise than in the hands of politicians, not always on the square, and who never in their lives earned a dollar—not even a 39-cent dollar—by the sweat of their brow, as do members of organized labor, be they carpenter, miner, bricklayer, printer, lather, blacksmith, machinist, pressman, hod carriers, building laborers, and others.

I do not favor at any time or under any circumstances, control of the American organized labor movement by a bureaucratic system dictated by politicians in Washington, as was the case with NRA. And the fact that the Supreme Court declared that alphabet child to be unconstitutional convinces me, and very strongly, that it was a dirty deal. It ruined many, caused severe losses, and allowed no redress for those "little fellows" so victimized.

Organized labor always has been able to, and still can, take care of its own affairs. It does not need a bureaucratic guiding hand from Washington, from fellows who never have held membership in a trade union and know not the first thing about the workings of such unions. Each organization has its constitution and diligently follows and protects same. It is sane. Members of organized labor are getting tired of a shirt with tax shortened tail.

Union Labor, in behalf of all mankind in the United States, has for years made fine progress, not only benefiting the organized but unorganized worker as well, and without the aid of any white collar bureau in the hands of politicians in Washington, D. C.

Also, organized labor has benefited both employer and employee. It will continue to make good and conservative progress if allowed to conduct its own business, and will do so in a businesslike manner, absolved from the dictator efforts of a bureaucratic gang in the nation's capital. The dictation referred to is exactly what was happening prior to the demise of NRA.

It was a lot of economic tommyrot, academic and worthless theories emanating from a clique of so-called Brain Trusters in Washington.

Let's stop running down hill and get back to earth.

Bar the communist from organized labor, keep out of it the communistic propaganda and organized labor will have no difficulty in handling its own affairs. If the United States government will see to it that every alienist, every boundary jumper, every immigration law violator is deported, it will help Labor, organized and unorganized, and reduce the population of our penitentiaries and other asylums, for which taxpayers are now paying large sums—largest in the history of the nation.

My observation has been that practically all of the New Deal experimental legislation has not been very good for Organized Labor, also including slaughtering of the little pigs, taking out of production many farm acres; farmers goose-stepping to laws, paying farmers $14 per acre for taking same out of production for certain crops, but at the same time allowing the planting on the same acres of other crops that brought the farmer a revenue of $60 or more per acre. Looks like a very ungentlemanly stickup and reckless expenditure of the taxpayer's money. And for what? Why political propaganda and labor suffers.

Everyone knows that P. T. Barnum once said. That remarks holds good today.

Much of the rubber stamp legislation that has been approved by congress has been continually interfering with legitimate business, more especially small business, playing into the hands of big business in every line, crucifying the "little fellow." I am getting tired of every new Brain Trust thought.

The WPA now is raising hell with organized labor in some states; hampering labor and its earnest efforts to assist in the stabilizing conditions. Labor is tired and bored with a lot of the New Deal.

The laboring man now has to pay much more in taxes, more for everything necessary to maintain himself and family, more than ever before in the history of this nation, but his earnings have not been increased in the same proportion. I am getting tired of the tax on my ham and eggs, tired of paying toll to political yeggs. How about you?

This writer has been a member of a trade union since he was 18 years of age. In that period the labor movement has passed through several depressions (we used to call them hard times), suffered the same as other folks, and came out with heads

and tails up; without a Washington administration butting in; and will come out of this one likewise, if efficient labor officials are permitted to take care of their own business affairs and the affairs of the organizations without interference from Washington.

I think the same would hold true of the farmer—the poor farmer and renter, not the rich agriculturalist that lives in the cities. One of the first named farmers recently said to me: "I have run my farm for 30 years without any advice from the nation's capital, and run it successfully, and can still do so if Washington keeps its nose out of my business.

The business of organized labor is not handled by inexperienced officers. They are selected from the best in the organizations, first having learned whatever trade they follow, after serving the required apprenticeship period; then progressed through experience and knowledge to an official position. They know the work, they know the needs of labor. No Brain Truster, born with a golden spoon in his mouth, can do that.

Some of the Washington experts never saw a real farm, especially those from down east, yet they proceed to goose-step the farmer and tell him how to conduct his business, when to kill pigs, etc., and at the same time approve laws allowing imported farm products to flood this country; also other products not of the farm. All of which is a detriment to labor and the "little fellow" in business in our country.

These observations were not made alone in the State of Iowa, but in 20 other States. We are tired of the daily increasing debt, tired of promises not to be met, tired of eating and sleeping by the New Deal, tired of forgetting the forgotten man.

SEES BUILDING BOOM

A NATION-WIDE home building boom next year that may eclipse the record year 1925, was predicted by Peter Grimm, the administration's housing "trouble shooter."

Grimm, assistant to Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., based his optimism on information supplied him by administration housing experts and by personal contact with building supply manufacturers, bankers and insurance companies.

Along with the possible boom, it was learned the government was studying means to keep down building costs and also for an eventual withdrawal of federal money from home building activities.

The administration's home buliding program has been centered in the hands of Grimm. His desk is the clearing house for activities of the home owners' loan corporation, the federal housing administration and for other administration building interests.

Grimm spoke glowingly of the prospects for new home building.

"The peak of federal financial home aid is over without a doubt," he said. "All the people I have talked with say that the period of distress is over and that private capital is now flowing into construction and loans."

He said figures gathered by him and his associates showed that a minimum of 750,000 new homes would be built next year and that construction might reach as high as a million. In the peak home building year of 1925 his figures showed 800,000 new homes. Construction then declined over the past decade to a low of 300,000 homes in 1930.

High construction costs is the principal deterrent to the coming building boom, Grimm asserted. This problem, he said, is to be studied by the Federal Government for the first time.

In co-operation with Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper and the Bureau of Standards, the Treasury expert plans an exhaustive study of building materials looking toward a lowering of construction costs.

Grimm predicted that the present flow of private capital into home building at low rates would be accelerated and would permit the Government to sponsor increased construction without the use of much government money. He insisted that the government was "not in the building business," but merely trying to promote increased construction as a part of the recovery program.

Most of the pending new construction, he said, would be in lower-priced units for persons with only moderate incomes.

As an example of higher cost construction, however, he cited the experience of a prominent Kansas City builder. This man recently built 17 homes costing from $15,000 to $75,000 and has sold 11. Prior to this he built seven homes costing $6,500, but has not yet sold one.

No Substitute For GOOD Lathing And Plastering

BY THOMAS PRIESTLY

THE use of lathing and plastering in man's attempt to protect himself and family from the elements, dates from the time he abandoned the cave or hillside dugout to build for himself and family a house of logs, stone, or both, according to the material most abundantly at hand. In these early years man attempted to seal his home with mud, not only in an effort to keep out bitter cold, rain and snow, but to protect himself from pestilent vermin and insects.

From the records of these primitive home builders, we know that clinking and plastering with mud was a common practice. The cracks were lined with grass, branches or staves, and over all mud was used as we now use plaster. As mankind made further progress, walls were covered with wattles or reeds and here we have the inception of lathing. The application thereto of a mortar mixture consisting of lime, sand and water, was the beginning of plastering. This mixture has come down from the ages as plaster and the finished process is known as lathing and plastering.

Today the primary object is the same as with our prehistoric forebears, namely, to seal the home against the elements, against pestilent vermin and insects, to keep in the heat and to keep out the cold. From its humble beginning, the evolution of this important phase of building construction is truly epic. From the wattles, reeds and mortar of this primitive time down to the sanitary vermin-proof, sound and weather insulated, fireproof lathing and plastering we find today, is indeed a long stride in the advance of human comfort.

This important industry has steadily advanced through the years up to and including the greatest buliding boom in history, a time when altogether too many were known as builders, real estate agents and promoters of building enterprises. This was the period when gold mortgage real estate bonds were the gilded idols of social security, bonds that we know to our sorrow, promised too much. As these bonds failed to stand the acid test of even the first year of our depression, so in a large degree, much of our building construction conceived and executed during these same hectic times of the twenties, has failed to stand the test required as to quality and good workmanship. Today as we look back, we find that by wanton exploitation and chiseling, the greed for profits led to the substitution of inferior material as well as hasty and poor workmanship. This in a large degree worked serious injury to the entire lathing and plastering industry. We find that there were quite a number of gross offenders and that it is rather difficult in all fairness to completely exonerate even the rank and file in this industry. In fact, nearly everyone must assume at least the minimum of blame. It seems that in these mad years there was no thought of permanence, and many contractors thought only of today, and of their immediate profit.

It is evident that no lasting progress can be made, that we can not earn the respect and confidence of the great public we serve by unsound and unethical practices. This has been brought home to those engaged in the trade during the long lean years of depression. A new vision, an awakening moral sense, has been effected by collective action. These are the safeguards that will prevent a repetition of these abuses, abuses that have besmirched many a reputation. Today, through trade agreements between the contractors and the associations of journeymen performing the work, proper protection is assured, competent supervision is provided and thorough inspection of all work must be made. Thus, today, the lathing and plastering industry is in a position to guarantee to the public, not only a finished surface showing high quality of workmanship but an assurance that the materials entering into its construction are of high standard, and conform with the individual job specifications as laid down by the architect or the engineer.

The lathing and plastering industry as a rule, is willing and eager to climb to the heights in contributing their share to buildings of beauty and permanence. Many striking examples of our work exist everywhere. You can see in homes, churches, theaters, hotels, commercial and public buildings of every description, workmanship of beauty and durability.

One can go back to the days of ancient Rome and even to the time of Babylon to find evidence of the beauty, utility and permanence of this particular type of building construction. This is indeed a glowing tribute to this industry.

In modern times inventive genius has attempted to produce substitutes for lathing and plastering. Most of these have proved of little or no value, many have appeared to fill a need in the form of temporary or makeshift service, only to pass into oblivion when faced with the time tried permanent form of construction. A summary of experience covering a wide range of substitutes furnishes indisputable proof, that no new way has been found to replace this old tested method. Even the skeptical and the prejudiced must admit . . . "There is no substitute for good lathing and plastering."

———o———

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article was submit-

ted for publication in The Lather by Brother Thomas Priestly, of Local Union 74 and I certainly agree with him when he says that poor workmanship has caused serious injury to our industry.

Only too well do we know that a large number of architects have eliminated metal lathing from their specifications, owing to the fact that on previous occasions where metal lath was specified, the work was erected in such a manner that it was unsafe and in some cases actually fell down and for that reason they decided to eliminate metal lath wherever it was possible.

Now if the members of our International Union wish to better conditions in the lathing industry, it would be well for them, instead of trying to see how much work they can erect, that they endeavor to see to it that it is erected in a good substantial manner and if this is made the policy of our members, it will not be long before all architects will be specifying metal lath again wherever possible.

SILICA DUST KILLS 476 WORKERS ON TUNNEL JOB

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York announced that he would undertake to have Congress instruct Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to appoint a board of inquiry to make a sweeping investigation of the health conditions imposed on workers employed by public utilities in construction and maintenance work.

A special aim of the probe will be to expose the conditions of workers employed in digging a power tunnel at Gauley Bridge, West Virginia. Mr. Marcantonio charges that on this project, which was begun in 1926, a total of 476 workers have died from silicosis contracted while working in the tunnel and that 1,500 others are suffering by mine and tunnel workers. It is from the same affliction .

Silicosis is a lung disease contracted as a result of breathing air loaded with silicate dust which generates a fibrous tissue growth in the lungs. Gradually the air cells are choked off. The fatality rate of silicosis is high. It kills young men after a number of years of exposure and older men within five years.

The tunnel, constructed by the Rhinehart & Dennis Company, a subsidiary of the Union Carbide & Chemical Company, runs through enormous silicate deposits. It is claimed that at times the silicate dust was so thick the headlight of a mine locomotive was invisible at a distance of five feet.

Mr. Marcantonio charges that a small expense in applying well-known and tested methods to protect the workers from the dangers of silicate dust would have saved the lives of the 476 dead employes and prevented the 1,500 others from contracting silicosis.

He said that 169 of the 476 "were buried in a field at Summerville, West Va., with cornstalks as their only gravestones and with no other means of identification." He also declared that, according to his information, utility officials have shrouded the entire tragedy in secrecy and have even refused to permit widows to claim the bodies of their husbands. In addition, it was alleged that the local papers in the West Virginia community have printed nothing about the deaths.

Representative William P. Connery, chairman of the House Labor Committee, said he would cooperate to the fullest extent in appointing a subcommittee to investigate the charges if the resolution was referred to his committee.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION FOR WPA WORKERS

Workers employed on WPA projects are entitled to disability or death compensation for accidents incurred while so employed. The rates of compensation are similar to those provided in the act of February 15, 1934. Payments will be made from a special fund of $28,000,000 set aside for this purpose, and administered by the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission.

To prevent accidents and to provide immediate attention for those injured, the WPA recently issued first-aid and compensation instructions to all State Works Progress Administrators. Briefly these rules are:

1. Workers must be given immediate first-aid treatment in case of accident.
2. Medical treatment, if necessary, must be rendered by a Government medical officer or dispensary.
3. Workers must report accidents immediately. Claims for compensation should be filed promptly.
4. Reasonable medical, surgical and hospital services must be given to WPA employes receiving compensation for an injury sustained by an accident in the performance of their work.
5. If an injury results in disability of more than three days, compensation must begin on the fourth day.
6. In case of total disability, compensation is payable at the rate of two-thirds of the monthly wage, but not more than $25 a month. Total compensation payments to any individual must not exceed $3,500.
7. In case of death from accident, compensation is to be paid to the worker's widow, children, or other dependents.—U. S. Dept. of Labor.

PWA Slum Clearance Projects Under Way

ALL necessary land has been put under option and the program is already financed by $100,000,000 of work relief funds, added to the original PWA appropriation of $29,000,000, on the 50 slum clearance projects, in 35 cities.

The only stumbling block to develop recently was a ruling of Comptroller General McCarl that the PWA could not collect rents directly, under the present law, which will have to be paid into the general treasury. However, A. R. Claus, chief of the PWA Housing Division, is reported to have foreseen this contingency and set aside funds from original project allotments for at least one year's Federal management. Congress is expected, in the interim, to reappropriate the funds collected from rents and direct them for necessary expenses of management and for amortization purposes.

It has been made clear that, wherever possible, legally constituted local authorities will manage projects. New York is cited as an example.

About 50,000 persons will be employed on site construction for one year under the program and about 60,000 more will get jobs indirectly supplying materials, Mr. Claus said.

Out of a "slum" dollar, he remarked, 32.3 cents would be spent for direct site labor and 39 cents for the materials, the rest going for management and other purposes. He asserted that the usual building costs of only 30 cents for labor and 40 cents for materials had been bettered by PWA.

It is stated at Works Progress Administration headquarters that the light construction program has been progressing rapidly. It is unofficially estimated that jobs are being provided at the rate of about 75,000 a day.

It is understood that only a comparatively small amount of money will be set aside for the suburban "green belt" projects being undertaken by the Resettlement Administration, in charge of Rexford G. Tugwell, the bulk of available PWA funds going to city areas, where the need is said to be greater and suitable land is easier to acquire.

A list of projects totaling estimated expenditures of $2,930,336,397 has been formally approved. Of these Comptroller General McCarl has made cash available for projects selected from the approved list amounting to $1,021,101,283.

Whether Works Progress officials intend to urge President Roosevelt for additional money from the $4,000,000 Works Relief Fund for housing purposes could not be ascertained. However, it is generally conceded that the housing division has made commendable progress thus far.

STRIKES OF OTHER TIMES

THE strike as a means of pressure in wage conflicts goes back to great antiquity, but in those days such attempts were rarely crowned with success. The records handed down to us by history speak of bloody repressions and inhuman punishments meted out for such temerity. In the dark ages, when feudal lords and other holders of privileges had no idea of the Rights of Man, particularly not of the rights of their slaves and serfs, the slightest attempt at a strike was considered rebellion and punished as such.

The first strike recorded in history took place around 1500 B. C. in Egypt, amongst the slaves who were building the pyramids. 50,000 men worked day and night, bending their backs and moaning under the whips of overseers and foremen. Since technical equipment and labor-saving devices did not exist in those days, their muscular effort must have been enormous, if they could lift, transport and pile up the mighty blocks of stone of which these monuments are built. The burden of the toil was all the more unbearable as the men never ate their fill. The caterers responsible for their feeding thought only of how to get rich quickly and the rations grew smaller in quantity and worse in quality every day. At the first symptoms of discontent the overseers doubled their fury, until a mutiny broke out amongst the exasperated slaves, which was promptly suppressed, however, by the Pharaoh's troops. Thousands of slaves were slain at the foot of the pyramids and "quiet and order ruled once more" says the writer of the papyrus recording this first known precedent of modern strikes.

A jump of 900 years takes us to the second historic strike, this time at Huang Ho in China. The 30,000 men employed on the buildings of dams and embankments and other regulation work, exasperated by bad food and low pay and instigated by agitators, laid down their work. To punish their impudence and strangle the movement, the emperor decreed that as many strikers would be beheaded as would be required to induce the remaining ones to submission. Over 1,700 strikers were thus executed, before the others took up work again.

Herod the Great sent a cavalry regiment into action against the masons who interrupted the con-

struction of his palace in Jerusalem in 29 B. C., demanding better food and higher wages. In Rome, the masons who were rebuilding the city districts burned down by Nero, struck in 64 A. D., not so much because of the pay as because of the bad food. They were surrounded by the imperial guard and decimated. But terrible though this repression had been, it did not prevent a new outbreak in Rome, six years later, this time among the Jewish workers who had been brought from Jerusalem and forced to build the Triumphal Arch to Titus, the conqueror of Palestine. This time the punishment was crucifixion.

Strangely enough, it was in the building trade that most strikes of former times have occurred. In Byzantium, during the reign of Constantine the Great, a strike occurred amongst the bricklayers who were building a church. The emperor considered it a mutiny and a blasphemous gesture, a revolt against God so to speak. The leaders were crucified and many others hanged in front of the building site, and their bodies remained on crosses and gallows until they were in an advanced stage of putrefaction, in order to serve as a warning to others.

A few centuries later, Charlemagne hanged numerous strikers when the builders of his Aix-la-Chapelle castle demanded more pay. Others were sentenced to the galleys for life. William the Conqueror followed Charlemagne's example when the erection of his castle at Hastings suffered an interruption by strike.

The first strike of rural laborers occurred in Norwich, England, in 1271 A. D. It made such an impression and caused such uneasiness in the country that the strikers were declared rebels and the king went to Norwich, personally to preside over the executions of the ringleaders. Another memorable strike was that of the military tailors of Constantinople in 1495, who refused to work for the officers who never paid their bills. The construction of the famous Escurial palace near Madrid suffered several interruptions by strike. In England several strikes occurred when they were wrecking the Catholic monasteries and convents. The leaders were beheaded and many others were sentenced for life.

Until the end of the eighteenth century the strike was considered, from a legal point of view, mutiny, revolt or high treason. Even in advanced countries like France and England they lacked a correct appreciation of the phenomenon. Only the trade-union movement brought about a better understanding, and a more tolerant attitude, but the recognition of the right to strike is quite a recent acquisition.

There still are a few countries where this right has never been recognized, but they are very few. On the other hand, there are countries where it had been recognized for years and where it has now been suppressed. Instead of advancing on the road to progress, these countries are going back to the age of the pyramids.—Dagnes Nyheter, Stockholm.

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BAD DECISION

The interlocutory injunction issued by Federal Judge John Gore, at Nashville, Tenn., forcing three railroads to accept prison-made shirts for interstate transportation will be regretted by forward looking citizens.

The injunction was asked by the Huffines Shirt Company of Nashville. The attorney for the convict-made shirt concern was Charles I. Dawson, who recently resigned as a Federal judge for the Louisville district. As the basis of the petition for the injunction Mr. Dawson alleged the unconstitutionality of the Ashurst-Sumners Act, passed by the recent session of Congress, making it unlawful to transport prison-made goods into states that have established the state-use system. He asserted the Act deprives the shirt company of property, including the right to do business, without the "due process of law" prescribed by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

United States District Attorney Horace Frierson defended the Act as a valid exercise of the powers delegated to Congress.

"Prison-made goods," he said, "are evil products and it is evil to permit the sale of prison-made goods in competition with products of men outside of prison who have to earn a living."

Under the provisions of the Hawes-Cooper Act 24 states have passed laws establishing the state-use system prohibiting the sale on the open market of goods manufactured in their own prisons and also in the prisons of other states.

The Ashurst-Sumners Act put teeth into the Hawes-Cooper Act by prohibiting the interstate transportation of prison goods into states where the sale of the goods has been banned. Judge Gore's ruling makes it mandatory for the three railroads to transport the prison-made goods of the Huffines Shirt Company into the 24 states where the sale of such goods has been prohibited by state laws.

The injunction is not final. Judge Gore announced he would take the constitutionality of the measure under advisement. It is to be hoped that in his final decision he will uphold the power of Congress to assist the states in banishing from America the recognized curse of prison-made goods sold in competition with free labor.

LET 'EM EAT GARBAGE

THE Washington Post and the New York Times differ on what the attorney against the little NRA in coal said when the case on the Guffey act came before the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

The Washington Post reads as follows: "It may be tragic that women were forced to eat from garbage cans during a coal strike in Harlan county in 1922; but what has that to do with the Constitution?" The New York Times has him saying "if the families" (and not only the wives) "ate garbage," he wants to know "what relation does this have to the right of the government to impose this unconstitutional measure upon this industry?"

But the matter comes down to about the way the Washington Post phrased it: Can a law be passed under the Constitution which will keep people from being forced to eat from garbage cans? It is too bad that Marie Antoinette lived so long ago and is already credited with saying on a similar occasion, "Why don't they eat cake?" Now would be a better time to utter it. That, or something about not understanding why people won't sit down to the table when they want to eat a meal.

Take whatever version you want of the lawyer's statement or of a 1935 Marie Antoinette. Assume even that the Constitution lets the federal government pass laws on garbage for miners' wives (or miners' families). Still it is certain unless the Supreme Court changes its position, that it can't stop garbage-eating generally. Neither can the State Governments.

The lawyer put the issue neatly and should be thanked for raising the issue so graphically. Within a shadow of the Capitol, near to downtown Washington, men furtively prowl the garbage cans in the early morning, and when they see no one on the street nearby, snatch their morning's breakfast. Maybe their families' breakfasts, too. This is not pleasant to write about. It is not pleasant to think about. It is not pleasant to see. But a friend of mine tells me it is still pleasant to do.

Some ten millions are still out of work. The President reports that industrial production is only 10 per cent less than five years ago but that employment is 18 per cent less and payrolls 26 per cent less. That spells garbage-can prowlers. Yet the papers are full of speeches and articles about the sacredness of letting things go along about as they are. And there is little forthright fighting back, and little planning to regain the ground lost when the Supreme Court began its recent work of destruction. For whether the Supreme Court is right or not in its interpretation of the Constitution, it has the last say until the Constitution is itself changed.—The Rev. Raymond McGowan.

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A Union for All, Says Franklyn Wolfe

Who benefits when organized labor gets higher wages, reduced hours and better conditions for all the workers? The answer is obvious—all workers benefit. The shorter hour day prevails in all but the most submerged, most sweated industries. Who secured it? Was it the effect of unorganized workers creeping timidly as individuals at different times asking the employer to raise pay and shorten hours? The question is so simple that it is absurd.

The conquests for labor were made by organized effort of the workers standing shoulder to shoulder in collective action, forcing bargaining with their chosen representatives.

President Harold G. Moulton, of Brookings Institution, has written a book entitled "Income and Economic Progress" in which he makes such unwarranted statements as that organized labor's fight for higher wages, when successful "penalizes" the unorganized worker. Well, if that were true, wouldn't the unhappy unorganized worker have some relief by joining his union and thereby letting his family have some of the benefits derived through better wages and improved conditions? But the statement is not true.

American labor enjoys shorter hours, better wages and safety and sanitary conditions because of the efforts of labor organizations. There is a labor organization open to every American worker. He has but to have the good sense, the selfishness, if you wish, to take advantage of the benefits of collective action. Happily millions of them are doing that very thing and all the books written for the benefit of the exploiters cannot stop nor check that onward sweep.

—From International Oil Worker.

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The two big political parties have sounded out Big Business on their willingness to turn over to them their time contracted for with the big broadcasting companies, especially the evening hours, considered to be the best, as people are usually found at home. Big Business seems very eager to oblige and is letting it be known that they are willing to turn over their time to Republican speakers, but that they are not willing to turn over a minute of their time to anyone who speaks for the New Deal—not even to the President of the United States.

It's all up to the broadcasting companies. The listeners will show resentment if partiality is shown, and justly so, and Big Business is determined not to yield any time to anyone who speaks for the New Deal.

Glass Bricks Now In Use In Large Construction

FOR years two technicians thought of little else than glass houses, glass factories, glass skyscrapers. One was Charles G. Duffy and the other was H. P. C. Keuls. Duffy and Keuls knew nothing of each other's existence for the good reason that Duffy was in the United States and Keuls in The Netherlands.

Keuls came to America, bringing with him glass bricks. He met Duffy. A partnership was formed. Out of it came a practical way of building anything of glass from a hencoop to a towering Empire State Building.

Inventions are one thing; introducing them another. What Duffy and Keuls needed was a man of imagination and courage who would put their invention on a business basis. They found him in George J. Atwell. That was in 1931. Business was retiring to the cyclone cellar. Ignoring the depression, Atwell, too, began to dream of whole cities built of glass. It was good, practical dreaming.

First, a filling station was built all of glass. Illuminated at night in a New York square, it stood out like a block of light in the night, bringing business and saving money because it needed no paint. Last week came the news that the Port Authority had decided to line the new Midtown Tunnel with the glass tiles of Duffy and Keuls.

Building any structure out of glass seems merely a matter of material—the substitution of glass for brick or stone. If that were all, we would have had glass buildings long ago. It is not difficult to make bricks or tiles of glass. How the tiles and brick are to be held together so that they will not loosen in places—that is the problem.

Take a tunnel, for instance. Any tile that is laid in concrete in the ordinary way falls out after a time. Seeping water swells the mortar in the joints and thus pushes out the tiles. Because of these technical difficulties, the ceiling of the Holland Tunnel is of concrete.

Duffy and Keuls made it possible to use glass tiles and bricks in buildings and tunnels by inventing a new way to hold them in place so that they cannot possibly loosen. They devised what they call a gripper, which is a non-corrosive metal frame that snaps over the edges of the tile, a bead in the frame fitting neatly into a groove in the tile.

In the Midtown Tunnel masonite (artificial wood) will be placed on steel forms. On this the tiles will be laid face down on gummed paper. Then concrete will be poured over the backs of the tiles, filling special recesses and flowing into joints. Tiles and concrete will constitute one mass. What if water does seep in through cracks? The tiles are held together by their gripper frames. They cannot fall out.

For buildings which are to appear translucent at night there can be no concrete backing. But the same gripper frames, combined with a special supporting steel structure, again come into play. Possibly an earthquake may shake the tiles loose, but it seems doubtful.

Apart from its architectural possibilities, glass has distinct advantages as a building material. Glazes and enamels chip and wear. Glass is glass all the way through. If grime robs it of its luster and translucency soap and water will restore it. Sandblasting and painting are unnecessary. And the cost? About the same as that of tile.

Seven buildings of glass are now in course of construction. One is the Rialto Building at Forty-second Street and Broadway, New York. It will have an 80-foot tower of glass, and it will be the most ambitious glass structure thus far designed.

Flood-lighting seems destined to go by the board. Buildings will stand out not like honeycombs of light, as they do now because of their transparent windows and solid walls, but as single blocks. They will gleam like gigantic pearls with a luminescence of their own. As a result, the architect may now reckon with the night as well as with the day. Light has become an architectural material.

UNION ORGANIZER MAKES HOT REPLY TO GOV. TALMADGE

"Unemployed cannot starve themselves into jobs," Representative Henry I. Adams, of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers declared in a stinging criticism of Governor Talmadge of Georgia.

Adams directs a withering fire on Talmadge for his loose declaration that the "Communists" had inspired the Child Labor Amendment.

"For your edification the Child Labor Amendment was originally adopted in the Wilson Administration when communism as a political doctrine was unheard of," Adams pointed out.

Talmadge is making a drive in the Southern states to become the candidate for the bourbon interests who have for generations dominated the economic and political life of the entire area. Organized labor is lining up against Talmadge and is constantly reminding the public of the Georgia governor's record in the textile and hosiery strikes of 1934, when he used the National Guards to drive workers back to toil in the mills for slave wages.

We need to move as rapidly as possible to get uniform employment compensation laws in all states, thus providing the basis for a national plan.

Chiselers Hit By New PWA Ruling

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Works Progress Administrator, has hit hard at chiselers and wage-cutters in a ruling, contained in a circular letter to all state administrators, that workers on WPA jobs need not take private employment offered them unless the job, temporary or permanent, shall be a full-time affair at the prevailing rate of wages, and that the job shall not interfere with established union relationship.

His order reads:

"January 11, 1936.

"To All State Administrators:

"I want to make perfectly clear the policy of the Works Progress Administration relative to private employment or employment on contract jobs under the direction of other Federal Departments which may be offered to WPA workers.

"It is expected that WPA workers will accept available jobs in private employment, whether of a permanent or temporary nature, provided:

"1. That the temporary or permanent work shall be a full-time job.

"2. That such work shall be at a standard or going rate of wages.

"3. That such work shall not be in conflict with established union relationships.

"4. That workers shall be offered an opportunity to return to the WPA upon completion of temporary jobs.

"It seems to me extremely important that all workers be given every reasonable opportunity to accept temporary employment because this often results in a permanent opportunity, and, obviously, workers are going to be loath to accept temporary jobs unless they can be given definite assurance that the WPA work will be open to them upon their completion.

"It is important that our offices guard against two things:

"First. We should not develop employment exchanges within our own organization. There are adequate employment offices throughout the nation and it would be an unwarranted use of funds and an obvious duplication if we were to attempt to set up placement services.

"Second. It is equally important that the employers who are paying standard and going rates of wages be fully protected and that our organization not be used as a means of forcing workers to accept sub-standard wages from anybody.

"Very sincerely yours,

"(Signed) HARRY L. HOPKINS,
Administrator."

The ruling is expected to end the efforts of the chiseling contractor to break down wage standards and to increase his profits at the expense of the Government, the workers, and reputable contractors.

They have been working various schemes.

One trick was to offer laborers and craftsmen work at less than the established rate, and threaten loss of WPA employment and relief unless they accepted.

Another has been to engage men on WPA projects for their spare time at less than standard or WPA wages. This, in effect, meant a subsidy from the Government, an unfair advantage over honest contractors and a club at existing wage standards.

As important is the ruling that nothing to be done to disturb established union relationship—in other words that contractors dealing with the unions be not compelled to take other than union men in good standing.

This blocks attempts of rats, and others, expelled from unions for one good reason or another, and that type of person always looking for an excuse to avoid paying his share of getting and maintaining standards.

GEOGRAPHICAL ODDITIES IN THE AMERICAS

If you were asked whether Reno or Los Angeles was farther west, you would probably say, "Why, Los Angeles is surely farther west than Reno, Nevada!" But it isn't. Look again at the atlas and note the sweeping incurve of the California coast. Reno is about a hundred miles closer to Asia than is Los Angeles.

And then again—Find Cleveland, Ohio, on the map. Would you believe it is seven miles farther east than Jacksonville, Florida? Yet it is.

To reach the nearest part of Canada, from Detroit, Michigan, one must travel due south! A bend in the Detroit River accounts for this peculiarity.

Of course you know that the sun rises in the Pacific and sinks in the Atlantic, down in the Canal Zone; and ships travel from west to east when passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific!

At Arica, in Chile, the Pacific shore line lies almost as far east as Portland, Maine! Thus the Pacific Ocean is east of New York in one spot upon the Western Hemisphere.

STAY-AWAY NOTICE!

Due to the difficulty we are having regarding the adjustment of our wage scale, Local Union 244 requests all traveling brothers to stay away from this territory until the wage question is adjusted.

E. J. ANGLIM, Sec.

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BENITO CHANGES HIS VIEWS

The People's Press of Chicago has reprinted a speech made by Benito Mussolini, in 1911, when the Italian government was invading Tripoli. Here are some parts of that speech: "Why do we waste our time in passing resolutions (against the Tripolitan war)? We must stop war by deeds, not words.

"Have we no dynamite to put under the trains intended to take the soldiers to war? Cannot we destroy the bridges, the roads, the railroad tracks?

"How can we civilize other peoples? You know that the capitalist government does not care for your welfare.

"Have we not misery and slavery enough in our own country? Have we not enough people who do not know how to read and write? Have we not people starving at home and in the streets?"

The speech was addressed to a gathering of Socialistic working men, who were protesting against the war. It is not yet possible to say whether, in spite of the censorship, this speech is being circulated in Italy.

DO YOU "JUST BELONG?"

Are you an active member, the kind who's liked so well?

or

Are you quite contented with a badge on your lapel?

Do you attend the meetings and mingle with the flock,

or

Brother, do you stay at home and criticize and knock?

Say, do you take an active part to help the work along

or

Are you satisfied to be the kind that "just belong?"

Do you ever go to visit that good brother who is sick,

or

Leave the work to just a few—then talk about "that clique?"

There's quite a programme scheduled that you should have heard about,

and

We'll appreciate it, if you'll come and help us out.

Come out to all our meetings and help with hand and heart,

and

Don't be "just a member," but take an active part.

Please think this over, Brother—you know the right from wrong,

You BE an active member, instead of "JUST BE LONG."—Controller.

FAMOUS ARCHITECT INVENTED "HANSOM CAB"

In 1833 Joseph Aloysius Hansom registered an invention with the British patent office—the drawings and model of "a one-horse, two-wheel, safety vehicle"—and soon found a manufacturer for the article. So great was the demand that in 1840 he disposed of his patent at $50,000. The patent was to become known all over the world as the "hansom cab."

Hansom was born in York in 1803, and was educated as an architect, and when he died, June 29, 1882, and was buried at the Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, Fulham, London, he had been several times declared a bankrupt, but had nevertheless managed to design important buildings all over England, notably St. Asaph's college, Darlington convent, St. Walpurge's at Preston, and Plymouth cathedral, as well as churches at Ryde, Dalkeith, Leeds, Ripon, Acomb and Manchester.

DUMMY UNIONS TALK BACK TO THEIR MASTERS

The insurrection of steel workers against the fetters of company unionism has spread from the American Sheet & Tin Plate to Jones & Laughlin, long the hardest-boiled of steel bosses.

Workers in the Aliquippa, Pa., plant of Jones & Laughlin have signed petitions for a 15 per cent wage increase, the same as is demanded by Sheet & Tin Plate workers. Thirty-five of the 36 company union representatives signed the petition. Jones & Laughlin deny all knowledge of the demand, although their representatives sat in on the company union meeting.

The wage movement is spreading to Carnegie Steel. The Duquesne workers are asking a pay boost and demanding that the company union representatives make a fight for it. The Braddock company union of Carnegie Steel kicked over the traces last summer in the first of such demands.

Distressed steel officials, who created the company unions and hedged them in so that general wage movements would be impossible, are acutely embarrassed.

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PROMPTED by the desire to obtain a clear picture of housing conditions as they actually exist in this country, the Department of Commerce has gathered interesting data in its survey of homes in our larger American cities.

As pointed out, the American home may be described as a single family dwelling, about nineteen years old, containing five rooms. It is equipped with either bathtub or shower, indoor water closet, uses electricity for lighting and gas for cooking. Throughout the country about 31 per cent of them are equipped with warm air furnaces. Coal is the principal fuel used, however. Nearly 80 per cent of all residential structures in the cities canvassed were single family dwellings while two-family dwellings accounted for 13 per cent of the total. Eight per cent of all homes were reported as being in excess of fifty years. The average value of these homes was placed at $4,000.

Much weight is provided by the report in the direction that there is undoubtedly a large market in the new home construction and alteration field and that in many cases the need has reached such proportions as to be of social and economic necessity that it be corrected in the very near future. While the homes in our larger cities are generally provided with ordinary conveniences this condition cannot be said to exist in the same proportion in rural dwellings.

There is undoubtedly a large market existing in the housing field and it is clear that any effort towards satisfying the demand would suffice to create a boom in construction and business in general, the likes of which would practically restore the country to normal levels single-handedly.

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RECALLS FAITH IN ORGANIZED LABOR

(By Wm. M. Feigenbaum)

MARK TWAIN, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth on November 30, 1835, was widely commemorated, belongs to all America, and to all the world, but he also belongs to the labor movement.

The great humorist and philosopher, one of the noblest characters in our history, was an ardent advocate of trade unionism, and he upheld unions as the workers' best defense to the day of his death. Indeed, he was a trade unionist; as a youth he was a printer, and he treasured his membership card in the International Typographical Union to the day of his death.

Mark Twain's hatred of fraud, injustice, and cruelty is well known; not so well known is his sturdy democracy, and even less his blazing hatred of war and imperialism.

His biographers rarely mention his radical views, and virtually never his attitude toward trade unions.

William Dean Howells, one of Mark Twain's closest friends, said of him:

"His mind and soul were with those who do the hard work of the world in fear of those who give them a chance for their livelihoods and underpay them all they can . . . He was fascinated with 'Looking Backward' and had Bellamy visit him; and from the first he had a luminous vision of organized labor as the only present help for working men.

"He would show that side with such clearness and force that you could not say anything in hopeful contradiction; he saw with that relentless insight of his that in the unions was the working man's only present hope of standing up like a man against money and the power of it.

"In the very last talk I had with him I found that . . . this great humorist was as great a humanist as ever. I wish that all the work-folk could know this, and could know him as their friend in life as he was in literature; as he was in such a glorious gospel of equality as 'A Connecticut Yankee.' "

Upon another occasion Mr. Howells wrote of his last meeting with Mark Twain: " . . . the last time I saw him alive was made memorable to me by the kind, clear, judicial sense with which he explained and justified the labor unions as the sole present help of the weak against the strong . . . Next I saw him dead, lying in his coffin."

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Labor is unreservedly committed to the Thirty-Hour Week without reduction in wage-earner income.

THEY DECLARE WAR

BIG business has openly declared war against President Roosevelt. It is not a veiled threat on the part of big business. Instead it is an open declaration that anyone can understand. At the recent convention of the National Manufacturers Association, held in New York, speaker after speaker denounced President Roosevelt and all the new laws and policies that he has sponsored, including the Guffey coal law. When the convention was over, leaders of the National Manufacturers Association declared that the association was now on record openly at war against the President and that it would be war to the hilt. The National Manufacturers Association is the most notorious anti-union labor aggregation in the United States. It is opposed to all labor unions and opposed to unionism in general. Among its members are practically all of those captains of industry and big employers who have tried for years to kill the organized labor movement.

Not only did the National Manufacturers Association declare war on President Roosevelt, the Guffey coal law, the Wagner labor relations law, the agriculture relief law and all other progressive, reform and social legislation recently enacted, but the American Liberty League and that old mutual-admiration society known as the United States Chamber of Commerce have done the same. They are out in the open to defeat President Roosevelt for re-election.

All right, gentlemen. You have declared war on the President and all of those who approve his policies. You have declared war against labor and the entire mass of common people of this nation. Labor and the common people accept the challenge. There are more than 11,000,000 people out of work in this country, and you have declared war against them, too, because in your declaration of war you make no provision for them to work and live. Under the leadership of President Roosevelt these 11,000,000 unemployed people are being cared for and kept from starving. You propose to take away that relief and let these people go hungry. Now, you just wait till election day and see what those 11,000,000 people do to you at the polls.

Gentlemen of the National Manufacturers Association, you have made a colossal blunder in declaring war against the President, against labor and against the common people. You are brazenly fomenting a class war in this country which every good citizen outside of your association, fervently hoped might be avoided for all time. You are deliberately stirring it up.

Labor and the common people can outvote you ten to one at the polls. Years ago you could and did drive and compel your employes to vote your way, but that time is past. You can't do that any more. Labor is free to vote as it pleases, in spite of threat, coercion or intimidation. That's the reason why you have declared war.—The United Mine Workers Journal.

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LACK OF MONEY, SAYS LEARNED DOCTOR, MAKES UNHAPPY MARRIAGE

Dr. Lewis M. Terman, of Stanford University, recognized as one of the country's leading psychologists, some time ago made a survey of 300 married couples. Here are some of the revelations:

One hundred were happily married.

One hundred were definitely unhappy.

One hundred were divorced.

Married men are happier than their wives.

Married women are more mercenary than divorcees.

Difference in ages is immaterial as a cause of unhappiness among married people.

While children tend to make divorces less likely, they do not guarantee a happy home.

Money is the greatest contributing factor to unhappiness. Next in order are disagreement in tastes, religious differences, demonstration of affection, and care of children.

Dr. Terman upset another popular delusion with the statement that difficulties with in-laws are a negligible factor in contributing to unhappiness between married couples.

According to Dr. Terman's findings, chances of remaining happily married are one to two. Such of his findings as we read would appear to discourage young people from entering the grand old institution. More and more of this sort of propaganda is being disseminated among college students nowadays. Some of it is a good deal stronger, being based on the Communistic policy of free love, and easily broken marriage vows.

The result is a growing cynicism on the part of young men and women and a flippant, sarcastic attitude toward fidelity which bodes no good for the future of our so-called better classes.

It seems to us that in making such surveys as Dr. Terman attempted, the investigator seeks out the type of people who will give him the answers he hopes to receive. We can find no such percentage of unhappy marriages among a rather diversified circle of acquaintances. Before taking any of these surveys seriously, we should like to know where the good professors get their stuff and whether they are being kidded by their "human guinea pigs."

WE WENT THROUGH A REAL DEPRESSION

By Chester H. Struble

WE first view him, at 22, in his crossroads store, with his partner. A sheriff's sign is on the door, and the savings of seven youthful years of privation and hardship are wiped out.

After two years, to save a new stake, he again took a partner in a mercantile venture. His new partner drank the business into a forced sale. The purchaser failed to make a payment, took all receipts and vanished. Our young man was saddled with all debts because his second partner had died in the meantime.

He refused to go into bankruptcy and was 39 before he was clear of these debts.

After his second failure a friend offered him a surveying job. He never took it, because after borrowing money to buy instruments and a horse, one of his creditors seized them for debt.

Then the one he loved most died and he skirted insanity. He told a friend: "At this period of my life I never dared to carry a pocket knife."

Ten years later some of his friends conceived the idea that having failed in business he yet might succeed in politics, so they got him elected to Congress. But after two short terms the voters refused to return him.

Nine years later, his friends, who could still see worth in this failure with magnificent principles, all but engineered him into the United States Senate, but a last minute split forced him to yield to another.

Two years later he again tried for the Senate and was overwhelmingly defeated.

After 30 years of sincere effort he had not achieved one occupational victory. He had started and ended his 30 years' war with life, with his friends, character and courage intact.

You have guessed long since, that we speak of Abraham Lincoln, who in the short period succeeding his 30 years of depression received honor, recognition and success enough to more than repay him for all his suffering.

The life of Lincoln briefly outlined above is a first-class meditation for any of us when we begin to feel sorry for ourselves.

We may not go as far as he did, but few of us have been so long scanted on rewards, after putting so much of worth into our efforts. Lincoln lived to suffer but suffering did not embitter him and he did not compromise his personal code to gain a material advantage. In the end the pressure of his worth broke down all barriers.

GERMAN STEEL IS BANNED FROM TRIBOROUGH BRIDGE

The subcontractor on the Triborough Bridge project in New York announced that he had canceled the original order for 500 tons of sheet metal piling placed with German steel concerns and given a new order for the steel to Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh.

A strong objection to the purchase of German steel for the Triborough Bridge, which is a PWA project, was originally made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator in Washington.

Mr. Green emphasized the fact that expending relief funds for German-made material "would serve to create employment for German workers, while American working men who are thoroughly qualified and are seeking an opportunity to produce the same material are idle," and upheld the contention of American labor that PWA funds appropriated for relief purposes "should be used for the purpose of creating work opportunities for the millions of American working men who are idle and who have been idle for more than five years."

Following Mr. Green's protest, Secretary Ickes issued an order subjecting foreign bids for material to drastic rules designed to prevent their being accepted.

SENATORIAL CUSTOM

The recent illness of Senator J. Hamilton Lewis recalled many stories concerning his eccentricities. One told by a former newspaper correspondent has to do with a wager between the late Senator John Sharp Williams and the late Senator Lee Slater Overman.

Senator Williams bet Senator Overman that he could tell him every day for a week the color of Senator Lewis' socks. He won his bet and later confessed that he knew the socks and the tie of the Illinois solon always matched.

Senator Overman proceeded to the Republican side of the Senate in an effort to play the trick on his Republican colleagues; but Senator Williams persuaded Senator Lewis to change his usual custom, and Senator Overman lost again.

Leprosy is disappearing among white people, but not among other races, there being for example, at least 200,000 cases among Chinese and Japanese in the Philippines today.

WIT AND

"My boy friend and I discovered that my father was in the room all the time we were petting."

"Do you think he got wise?"

"I'll say. He must have learned a lot he never knew before."

———o———

He—For the love of you I could become anything.

She—Become a millionaire.

———o———

The following letter was received recently by a concern that manufactures corn molasses: "Dear Sirs: Though I have taken six cans of your corn medicine my feet are no better now than they were before I started."

———o———

Irate Caller—You spoiled my article by a misprint.

Editor—I'm very sorry. What did we get wrong?

Caller—A proverb I employed. You printed it, "A word to the wife is sufficient."

———o———

Husband (feeling a twinge in the back while he is tuning in the radio): "I believe I'm getting lumbago."

Wife: "What's the use, dear? You won't be able to understand a word they say."

———o———

And there is the fellow who thinks that acoustics are the sticks you use to knock pool balls around.

———o———

The bride of a few weeks noticed that her husband was depressed.

"Gerald, dearest," she said, "I know something is troubling you, and I want you to tell me what it is; your worries are not your worries now, they are our worries."

"Oh, very well," he said. "We've just had a letter from a girl in Manchester, and she's suing us for breach of promise."

———o———

"What did you think of the horse show?"

"I didn't see a single frock I liked."

———o———

Cavalry Sergeant (to recruit marching too close behind charger)—How often have I told you not to walk too near his hoofs? One of these days you'll get kicked on the head, and then I shall have a lame horse on my hands.

The actress was hurrying home to luncheon deep in thought when her attention was attracted by a long row of cod in a window.

"Good gracious," she said, as she looked at their flat, expressionless heads and eyes, "that reminds me, I have a matinee today."

———o———

Little Mary: "Let's be pals, Daddy."

Daddy: "Certainly, my dear."

Little Mary: "Well, how about dumping out the cod liver oil, palsey walsey?"

———o———

I'm in a 10-der mood today,
And feel poetic, 2;
4 fun I'll just — off a line
And send it on 2 U.
I'm sorry you've been 6 O long;
Don't B disconsol-8
But bear your ills with 42-de
And they won't seem so gr-8.

———o———

John: "My brother thinks a football coach has four wheels."

Albert: "Ha, ha! And how many wheels has the darn thing?"

———o———

Conductor: "Did you get home all right last night, sir?"

Passenger: "Of course; why do you ask?"

Conductor: "Well, when you got up and gave the lady your seat last night, you were the only two in the car."

———o———

Doctor: "It's a little peach, sir."

Father: "Thank goodness it isn't a little pair."

———o———

They were speeding in a taxi toward the theater.

"I wish you hadn't made me dress up. I—er—" he began.

"Nonsense, dear," she replied. "You look nice in your dress clothes."

"I wish I hadn't, all the same."

"I never saw such a man."

"All the same, I think we ought to turn back."

"We're 10 minutes late already. What's the idea?"

"Well I've just remembered that I left the tickets in my brown suit."

HUMOR

He: "Don't you know her? She lives in your square?"

She: "Possibly so, but she doesn't go in my circle."

———o———

Captain: "So you're going to spend the rest of the afternoon in a steamer chair?"

Passenger: "Why yes, if nothing else comes up."

———o———

Judge: "You're charged with killing your best friend."

Prisoner: "He hit me, sir."

Judge: "I should have thought that that would have been the last thing he would do."

Prisoner: "It was, your honor."

———o———

Professor: "Miss Gray, can you give me the three classifications into which men are divided?"

Miss Gray: "Rich, poor, and good-looking."

———o———

Now that the holidays have gone a certain young man we know took stock of the event. Here are some of the things he wanted:

Packard roaster
Russian pajamas
Dunhill pipe set
Fraternity ring
Portable typewriter
Trip to Europe
Raccoon coat
And here is what he got:
Red neckties
Flannel pajamas
Woolen underwear
Ear muffs
Book of Mrs. Browning's poetry
Bedroom slippers
Cold
Hell.

———o———

Mistress: "I don't think you've had enough experience."

Maid: "I've had thirteen places in the last six months."

Two expert pickpockets were strolling along the road together.

Every now and then one of them would stop, take out his watch and look at it.

His companion began to get annoyed.

"I say, Jim," he said, "what's up with you? Why d'yer keep looking at your ticker? Ain't it going, or something?"

"I'm not looking at it to see the time," said the other; "I'm looking at it to make sure that it's still there!"

———o———

Rummy Robinson: "Yes, lady, once for a whole year, I turned my back on likker."

Kind Lady: "Ah, my noble man, what were you doing at the time?"

Rummy Robinson: "Drove a liquor truck, ma'm."

———o———

The under-sized husband was trying on the overcoat his wife had bought him for Christmas.

"You know, dear," he said, gazing at himself in the mirror, "this is a nice present and all that, and don't think that I'm ungrateful. But really, isn't it too large for me?"

"I know, my dear," she returned. "But we can't help that. You must remember that it's got to cover the radiator of the car in cold weather. We have to consider that first, haven't we?"

———o———

Coolidge liked wheat cakes for breakfast,
  Hoover on peanuts would munch,
But here's to a man
So strong that he can
  Eat hot dogs with mustard for lunch!

———o———

A man, struggling in a doorway with a piano, was glad of the offer of assistance from a passerby.

A fresh struggle began, and after half an hour's tugging and straining the owner of the piano remarked: "Phew. At this rate, it will take us hours to get the bloomin' thing out."

"Out," almost screamed the other. "Why didn't you say you wanted it out? I've been trying to push it in!"

———o———

Gent: "Is there any soup on the bill of fare?"

Waiter: "There was, sir, but I wiped it off."

PROJECTS OF $50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ALABAMA

FORT McCLELLAN, ALA.—Enlisted men's service club: $150,731. A. Blair, Montgomery, contr.

JASPER, ALA.—Constructing seventy-six 1-story frame houses, U. S. Resettlement Administration, Construction Div., Liberty Life Bldg., Birmingham, contr.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.—Engineering shop building, University of Ala.: $144,500. Skinner & Biederman, contr.

ARIZONA

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.—Women's dormitory, State Teachers College: $152,797. P. W. Womack Constr. Co., Phoenix, contr. PWA.

NACO, ARIZ.—Post office: $57,880. E. and E. J. Pfotzer, 5305 Haverford Ave., Phila., Pa., contr.

TUCSON, ARIZ.—Science building, auditorium, administration building, infirmary and ROTC stables: $553,434. M. M. Sundt Constr. Co., 629 North Olsen St., contr. PWA.

CALIFORNIA

ARBUCKLE, CALIF.—High school: $164,861. J. L. McLaughlin Co., 251 Kearny St., San Francisco, contr. PWA.

COLORADO

LAMAR, COLO.—Post office: $59,100. Busboom & Rauh, Salina, Kan., contr.

RIDGE, COLO.—Hospital building, dormitory building, 2 residences and altering present building, State Home and Training School: $125,678. W. G. Petry, Denham Bldg., Denver, contr. PWA.

WHEATRIDGE, COLO.—High school: $136,629. H. W. Hammond, 4033 West 29th Ave., Denver, contr. PWA.

CONNECTICUT

BRISTOL, CONN.—Post office: $119,900. Tremaglio Bros., contr.

OLD SAYBROOK, CONN.—High school addition and grade school connected by auditorium: $143,650. Pieretti Bros., Centerbrook, contr. PWA.

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDLAE, FLA.—Post office: $97,000. A. C. Atherton Co., 1791 Howard Ave., Chicago, Ill., contr.

GEORGIA

LAGRANGE, GA.—Hospital: $200,000. City, c/o R. S. O'Neal, mayor. PWA.

ILLINOIS

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—Assembly hall land cottage for boys, Illinois School for Deaf: $163,435. James McHugh Sons, 6449 South Park Ave., Chicago, contr. PWA.

MANTENO, ILL.—Dormitory buildings and chief engineer's residence, Manteno State Hospital: $149,246. J. Felmley Co., Bloomington, contr. PWA.

ST. CHARLES, ILL.—Post office: $56,472. C. A. Moses Constr. Co., 176 West Adams St., Chicago, contr.

IOWA

CHARLES CITY, IOWA—Municipal hospital: $109,777 William O'Neil & Sons, Faribault, Minn., contr. PWA.

CLEAR LAKE, IA.—School: $97,645. Ernest Anderson, contr. PWA.

SAC CITY, IA.—Junior and Senior High School: $117,972. T. Park, Storm Lake, contr. PWA.

KANSAS

ARKANSAS CITY, KAN.—Gymnasium and auditorium: $183,000. M. J. Green, Manhattan, contr. PWA.

DIGHTON, KAN.—High school: $167,920. Foy Constr. Co., Hutchinson, contr.

SHAWNEE MISSION, KAN.—High school unit: $158,000. Straub & Kelisky, 419 Floyd Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., contr.

KENTUCKY

FT. MITCHELL, KY.—School: $225,000. Penkar Constr. Co., 1030 Summer St., Cincinnati, Ohio, contr.

MARYLAND

CHESTERTON, MD.—Post office: $65,138. H. J. Geyer, 1009 Beechfield Ave., Baltimore, contr.

WESTMINSTER, MD.—High school: $163,219. A. F Feeser, Taneytown, contr. PWA.

MASSACHUSETTS

SPENCER, MASS.—High school addition: $167,000. J. W. Bishop, 100 Foster St., contr. PWA.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—High school addition; $338,000. M. Spinelli & Sons, 38 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass., contr. PWA.

WAKEFIELD, MASS.—Post office: $90,375. Long Constr. Co., 185 Devonshire St., Boston, contr.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Elementary school: $159,365. M. S. Kelliher Co., 38 Chauncy St., Boston, contr. PWA.

MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Junior high school: $244,006. Henry J. Hochrein & Son, contr. PWA.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—School: $197,773. R. G. Phelps, contr. PWA.

HILLSDALE, MICH.—School: $113,362. L. Faulke, contr. PWA.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—County building and jail: $589,764. O. F. Miller Co., contr.

SAGINAW, MICH.—Junior high school: $71,000. Spence Bros., contr. PWA.

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.—School: $296,290. Strom Constr. Co., Grand Rapids, contr.

MINNESOTA

FARIBAULT, MINN.—Hospital, School for Feeble Minded: $395,312. M. Schumacher, 1015 Baker Bldg., Minneapolis, contr. PWA.

NORTHFIELD, MINN.—Post office: $86,336. James Leck Co., 211 South 11th St., Minneapolis, contr.

MISSISSIPPI

GULFPORT, MISS.—School buildings: $155,555. Dye & Mullins, Columbia, contr.

LELAND, MISS.—School, including cafeteria and auditorium: $113,877. M. T. Reed Constr. Co., Belzoni, contr. PWA.

MERIDIAN, MISS.—High school: $247,823. J. L McLemore, contr. PWA.

MISSOURI

COLUMBIA, MO.—Health building and educational building, University of Missouri: $715,588. Dickey Constr. Co., 317 North 11th St., St. Louis, contr. PWA.

STE. GENEVIEVE, MO.—School and auditorium: Rinehart Constr. Co., 1010 Pine St., St. Louis, contr.

NEBRASKA

MINDEN, NEB.—High school: $114,911. W. Knutzen & Son, Kearney, contr.

NEVADA

CARSON CITY, NEV.—Court building: $158,700. J. C. Dillard, Reno, contr. PWA.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.—Tobey building: $168,487. Swanburg Constr. Co., 61 Amherst St., Manchester, contr. PWA.

(Projects Continued on Next Page)

PROJECTS (Continued)

NEW JERSEY

BOUND BROOK, N. J.—Residential development: $500,000, plus. Schwartz Land and Impvt. Co., 154 Nassau St., New York, contr.

BRIDGETON, N. J.—Hospital building and attendants' home: $102,243. C. L. Furner, Oaklyn, contr.

EAST WINDSOR, N. J.—School: $111,737. Matthews Constr. Co., Princeton, contr. PWA.

NEW MEXICO

RATON, N. M.—Court House: $212,826. Frank Little Constr. Co., Amarillo, contr.

SANTA FE, N. M.—New Mexico Asylum for Deaf and Dumb: $145,450. J. F. Gagner, Albuquerque, N. M., contr. PWA.

NEW YORK

ALTONA, N. Y.—School: $216,363. M. E. Ryan Co., 1545 Union St., Schenectady, N. Y., contr.

BEACON, N. Y.—Post office: $67,000. Summit Constr. Co., 3 Beechwood Rd., Summit, N. J., contr.

CANTON, N. Y.—Post office: $50,000. Nicolette Constr. Co., Potsdam, contr.

CHESTER, N. Y.—School: $216,996. G. Stanley Irish Contg. Co., 102 Benedict St., Syracuse, contr.

WATERVLIET, N. Y.—School: $713,900. J. J. Turner & Sons, Inc., 20 Edward St., Amsterdam, contr. PWA.

NORTH CAROLINA

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C.—Western North Carolina Sanatorium: $344,887. Chas. W. Angle, Inc., Greensboro, contr. PWA.

REIDSVILLE, N. C.—Post office: $163,300. J. I. Barnes, Springfield, Ohio.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—County home: $196,036. Fowler-Jones Constr. Co., contr.

NORTH DAKOTA

DEVILS LAKE, N. D.—School: $300,000. Fjeldseth & Johnson, contr. PWA.

SAN HAVEN, N. D.—Infirmary, State Tuberculosis Sanitarium: $189,886. Meinecke-Johnson Co., 11 Bway, Fargo, contr. PWA.

PENNSYLVANIA

KULPONT, PA.—School: $138,918. John Maleski, contr.

MT. CARMEL, PA.—Junior High School: $137,410. Berwick Lumber & Supply Co., Berwick, contr. PWA.

OHIO

ANTWERP, O.—School: $115,000. J. Stewart, Bowling Green, archt.

EAST PALESTINE, OHIO—Senior High School: $200,000. Felix Pesa & Sons, 745 Andrews Ave., Youngstown, contr. PWA.

JAMESTOWN, O.—High school and elementary grades: $143,342. A. P. Eveland, Wilmington, contr. PWA.

MASSILLON, O.—Library: $210,000. P. Snyder, 2202. PWA.

MIDDLEPORT, O.—High school: $119,334. Van Gundy Beck Co., Lancaster, contr. PWA.

PEMBERVILLE, O.—High school: $114,475. Clarence Knowlton, Bellefontaine, contr. PWA.

ROSEVILLE, O.—School: $111,969. W. A. Showers & Co., Crooksville, contr. PWA.

UPPER ARLINGTON, O.—School: $276,987. Boyajohn & Barr, 299 South Front St., Columbus, contr. PWA.

WYOMING, O.—Classroom wings and alteration on school at Wyoming Ave.: $112,370. E. Honnert, Mt. Healthy, contr. PWA.

OKLAHOMA

STILLWATER, OKLA.—Girls' dormitory, A. & M. College: $151,040. Holmboe Constr. Co., 211 West 4th St., Oklahoma City, contr. PWA.

OREGON

ESTACADA, ORE.—High school: $172,685. Allyn & Powers, Portland, contr.

MARSHFIELD, ORE.—Post office: $121,800. Hoffman Constr. Co., 715 Southwestern Columbia St., Portland, contr.

OREGON CITY, ORE.—Court house: $226,400. G. L. Hord, Counch Bldg., Portland, contr.

RHODE ISLAND

HOWARD, R. I.—Academic and vocational school at Sockanosset School: $123,956. O. D. Purington Co., Inc., 49 Westminster St., Providence, contr. PWA.

—Building for disturbed men and building for disturbed women: $510,000. Matthew Cummings Co., 43 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., contr. PWA.

WESTERLY, R. I.—Senior high school: $405,229. Mondelic & Benvenuti, 16 Elm St., New London, Conn., contr. PWA.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C.—Clemson Agriculture College, classroom building: $269,019. Potter & Shackleford, Greenville, contr. PWA.

—Barracks: $320,800. Daniel Constr. Co., Anderson, contr. PWA.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Students activities buildings and wings to Thornwell College: $194,715. M. B. Kahn Constr. Co., 714 Lady St., contr. PWA.

—New court house: $249,500. J. C. Heslep, Carolina Band Bldg., contr.

DARLINGTON, S. C.—Addition to school: $111,987. Mechanics Contg. Co., Columbia, contr. PWA.

SOUTH DAKOTA

BROOKINGS, S. D.—School: $125,000. R. A. Mark, contr. PWA.

MITCHELL, S. D.—Additions to schools: $154,691. P. Kuipers, Mitchell, contr. PWA.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Schools: $929,464. Addition to Chattanooga high school, Sunnyside school, Forcum-James Co., Nashville, contr.; Hardy Junior High school, Hemlock school, Mark K. Wilson Co., Power Bldg., contr.; West Side Elementary school, Orchard Knob school, R. E. Barnes Constr. Co., Volunteer Bldg., contr.; Clifton Hills school, Smith Bros., 213 East 10th St.; East 5th St. school, A. F. Hahn, Chamberlain Bldg., contr.; Avondale school, John Martin Co., 1851 Central Ave., contr.; Astronomical Observatory, L. A. Warlich Constr. Co., 1851 Central Ave., contr.

TEXAS

BORGER, TEX.—Post office: $52,590. Lindberg-Richter Co., Liberal, Kan., contr.

DENTON, TEX.—Classrooms, auditoriums: $144,500. A. J. Rife Constr. Co., 1913 North Harwood St., Dallas, contr. PWA.

—Library building, North Texas State Teachers College: $200,000. Jas. T. Taylor, Inc., 605 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex., contr. PWA.

KILGORE, TEX.—High school: $200,000. Hill & Combs, San Antonio, contr.

LUFKIN, TEX.—Post office: $104,900. Werner Co., Shreveport, La., contr.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—Federal building extension and post office: $173,300. J. R. Barnes, Springfield, Ohio.

PORT LAVACA, TEX.—Building, wharf and bulkhead: $78,895. E. Wagner, Victoria, contr. PWA.

RATON, TEX.—Court house: $212,826. W. Frank Little Constr. Co., Amarillo, contr. PWA.

SAN MARCOS, TEX.—Dormitory, Southwest Texas State Teachers College: $180,500. Hill & Combs, San Antonio, contr.

WACO, TEX.—Junior High school: $123,750. C. C. Ramsey, contr. PWA.

UTAH

SUNSET, UTAH—Constructing, rehabilitating army arsenal: $300,000. U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. PWA.

VERMONT

NORTH TROY, VT.—Post office: $84,500. H. P. Cummings Constr. Co., 14 Prospect St., Ware, Mass., contr.

VIRGINIA

HARRISONBURG, VA.—State Teachers College: About $130,000. Harrison Building and Supply Co., contr. PWA.

(Projects Continued on Next Page)

PROJECTS (Continued)

LEXINGTON, VA.—Altering barracks: $147,740. Northeastern Constr. Co., Nisson Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C., contr.

WASHINGTON

ARLINGTON, WASH.—School: $186,601. N. McDonald, Lloyd Bldg., Seattle, contr. PWA.

ELLENSBURG, WASH.—State Normal school: $225,568. Roberts & Johnson, Fidelity Building, Tacoma, contr. PWA.

KENNEWICK, WASH.—School: $125,454. Standard Constr. Co., Washington Bldg., Tacoma, contr. PWA.

SEDRO-WOOLEY, WASH.—Receiving ward hospital, State Hospital: $323,936. S. C. Ericksen, 1248 South Ainsworth St., Tacoma, contr. PWA.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—Dormitories, Marshall College: $300,570. Consolidated Eng. Co., 20 East Franklin St., Baltimore, contr.

—Post office addition: $248,163. A. Blair, Montgomery, Ala., contr.

WISCONSIN

WYOCENA, WIS.—Additions to asylum: $175,000. Starck & Schneider, Madison, contr.

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More than three-fourths of all gainfully employed persons do not receive large enough incomes to pay for adequate medical care. Yet medical care is an essential to life. On the other hand, the poor are 20 per cent more liable to health defects than those who can afford better medical service.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, our good friend and brother, Henry Bryhan Hathaway, 4128, and

WHEREAS, Brother Hathaway had always been a true and loyal member of Local 33 and the passing of the brother is a deep regret to the members of our Local Union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of our Local Union be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to our journal and the members of Local 33 extend to the family of our departed brother our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

M. V. Doyle, Secretary
Local Union No. 33.

Local 72 pays tribute to the late Mrs. Frank A. Cook, Sr., who passed away January 4, 1936. She is survived by her husband, Frank A. Cook, pioneer member of Local 72 and four sons, Frank A., Jr., John P., one-time president and business agent of Local 72 and at present Labor Adjuster for the Works Progress Administration, for the State of Massachusetts, and William and Robert; also several grandchildren, one of which is Russell Cook, also a member of Local 72. Mrs. Cook was loved by all for her generosity and acts of charity and her passing is mourned by many.

Brother John J. Buckley submitted the following lines in her memory:

Life has drawn the curtains nearer
And has sheltered from our view
The face of one grown dearer
And we bid our last adieu,
While our hearts beat in silent sorrow
And the flickering shadows fall.
She is a part of gold tomorrow
Death is not the end of all.

Cares and grief of world are ended,
In the dawn of a new day,
And the peace of God extended
To her soul, we fervent pray,
While her memory still gloweth
Down the lengthy path of time,
In the hearts of those she knoweth
Past and future, old friend of mine.

IN MEMORIAM

9 John Wesley Franklin 6710. 72 Edmund Wilson 771. 85 William Sloan 2454.

Know Your Rights, and Dare to Maintain Them

THE primary and fundamental habits of union loyalty, as stressed and dwelt upon in a recent issue, may be briefly summarized as follows: To strive to know what is best for one's union as a whole. The loyal member will not be content to be ignorant of his union's welfare. He will seek to know something of the offices of his union and their workings; of the needs of his local and its management; of the constitution and by-laws and their requirements; of various officers and their duties; of the history of his union and its great men and of the principles and service for which they stood.

To place one's union interest, when one knows it, above group, or class, or sectional, or selfish interest.

To be willing to take trouble, personal and even tedious pains, for the well governing of one's union. Whatever one belongs to, membership requires loyalty and loyalty involves the willingness of service and sacrifice for the common good.

Loyalty does not stop with obedience to the constitution and by-laws and the payment of dues. Loyalty is not passive—a mere abstaining from evil. It is not merely an abstract definition of feeling. It requires expression, not merely in words, but in action, in deeds. The loyal member is the "one who serves." He may serve his local in many ways.

Loyalty is a virtue which leads a man to sacrifice himself for the good of his union. It is not loyalty to just flatter one's own brothers or to assure them that they are right in what they are doing. That is merely swimming with the stream, one of the most alluring forms of indolence. A man is not a loyalist because he desires that the local, to which he belongs shall be aggrandized at the expense of other locals to which he does not belong. To desire the success of a cause because it is his own, and not because it is right, is a form of selfishness in man. "My local right or wrong" is no more loyal than "myself right or wrong," is noble and unselfish.

In addition to intelligence, virtue, freedom and loyalty, and in order to maintain these the membership of a local union must have religion. Not an established church, nor a religion imposed, but each member to his own particular faith in the brotherhood of man. The latter's influence has tended to give the membership a unity of moral ideas, promotes brotherhood in reality and equalities of opportunities; it tends to establish justice, insures local tranquility, provides for the common defense and insures the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity.

These fundamental moral qualities in a local union will produce in the membership a love of order and reverence for law, as set forth in our constitution and local by-laws.

Law and order are essential parts to true union freedom. Union government is paramount to every interest for upon all this all other interests depend. There can be no freedom without it. The long struggle of our fathers to establish the various organizations would be in vain if the members did not perpetuate their good work in an efficient way. Their struggle was to establish union liberty by union government by the membership instead of by one man or a group of men, therefore, the constitution and by-laws. It is when union government by law is endangered that the rights and the liberties of the membership are most seriously threatened.

The reverence for law will cultivate in the majority a righteous respect for the rights of the minority; it will make life and all just rights of members more sacred; and in times of change it will make the membership radical only when they are sure they are right and wisely conservative from fear of injustice and wrong.

The same qualities will bring leadership to the membership. Without safe leadership popular union government is impossible. The masses cannot act except under direction. Multitude of advisers may lead to safety but without wise guidance the members fail. If the membership cannot find capable leaders of courage, of educated intelligence, or rectitude and unswerving devotion to the membership's interest, they will be helpless before the classes that represent cunning and power and that would exploit and oppress the membership for selfish ends. There is no form of government in which rectitude in leadership and office is more vital than in union government. The membership may mean well and would do right, but they must have great thinkers for the solution of their problems and bold and devoted leaders for the execution of these solutions. Agitators and demagogues often proclaim themselves for a popular cause and declaim on the membership's wrongs, but oftentimes as they get power and place, their allegiance fails, and they betray their trust.

It therefore behooves every union member to know his rights and dare to maintain them and to—at all times—be on the alert in this respect.—Bakers' Journal.

———o———

Three things too much and three too little are pernicious to man; to speak much and know little, to spend much and have little, to presume much and be worth little.—Cervantes.

LUNETTE DEVELOPMENT (Continued)

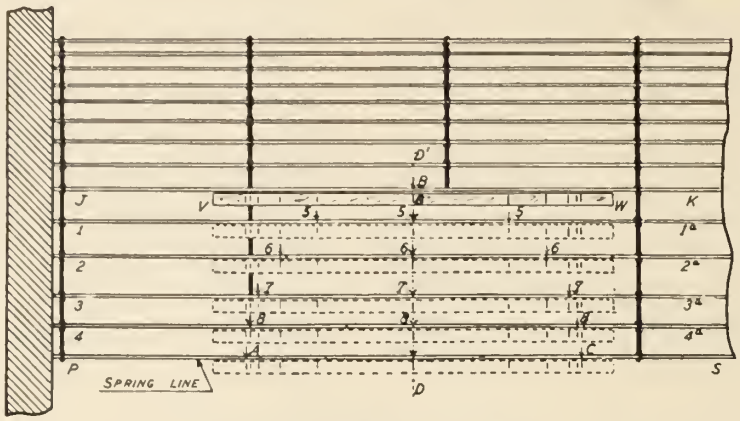

Fig. 4
Side elevation of main vaulted ceiling, showing method of using measuring stick

Fig. 4 represents a side elevation of main vaulted ceiling showing main ceiling furring, which was also shown in Fig. 2, the spacing being the same.

Directly under the iron J-K is shown the measuring stick as V-W, with the marks 5, 6, 7, etc., on it as established in Fig. 1.

The stick is next placed under the iron 1-1a and with the center mark B of stick at 5, 6, 7, etc., near ends of stick on irons 1-1a, 2-2a, etc., are marked, thus establishing points of intersecting curve.

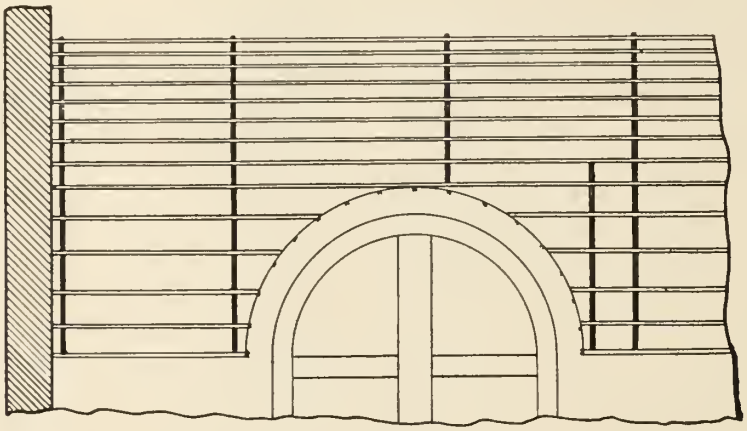

Fig. 5
Side elevation of vaulted ceiling, showing lunette framed in

Fig. 5 illustrates a side elevation of vaulted ceiling, showing lunette framed in.

It now remains to cut the ceiling irons at the points 5, 6, 7, etc., established near ends of stick and to bend an iron around these points, to establish intersecting curve, which the furring of lunette will intersect. This is shown in elevation in Fig. 5. The lunette furring is then run from arc on wall to intersecting curve thus established and the lunette is completed. The method illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5 is handy where a number of lunettes are to be erected, and specially where a scaffold prevents or interferes with the use of a templet.

USE OF MEASURING STICK TO DEVELOP LUNETTE FROM LINE OUTSIDE OF LUNETTE CURVE

In Figs. 6 and 7 is shown a method of developing a lunette in which the principle is the same as that illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5. In this case, however, a line is established outside of curve of lunette parallel to center line of lunette and from this line (as D^2-D^2) is determined, by use of measuring stick, the points of intersection, or the intersecting curve where the lunette penetrates the main ceiling.

This method will be found convenient where large lunettes are to be erected, where the furring of main ceiling is omitted at places where lunettes occur and intersect or penetrate main ceiling.

In the floor layout in Fig. 6, at some point outside of A-C, establish the line D_2-D_2 parallel to D-D^1 (square with spring line).

Cut a stick to reach from the line D-D¹ to the line D²-D³ and place it on the lines 1-1ᵃ, 2-2ᵃ, etc., marking on it the intersections 5, 6, 7, etc., keeping the end V of stick always on the line D²-D³ and directly under and parallel to lines 1-1ᵃ, 2-2ᵃ, etc.

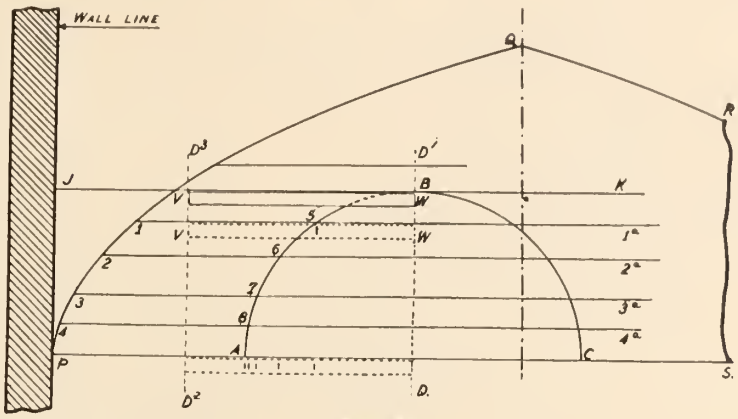

Fig. 6

Floor layout of lunette and vaulted ceiling same as Fig. 1 except that measurements are taken from one side only

Below the spring line the stick is shown dotted, on it is marked the points of intersections as 5, 6, 7, etc.

Note that in this layout the method of procedure is the same as in Fig. 1, but here the measurements are taken from outside the lunette curve A-B-C, and the points are taken from one side only.

The line D²-D³ is established and the furring of main ceiling is then spliced out to form points of intersecting curve, the length of splices being determined by marks on measuring stick, or in case the furring channels are left long enough to mark intersecting points on them, they may be cut off at these points determined by the measuring stick as in Fig. 7, at 5, 6, 7, etc.

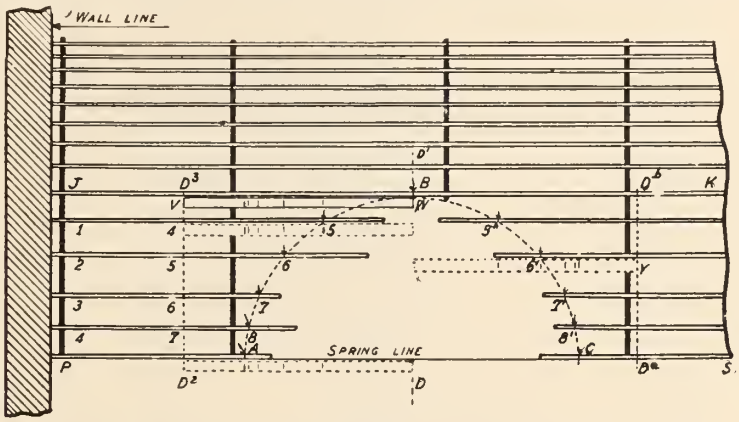

Fig. 7

Establishing intersecting curve of lunette on vaulted ceiling

In Fig. 7, the ceiling furring extended past the lunette curve A-B-C is shown. They are made long enough as illustrated to insure the measurements being marked on them.

With D established on the spring line as the center of lunette, measure each way from D a distance equal to length of measuring stick and establish D² and Dᵃ.

Next, measure the distance from D_2 to the wall or plumb line and transfer this measurement on to the furring channel J-K, establishing D³, B and Dᵇ. Next, establish on the furring channels 1, 2, 3, etc., the points 4, 5, 6, etc., by stretching a line from D² to D³ and plumbing to same. The process is repeated with line Dᵃ-Dᵇ, on other side of lunette.

Having established these lines on the main ceiling furring channels it is now a simple matter to mark these channels (by means of the measuring stick V-W) where intersecting points occur and bending an iron around these points establish the intersecting curve. The lunette is then ready for furring, with all the curves established.

In transferring the lines D²-D³ and Dᵃ-Dᵇ from the wall line on to the channels of main ceiling—it is understood that these lines must be at right angles to the center line of main ceiling and parallel to crown of lunette.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

JANUARY RECEIPTS

Jan.	Local		
2	23	Dec. report	$ 5.55
2	40	Dec. report	5.40
2	47	Dec. report	75.32
2	62	Jan. report	18.25
2	66	Dec. report	12.60
2	70	Dec. report	6.20
2	99	Dec. report	17.55
2	111	Dec. report	9.50
2	388	Nov.-Dec. reports (cr.)	
2	454	B. T. & reinst.	12.35
3	34	Supp.	.15
3	25	Dec. report	9.90
3	82	Dec. report	9.00
3	98	Dec. report	10.05
3	126	Nov.-Dec. reports	17.10
3	36	Overpayment	3.00
6	24	Jan. report	23.30
6	26	Dec. report	7.95
6	55	Dec. report	3.25
6	147	Jan. report	1.95
6	281	Jan. report	5.95
6	392	Jan. report (cr.)	
6	299	Dec. report	6.30
6	413	Jan. report	7.35
6	385	Supp.	.15
7	32	Jan. report	51.05
7	64	Jan. report	8.65
7	73	Jan. report	61.05
7	124	Dec. report	4.50
8	20	Nov. report	6.10
8	48	Dec. report	3.60
8	57	Jan. report	5.95
8	65	Dec. report	61.20
8	85	Nov. report	13.50
8	115	Dec.-Jan. reports	11.50
8	121	Jan. report	9.30
8	151	Dec. report	8.25
8	222	Jan. report	3.10
8	279	Dec. report	6.55
8	305	Dec.-Jan. reports (cr.)	
8	360	Jan. report	19.60
8	46	On account	330.13
9	53	Jan. report	83.70
10	4	Jan. report	14.40
10	87	Jan. report	17.10
10	110	Jan. report (cr.)	
10	212	Jan. report	4.80
10	258	Jan. report	7.20
10	419	Supp.	.15
10	79	B. T.	4.50
10	214	Charter & outfit; B. T. & reinst.	28.60
13	12	Jan. report	15.30
13	19	Jan. report	20.60
13	36	Jan. report	10.80
13	34	Jan. report	2.70
13	109	Jan. report	28.90
13	308	Dec. report	300.00
13	144	Dec.-Jan. reports	64.80
13	166	Dec. report	12 05
13	224	Jan. report	42.15
13	259	Jan. report	4.90
13	260	Jan. report	25.20
13	268	Dec. report	8.25
13	278	Jan. report	23.10
13	309	Jan. report	16.20

Jan.	Local		
13	344	Dec. report	11.20
13	407	Jan. report	7.65
13	481	Nov. report	8.25
13	225	Dec.-Jan.; B. T.	2.70
14	14	Dec. report	14.55
14	28	Jan.-Dec. reports	12.67
14	43	Jan. report	16.40
14	125	Dec. report	5.55
14	142	Dec. report	11.70
14	143	Dec. report	36.75
14	155	Jan. report	20.25
14	250	Jan. report	13.30
15	8	Dec. report	12.05
15	9	Jan. report (cr.)	
15	27	Jan. report	47.00
15	67	Jan. report	63.80
15	84	Dec. report	4.50
15	171	Jan. report	4.65
15	230	Reinst.; B. T.	4.90
15	275	Dec.-Jan. reports	1.36
15	386	Nov. report	11.70
15	332	Dec. report	3.60
15	395	Dec. report	2.70
15	419	Dec. report	4.60
15	102	Dec. report	24.20
15	106	Jan. report	21.90
15	108	Jan. report (cr.)	
15	139	Jan. report	2.85
16	72	Dec. report	129.70
16	76	Dec. report	3.60
16	123	Dec.-Jan. reports	11.85
16	185	Nov. report	6.40
16	190	Jan. report	100.00
16	345	Jan. report	70.30
16	359	Dec. report	27.60
17	2	Dec. report	88.70
17	25	B. T.	.90
17	54	Dec. report	38.00
17	62	Reinst.	3.90
17	105	Dec. report	14.55
17	158	Jan. report	3.60
17	238	Jan. report	8.10
17	162	Dec. report	21.25
17	319	Nov. report	3.55
17	397	Jan. report	5.40
17	286	Dec. report	24.80
17	74	Dec. report	541.20
20	63	Nov. report	3.60
20	81	Jan. report	9.90
20	83	Jan. report	17.40
20	172	Dec. report	37.50
20	143	Int. fines—Wm. Dobbins, 1353 and Wm. Lambie, 32062	10.00
20	215	Jan. report	9.90
20	232	Jan. report	11.20
20	243	Jan. report	5.40
20	244	Supp.	3.00
20	326	Dec. report	8.05
20	385	Nov. report	7.70
20	440	Dec.-Jan. reports	22.15
21	32	Supp.	.95
21	5	Dec.-Jan. reports	229.50
21	20	Dec. report	8.60
21	114	Reinst.	3.90
21	233	Dec. report	45.20

Jan.	Local		
22	7	Jan. report	2.35
22	30	Jan. report	21.60
22	31	Jan. report	10.00
22	85	Dec. report	13.50
22	99	Jan. report	16.20
22	107	Dec. report; B.T.	16.20
22	140	Jan. report	43.90
22	244	Supp.	2.00
22	263	Dec. report	8.40
22	279	Jan. report	7.20
22	137	Jan. report	17.80
23	455	Jan. report (cr.)	
23	226	Jan. report	19.20
23	336	Jan. report	3.60
23	78	Jan. report (cr.)	
23	59	Jan. report	10.20
24	122	Jan. report	11.95
24	353	Jan. report	6.30
24	374	Dec.-Jan. reports	9.40
27	429	Jan. report	11.85
27	407	Supp.; premium on bond	1.70
27	378	Jan. report	5.40
27	328	Jan. report	7.35
27	299	Jan. report	6.45
27	262	Jan. report (cr.)	
27	238	Supp.	1.00
27	254	Jan. report	5.40
27	42	Jan. report	140.00
27	48	Jan. report	3.60
27	213	Jan. report	3.62
27	46	On account	452.91
27	93	Jan. report	8.80
27	88	B. T. & reinst.; supp.; overpd.	53.50
27	234	Jan. report	46.80
27	244	Supp.	2.00
28	39	Jan. report	28.80
28	55	Jan. report	3.00
28	79	Jan. report	6.30
29	52	Jan. report	19.50
29	47	Jan. report	67.73
29	111	Jan. report	6.30
29	165	Jan. report	7.20
29	230	Jan. report	18.90
29	292	Jan report	5.40
29	300	Jan. report	2.05
29	456	Jan. report	5.65
29	435	Dec. report (cr.)	
29	301	Supp.	1.00
30	10	Jan. report	24.40
30	33	Jan. report	79.60
30	69	Jan. report	9.00
30	240	Jan. report	16.75
30	446	Jan. report	5.55
31	1	Jan. report	13.50
31	26	Jan. report	14.40
31	66	Jan. report	10.15
31	71	Jan. report	20.19
31	46	On account	580.86
31	228	Jan. report	2.70
31	244	Jan. report	239.80
31		Transfer indebtedness	228.80
31		Advertising—The Lather	27.50
		Total receipts	$5,930.89

JANUARY DISBURSEMENTS

January		
10	Western Union Telegraph Co., Dec. messages$	1.38
10	The Distillata Co., Jan. installment on cooler, water service	4.64
10	W. C. O'Neill, Sec.-Treas., Jan. and Feb. tax to Building Trades Department	121.50
10	Frank Morrison, Sec.-Treas., Jan. tax to A. F. of L. and premium	84.75
10	Engineering News-Record, subscription renewal, 3 years	10.00
31	Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp.	7.48
31	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 12/20/35—1/17/36	2.10
31	Acme Stamp Co., local supp.	2.58
31	National Advertising Co., mailing January journal	55.30
31	Photostat Corp., office supp.	12.10
31	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local & L. D. service	25.27
31	Riehl Printing Co., January journal and local supp.	542.00
31	Russell Lemaire, Sec. Loc. 407, part payment on acct. of fines collected	200.00
31	Office salaries	675.00
31	Funeral benefits paid:	
	Local 72, Leonard Coullahan, 3866	500.00
	Local 9, John W. Franklin, 6710	500.00
	Local 33, John B. Hathaway, 4128	500.00
	Local 72, William H. Nagle, 18507	300.00
	Local 244, Antonio Randazzo, 25900	100.00
31	Wm. J. McSorley, General President	980.00
31	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer	530.00
31	Postage	20.00
31	Central National Bank, service charge	4.29
	Total disbursements	$5,178.39

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, December 31, 1935	$75,396.29
January receipts	5,930.89
	$81,327.18
January disbursements	5,178.39
Cash on hand, January 31, 1936	$76,148.79

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

360 Edwin Earl Fenn 36462
144 James Harold Pendry 36463
43 Dean Clarence Hoggan, Jr. 36464
345 Arthur Leclair 36465
140 Vernon Reed Griffin 36466
140 Alvin William Lagow 36467
137 John Konrad Guenzer 36468 (Oct.)
374 James Marion Skaggs 36469

REINSTATEMENTS

360 S. Miller 17678
360 E. Murray (No. 4) 15385
360 A. Miller 31207
360 E. D. Fenn 35171
454 J. A. Moody 31429 (Dec.)
214 D. B. Allen 7132
214 W. B. Roach 24828
224 G. W. Scott 7789
144 J. D. Owens 35975
144 G. Breedlove 33112
144 D. Dymond 35960
224 R. A. Bilyeu 35425
278 J. A. Morrison 9535
9 L. J. Brunelle 27743
230 C. W. Lyday 33876
230 T. L. McKnight 17214
230 E. A. Tyler 32915
106 A. L. Wells 28536
345 R. L. Hubbard 23314
62 R. Dupart 28117
114 M. Kamens 35204
233 P. Locatelli 17231
233 I. Young 32095
140 C. O. Goff 4843
140 T. P. Collawn 10410
140 R. A. VanVoast 34482
140 J. A. Lyday 16754
42 F. S. Emmick 30435
88 T. J. Barrett 17763
88 J. H. Langfield 27533
88 C. E. Sikes 34988
88 F. Callon 13314
88 P. Grivet 33296 (Nov.)
234 F. F. Hill 24834
244 H. Feinstein 24503 (Dec.)
226 E. A. McCoy 35504

SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

259 O. Feyen 32866
143 J. L. Jovin 29152 (Dec.)
250 D. P Gallagher 23550 (Dec.)
8 D. R. Eckard 36187 (Dec.)
275 H. V. Hurley 3374 (Sept.)
345 E. O. Brooke 36373
345 M. Friedson 27232
345 H. E. Nelson 25117
345 H. Nelson 36327
345 D. H. Willis 30252
345 C. R. Wood 36299
30 E. R. Dunbar 35509
137 W. C. Gerry 36430
42 A. R. McKeown 30333 (Dec.)
42 D. E. Jackson 36361 (Dec.)
88 K. E. Rowley 26870
88 R. W. Scott 32810
88 J. J. Lucia 35452
46 F. Demarest 10869 (Dec.)

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

105 F. Vanderhoff 14198 (ren. Dec.)
308 C. Alberti 24058 (Dec.)
14 R. R. Wright 30154 (Nov.)
14 F. L. Lawrence 30153 (Nov.)
14 T. Sams 35259 (Nov.)
14 C. F. DePerna 33924 (Nov.)
14 W. E. Miller, Jr. 23970 (Nov.)
14 J. E. Ferguson 16656 (Nov.)
102 J. J. Donahue 24512 (ren. Oct.)
102 G. Vohden 30597 (ren. Dec.)
72 J. J. Millar 28459 (Nov.)
162 W. Turick 19404 (ren. Dec.)
71 B. McCarty 21130 (ren.)
74 C. N. Howig 25894 (ren. Dec.)
74 F. Jackson 28597 (ren. Dec.)
46 J. H. Smith 35872 (ren.)

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE ISSUED

72 James Donn, Jr. 24248 (Nov.)

APPRENTICES INDENTURED

144 Curtis Elmer Pease, age 20 (Dec.)
144 George Lester Hayes, age 19
72 Albert E. Baldwin, age 18
72 John R. Burke, age 18
72 Edgar W. Foster, age 19
72 Geo. Drady, age 18
72 David D. Foster, age 17
72 Joseph H. Hunter, age 20
72 Geo. Robichaud, age 20
72 John H. Schultz, age 18
72 Walt. M. Ferree, age 17

REINSTATED LOCAL UNIONS

214 Tampa, Fla.
360 London, Ontario

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

226 G. Morra 25040, $30.00
233 W. Wiseman 17234, $30.00
42 A. W Jackson 10969, $55.00
234 C. Davis 20209, $100.00
234 F. N. Liner 18648, $100.00
234 J. V. Revis 8987, $100.00
234 E. E. Revis 34601, $100.00
234 W. M. Revis 31794, $100.00

SUSPENSION FOR WORKING UNFAIR

68 R. G. Shinkle 7410

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To
5	W. T. Anderson 22969	74
5	G. VanHuklon 28546	74
7	H. F. Kauertz 18795	234
9	A. J. Cale 31272	345
10	N. F. Tucker 29615	8
23	J. P. Frouge 34204	386
25	R. Smart 34238	52
27	C. L. Brown 29334	279
27	L. C. Brown 14490	279
28	J. Barnoff 30015	385
28	B. McQuown 13966	385
32	R. B. Hall 30731	52
36	F. Dean 19591	74
39	W. S. Smith 3378	238
42	R. L. Lewis 35016	88
43	A. D. Hoaglin 30706	42
46	W. Barrick 31575	67
46	S. Berry 26217	67
46	J. Costello 6308	67
52	R B. Hall 30731	32
65	C. L. Cody 22787	88
65	W. L. Fox 31692	88
65	W. Harris 30743	88
65	H. V. Johnson 30052	144
67	T. Rielly 1591	46
69	G. B. Hinton 18022	212
69	E. Raess 14233	397
69	A. Sherwood 7715	397
71	R. M. Masterson 15516	213
73	F. B. Ahearn 31841	378
88	J. L. Randall 35311	65
88	P. Simmons 35078	144
93	J. O'Keefe 28871	88
93	R. B. Pritchard 22834	88
102	W. T. Jones 28938	345
104	R. Anderton 34869	93
113	J. J. Contoski 21201	190
120	M. J. Brown 17507	52
120	H. Durell 17620	52
120	J. W. Hall 32981	32
120	R. B. Hall 30731	32
120	W. Roth 7398	166
120	J. Thomann 23271	52
121	P. J. Hicky 5258	446
126	O. F. Sealock 28861	443
139	A. Leclaire 26269	123
140	R. M. Stoughton 9640	230
144	F. Soncini 24045	65
151	C. Colway 9598	52
151	A. W. Fischel 3021	52
152	T. DeStefano 31582	233
166	B. Collins 26163	162
166	G. Dandeneau 36245	162
179	H. L. Gaut 4846	43
212	J. A. Bostrom 36024	43
224	S. B. Cope 6322	46
224	G. W. Scott 7789	140
230	F. Danner 16172	140
230	G. G. Dudley 18874	238
230	D. Goldman 35366	140
230	C. Henderson 12795	238
234	G. Brower 7521	214
234	A. Christian 34283	240
234	J. A. Kauertz 7340	419
234	J. Knight 36218	240
234	W. Lofton 29947	240
234	F. Matthews 26928	240
234	....A. Nicholson 15167	419
238	E. Ogren 35299	42
238	C. W. Souder 31620	42
240	W. Lofton 29947	234
240	F. Matthews 26928	234
279	H. C. Little 32118	26
300	R. D. Hemingway 30932	81
301	W. C. Jones 35422	407
301	A. L. Salisbury 35592	224
301	W. J. Tope 29566	407
305	E. Hiebert 30115	54
326	C. H. Kane 8623	42
328	J. A. Bostrom 36024	43
328	H. F. Chapman 22163	27
353	J. Clifford 22628	65
359	H. L. Barber, Jr. 28593	123
392	J. Lang 30634	57
407	D. L. Evans 20926	230
407	M. Robin 35097	230
435	B. VanVoast 14345	140

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
454	$ 2.00	42	J. M. Roberts 33208
98	17.50	144	G. F. Koster 26704
98	17.50	144	A. J. Lopez 16685
98	2.00	144	R. J. Rouse 19769
98	2.00	122	L. H. Koster 24692
98	2.00	172	J. W. Bauer 34767
126	.40	443	O. F. Sealock 28861
36	5.00	73	R. M. Florine 12408
57	2.00	392	J. A. Lang 30634
65	17.00	109	J. Coutts 12163
65	4.00	144	F. Soncini 24045
12	13.00	190	J. J. Nissen 28398
12	4.75	190	C. C. Hall 9703
224	1.00	230	C. O. Souder 22347
224	1.00	230	C. S. Henderson 12795
260	2.00	122	J. L. Fradenburg 22679
214	1.60	234	G. Brower 17521
230	4.85	140	C. W. Lyday 33876
74	2.00	429	C. Baldwin 24754
345	40.50	5	R. L. Hubbard 23314
345	12.00	9	A. J. Cale 31272
345	3.00	102	W. T. Jones 28938
214	2.00	456	R. B. Allen 35590
32	3.00	120	J. N. Hall 32981
233	12.00	152	T. DeStefano 31582
140	3.00	230	F. Danner 16172
140	3.00	230	D. Goldman 35366
140	4.80	435	B. VanVoast 14345
140	3.00	224	R. A. VanVoast 34482
140	1.50	326	J. A. Lyday 16754
88	11.50	140	T. J. Barrett 17763
234	1.50	240	W. H. Lofton 29947
52	3.50	120	B. J. Wales 32470
52	3.50	120	E. H. Farmer 25437
52	6.00	120	J. Thomann 23271

Local	Sent	Local	Account
52	1.00	14	D. Marx 36148
69	2.00	397	E. A. Thurston 24156
240	1.60	234	W. Lofton 29947
240	1.60	234	F. Matthews 26928
240	1.60	234	A. Christian 36283
240	1.60	234	J. Knight 36218
244	4.00	102	J. Altshule 27670

Local	Sent	Local	Account
42	1.50	238	C. W. Souder 31620
42	1.50	238	E. Ogren 35299
46	3.00	67	S. P. Berry 26217
42	8.00	9	J. E. Walton 17506
42	7.00	172	L. J. Walters 22650
137	1.80	99	W. J. Kealy 1295
93	10.50	104	R. A. Anderton 34869
230	15.00	140	R. H. Jones 33280

DUES BOOKS LOST

39 N. J. Quinn 25375
244 D. Kaplinsky 5761
286 Joseph Robers 9784
308 Jos. Civile 32173
326 W. E. Summers 30541
345 Q. O. Marsh 36296

The thirty-hour week will put the unemployed back to producing something normal and useful instead of maintaining them as pensioners on the producers.

CORRECTION

Reinstatement of S. E. Small 1550 thru Local 59, published in the January issue is a case of mistaken identity. This should have been S. E. Small 23098, who has been reinstated as of 12-24-35.

The first step in assuring wage earners the right of free contract with their employers is to assure them the right to band together in unions for the free choice of representatives to bargain collectively with the employers.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
1	Columbus, Ohio	F. A. Wilson	J. W. Limes	T. E. Davies	
2	Cleveland, Ohio	G. Nirmaier	J. M. Farrar	B. Bardy	F. R. Smith
4	Scranton, Pa.	W. Duggan	W. Horan	F. Brust	W. Horan
8	Des Moines, Iowa	M. Shearer	O. E. Simpson		
9	Washington, D. C.	W. A. Jones	T. A. Hill	R. Allen	A. Mulloy
14	Rochester, N. Y.	A. Darling	C. H. Carey, Sr.	J. Sullivan	C. H. Carey, Sr.
19	Joliet, Ill.	H. W. O'Neill	D. Johnston	D. Johnston	E. Johnston
24	Toledo, Ohio	E. Vanderhoff	L. A. Moffitt	A. Crandall	
28	Youngstown, Ohio	C. Lescallett	C. P. Yeager	E. W. Smith	C. P. Yeager
32	Buffalo, N. Y.	W. R. Booker	P. Mackie	W. O'Connor	G. Alder
39	Indianapolis, Ind.	W. Boyer	G. H. Stevenson	R. Spangler	W. Kunkle
43	Salt Lake City, Utah	M. Humphreys	J. H. Taylor	J. A. Bostrom	W. S. Stanton
54	Portland, Ore.	J. J. Mathis	W. A. Himstreet	R. C. Rich	
59	Jacksonville, Fla.	S. E. Small	G. W. Manley	L. Gould	S. E. Small, C. J. Page
66	Trenton, N. J.	H. M. Babbitt	C. R. Beckmann	I. Sigenfoos	H. M. Babbitt
84	Superior, Wis.	C. C. Jubenville	E. Lund		
99	Lynn, Mass.	E. Conrad	K. Ober	F. Richardson	E. Conrad
106	Plainfield, N. J.	R. G. Harding	H. Swartz	V. Hallsworth	H. Swartz
108	Wilmington, Del.	J. C. Green	C. Hartman		
110	Kankakee, Ill.	C. R. Harris	Frank Erzinger	Frank Erzinger	Frank Erzinger
122	Salinas, Calif.	J. R. Griffin	C. H. Cody	J. Beckham	
144	San Jose, Calif.	L. Patnude	R. A. Judson	R. A. Judson	J. Corey
155	Tacoma, Wash.	L. R. Robinson	R. D. Thornton	R. D. Thornton	L. R. Robinson
166	Albany, N. Y.	A. Clother, Jr.	H. Hay	C. Wormer	A. Clother, Sr.
172	Long Beach, Calif.	L. S. Blanchard	R. L. Smith	R. L. Smith	R. L. Smith
190	Minneapolis, Minn.	C. Radant	W. M. Frank	H. W. Smith	W. M. Frank
212	Missoula, Mont.	E. T. Young	A. E. Golder		
213	Newark, Ohio	J. G. Garrison	J. W. Kennedy		
224	Houston, Texas	C. E. Morgan	L. George	P. H. Wilson	W. Schumacher
232	Racine, Wis.	J. Peterson	H. Olson	H. Olson	
243	Santa Rosa, Calif.	L. Kloske	A. L. Fautley		
260	San Diego, Calif.	F. M. Osborne	W. Bakeman	J. C. Payne	F. Hathaway
292	Charleston, W. Va.	C. B. McIntosh	E. Stricker		
300	Bakersfield, Calif.	C. H. Collins	H. J. Ward	H. J. Ward	
344	Lafayette, Ind.	H. D. Harner	G. Anderson	G. Anderson	G. Anderson
359	Providence, R. I.	H. L. Barber	C. M. Trice	J. MacInnis	H. L. Barber, Sr.
386	Newburgh, N. Y.	B. E. Sayre	B. A. Barrenger	G. Gallivan	W. Hignight
407	Austin, Texas	T. M. Gillespie	R. Lemaire		
440	Santa Ana, Calif.	J. F. Revo	J. Rinkwich		
454	Palm Springs, Calif.	W. Thompson	O. W. Bobo		H. Dyer
456	St. Petersburg, Fla.	C. H. Reese	H. L. Patterson	D. Edge	H. L. Patterson

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 9 Rowe St., Bloomfield, N. J
Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.

Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.

Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.

Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.

Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.

Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass.

Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.

New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.

Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.

Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483.

Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.

Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 46, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx Boro, N. Y.

Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.

West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz	$ .25
Apprentice Indentures	.50
Arrearage Notices	.50
Charter	2.00
Charter and Outfit	15.00
Constitution	.15
Contractor Certificates	.50
Dating Stamp	.50
Dues Stamps, per 100	.15
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	8.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	14.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Labels, per 50	.35
Lapel Button	.50
Letterheads, Official	.70
Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting"	.10
Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Membership Book, Small	1.00
Reports, Long Form, per doz	.40
Reports, Short Form, per doz	.60
Seal	4.50
Secretary Order Book	.35
Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Solicitor Certificates	.50
Stamp Pad	.25
Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Transfers	.50
Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Triplicate Receipts	.35
Withdrawal Cards	.60
Working Permits	.35

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.

2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POtomac 2038.

4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.

5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. E. R. Miottel, 2622 McDougall Ave.

7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.

8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.

9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone Atlantic 5633.

10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 W. Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.

11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121(B).

12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St.

14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon. eve., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Sr., 215 Depew St. Phone, Genessee 2281-J.

18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.

19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2112 Cass St.

20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, Sr., 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.

23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.

24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. L. A. Moffitt, 1737½ Ottawa Dr. Tel. Forest 2612-W.

25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone 3-3547.

26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 426½ N. W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. H. Wm. Andrews, mail address, So. W. 30th St. and Agnew; residence, 2416 So. W. Binkley. Phone 2-8090. Note: Sec. out of town. Correspond with O. R. Ballard, 911 N. W. 32d St.

27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.

28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.

29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.

30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio.

31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs. Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.

32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.

33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. following regular meetings. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.

34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. C. A. Routt, 3209 Rodgers Ave.

36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.

39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.

40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.

42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.

43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. John H. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.

45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.

46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.

47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymede Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.

48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson 417 W. Platte St.

49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.

52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percacciante, 1417 Nye Ave.

53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.

54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. 203 Lab. Tem. W. A. Himstreet, 109 Labor Temple

55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 309 Court St.

57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.

62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 1:00 p. m., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Sat., 12:30 p. m. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.

63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, R. R. 1, Box 189, Ellerson, Va.

64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, Shirley Place, Collinsville, Ill.

65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St. Tel. Valencia 8120.

66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun. 2 p. m. at home of H. M. Babbitt, B. A., R. D. No. 6, Diverty Rd. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.

67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.

68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, 1031 17th St.

69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.

70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R 5.

71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.

72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 50 Linden Pk. St., Roxbury, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.

73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel., Forest 9357.

74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St.

75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon. 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.

76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.

77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No 3, Box 637.

78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.

79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab Tem. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A., 23 Clarendon St. H. G. Reed, 15 Gold St.

81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.

82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.

83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.

84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.

85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone Unionville 2-0403-J.

87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.

88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat. 10 a. m. to 12 m. Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. J. C. Reynolds, Sec. P. T., 2236 San Antonio Ave., Alameda, Calif.

93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.

97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 84 Chambers Ave. Phone, Ju. 7472.

98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. T. W. Smith, Rt. 1, Box 612a. Phone, Stockton 4752-J.

99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone Beverly 2428-W.

102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.

103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri. 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.

104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. R. A. Burke, Labor Temple.

105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.

106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 112 Madison Ave. Phone Plainfield 6-0410-J.

107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.

108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartmann, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del.

109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.

110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 Croswell St.

111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Friday, Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. J. Backlund, 312 Dunning St.

113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.

114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.

115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.

120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 618 Smith St. Phone 4-2177.

121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.

122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. C. H. Cody, R. 1, Box 103 A. Phone, 26J11.

123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.

125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.

126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 9:30 a. m., Painters Hall, 2d floor, 220 Court Ave., No. Canton. H. W. Little, Schneider Rd., R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.

132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone 31490.

136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 3530 No. 27th St.

137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 32 State Street. Andrew Tuttle, 32 State St.

139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 971 Slade St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.

140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Marsalis St. W. D. Hall, 921 St. Joseph St.

142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 8 p. m. McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364J.

143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A., 359 Van Houten St.

144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson. 749 Willow St. Tel. Ballard 8147.

147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tenn., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.

151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St.

152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. J. Primps, Box 422, Elmsford, N. Y. Tel. Elmsford 3194.

155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall. 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. R. D. Thornton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Phone, Garland 0974-R.

158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 575 Central Ave.

162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.

165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p. m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.

166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clother, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone 9-1325.

169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Edw. Storey, 104½ N. Second St.

171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.

172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 1205 Magnolia Ave.

173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall; phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.

179 Ogden, Utah—Meets each Mon., 8 p. m., 2203 Washington Ave. J. P. Schat, 320 28th St.

185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 1316 No. Lorraine. C. R. Wellborn, 1316 No. Lorraine.

190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Ex. Bd. meets each Fri., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Office: 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave., So.

195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.

197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.

203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orle Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.

208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.

209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.

212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 515 No. 4th St. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.

213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.

214 Tampa, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 2601 Corina St. Guy Brower, Box 153, Seffner, Fla.

215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. J. Murmane, 131 Winthrop Ave.

222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St.

224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., Sat., 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.

225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.

226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3rd Fri., 8 p. m., Oddfellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 31 William St.

228 Tulsa, Okla. — Meets Mon. J. A. Yeates, 1543 E. Admiral Place.

230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.

232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.

233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets last Fri., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.

234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jack Bailey, 1089 Harwell St., N. W.

238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. E. L. Endicott, 415 No. Edith St.

240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. J. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.

243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone 110-J.

244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.

246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone 1210.

250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.

254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord. 328 Ashley Blvd.

258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks & Waiters Hall, Babcock Bldg. A. C. Bauer, 410 S. 35th St.

259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.

260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.

262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Mon., 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple, 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2. Phone 7-8567-R.

263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.

268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.

275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.

276 Waterloo, Iowa—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone 3038-J.

278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone. 6904.

279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone 3327.

281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.

286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, 11 Orchard Pl., Coscob, Conn. Phones, Green. 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.

292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.

299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel 3537-W.

300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.

301 San Antonio, Texas—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. A. F. Burch, 722 Schley Ave.

302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.

305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.

308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Exec. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx. Tel. Raymond 9-3458.

309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall, Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.

311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed 1623 S. Pierce St.

319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.

326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st Wed., Labor Temple, 213½ W. 2d St. W. E. Summers, 2505 Marshall St. Phone, 5323.

328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Gen. Delivery. Tel. 7376.

330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.

332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.

336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.

340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.

344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.

345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.

346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Hall, Asbury Ave. and Pine St . A. D. Hunt, 77½ Benson Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.

350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Sun., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.

353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 38 Brookdale Ave., Oaklawn, R. I.

360 London, Ont.—Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.

374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. C. H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.

378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.

379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.

380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage.

385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.

386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 26 Streit Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel. 2787-R. B. A. Barrenger, Sec., 886a Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544-J.

388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.

392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone Dial 2—5852.

395 Warren, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 428 Main Ave., S. W. W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.

397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, Res. 317 W. Main St. Mail Add.: Box 966.

401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.

407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. R. I. Lemaire, 1608 Navasota St.

413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall. Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown. No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.

419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.

428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.

429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall. 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St.

434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.

435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone 2-1007.

440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Builders' Exchange Bldg. J. Rinkwich, 412 No. Flower St. c/o J. A. Moore.

443 Steubenville, O.—O. F. Sealock, R. F. D. No. 1.

446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.

454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.

455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold. Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.

456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Exec. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Ave. So. Phone 85242.

478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.

481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 432 12th Ave. S. E. P. O. Gen. Del., Rochester, Minn.

483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 418 No Franklin. L. Peffer, 252 Charles St.

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CONSOLIDATED EXPANDED METAL COMPANIES WHEELING WEST, VA.

END OF SPURIOUS "A. F. of L. COMMITTEE"

THE wide ramification of the radical and subversive "A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief," which for a number of years has palmed itself off as an American Federation of Labor organization, is shown by the names and places of residence of the "national committee" directing the group which were included in the Federal Trade Commission's order for them to appear before that body on a charge of violating the Federal statute prohibiting deceptive practices as "unfair competition" and show cause why they should not be required to cease this allegedly fraudulent procedure.

The official address of this spurious "A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief" is 1 Union Square, New York, N. Y. According to the Commission the names of the members of the group which supervises and directs the activities of the committee are:

Louis Weinstock, Abraham Baskoff, Elmer Brown, Ben Gerjoy, Dora Zukor (or Zucker), New York, N. Y.; Richard M. Kroon, A. Allen, G. Alston, Detroit, Mich.; Frank Mozer, A. Fleming, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. Crews, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Robert C. Brown, Butte, Mont.; Harry Bridges, San Francisco, Calif.; J. P. Anderson, Washington, D. C.; Elmer Johnson, Chicago, Ill.; C. Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio; David Gordon, Middle Village, Long Island, N. Y.; Luigi Genovese, Rochester, N. Y.; A. W. McPherson, Clairton, Pa.; Charles B. Killinger, Flint, Mich., and M. Manes (or Manis), T. L. Major, A. Edwards, M. Balya, G. Spagnol, Kard Maisus (or Masis), A. Weinder, William Thacker and F. Phillips, addresses unknown.

By the use of the initials "A. F. of L." in its name the committee has undertaken to create the impression that it is an American Federation of Labor group.

By the use of the initials "A. F. of L." and the word "Federationist" in the name of its publication, "The A. F. of L. Rank and File Federationist," the committee has likewise endeavored to palm off its magazine as an American Federation of Labor publication.

The fact is that neither the committee nor its publication has never had any connection whatsoever with the American Federation of Labor.

It is for this reason that the Federal Trades Commission, after a long examination, has in effect found the committee guilty of violating the "unfair competition" provision of the statute creating the Commission. Only ten states have unemployment compensation laws. Bills are pending in some legislatures now in session and special sessions may be called in other states. State federations of labor could be very influential in getting special sessions to act on social security.

LOCAL UNIONS LISTED BY STATES

Alabama
7 Birmingham
240 Montgomery

Arkansas
326 Little Rock

Arizona
374 Phoenix

California
42 Los Angeles
65 San Francisco
81 Pasadena
83 Fresno
88 Oakland
98 Stockton
109 Sacramento
122 Salinas
144 San Jose
172 Long Beach
243 Santa Rosa
260 San Diego
268 San Rafael
278 San Mateo
300 Bakersfield
302 Vallejo
353 Santa Monica
379 Santa Barbara
434 Merced
440 Santa Ana
454 Palm Springs

Colorado
48 Colorado Springs
49 Pueblo
68 Denver

Connecticut
23 Bridgeport
78 Hartford
125 Waterbury
215 New Haven
286 Stamford
413 Norwalk

Delaware
108 Wilmington

District of Columbia
9 Washington

Florida
59 Jacksonville
214 Tampa
345 Miami
455 West Palm Beach
456 St. Petersburg

Georgia
45 Augusta
234 Atlanta

Idaho
281 Boise

Illinois
19 Joliet
20 Springfield
36 Peoria
64 East St. Louis
74 Chicago
103 Chicago Heights
110 Kankakee
114 Rockford
121 Aurora
197 Rock Island
209 LaSalle
222 Danville
259 Granite City
336 Quincy
378 Marion
446 Elgin

Indiana
34 Ft. Wayne
39 Indianapolis
40 Anderson
70 Terre Haute
82 South Bend
107 Hammond
165 LaPorte
344 Lafayette

Iowa
8 Des Moines
113 Sioux City
115 Cedar Rapids
158 Dubuque
276 Waterloo

Kansas
132 Topeka
185 Wichita

Kentucky
18 Louisville
340 Lexington

Louisiana
62 New Orleans
435 Shreveport

Maine
137 Augusta

Maryland
75 Baltimore

Massachusetts
25 Springfield
31 Holyoke
72 Boston
79 Worcester
99 Lynn
123 Brockton
139 Fall River
142 Waltham
246 Lowell
254 New Bedford

Michigan
5 Detroit
105 Grand Rapids
319 Muskegon

Minnesota
12 Duluth
190 St. Paul
481 Winona
483 St. Paul

Missouri
27 Kansas City
73 St. Louis
203 Springfield
279 Joplin

Montana
69 Butte
212 Missoula
258 Billings
305 Great Falls
397 Helena

Nebraska
136 Omaha

Nevada
208 Reno

New Jersey
29 Atlantic City
66 Trenton
67 Jersey City
85 Elizabeth
102 Newark
106 Plainfield
143 Paterson
162 Hackensack
173 Perth Amboy
250 Morristown
346 Asbury Park

New Mexico
238 Albuquerque

New York
14 Rochester
32 Buffalo
46 New York
52 Utica
57 Binghamton
120 Schenectady
151 Syracuse
152 White Plains
166 Albany
226 Yonkers
233 Mt. Vernon
244 Brooklyn
308 New York
309 Jamestown
386 Newburgh
392 Elmira

North Carolina
330 Dunham
419 Greensboro

North Dakota
195 Fargo

Ohio
1 Columbus
2 Cleveland
24 Toledo
28 Youngstown
30 Dayton
47 Cincinnati
71 Akron
126 Canton
171 Lorain
213 Newark
275 Hamilton
350 Portsmouth
395 Warren
443 Steubenville

Oklahoma
26 Oklahoma City
169 Enid
228 Tulsa
428 Ponca City

Oregon
54 Portland
380 Salem

Pennsylvania
4 Scranton
33 Pittsburgh
53 Philadelphia
76 Sharon
87 Reading
263 New Brighton
401 Allentown
429 Harrisburg

Rhode Island
359 Providence

Tennessee
55 Memphis
262 Nashville

Texas
140 Dallas
224 Houston
230 Fort Worth
301 San Antonio
311 Amarillo
407 Austin

Utah
43 Salt Lake City
179 Ogden

Virginia
11 Norfolk
63 Richmond

Washington
77 Everett
93 Spokane
104 Seattle
155 Tacoma
478 Wenatchee

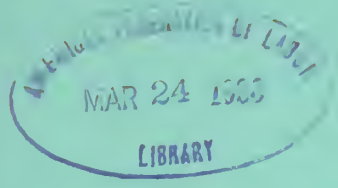
West Virginia
124 Beckley
292 Charleston
385 Morgantown

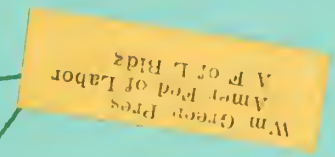
Wisconsin
10 Milwaukee
84 Superior
111 Madison
225 Kenosha
232 Racine
299 Sheboygan
388 Green Bay

Wyoming
328 Cheyenne

Canada
97 Toronto, Ontario
147 Winnipeg, Alberta
332 Victoria, British Columbia
360 London, Ontario

ST. PATRICK'S DAY NUMBER





The LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA

"The Injury To One Is The Concern Of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXVI. MARCH, 1936 No. 7

CONTRACTORS TO GO DIRECT TO UNIONS FOR ORGANIZED LABOR ON WPA PROJECTS

Administrative Order No. 39 of the WPA issued by Harry L. Hopkins, administrator:

1. The term "project" as used herein shall mean a project or portion of a project financed, in whole or in part, from funds allotted to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works from funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

2. When organized labor, skilled or unskilled, is desired by any contractor employed to handle all or any part of a project, the contractor shall requisition such workers as may be required from the representative of each recognized union concerned.

3. The representative of the union will select union members for work on the project giving preference, first, to those members of the union who are on the local public relief rolls; second, upon exhaustion of union members on such rolls, to any other members of the union.

4. Actual assignment of these workers to projects thereafter will be the responsibility of the Works Progress Administration.

5. This order shall supersede Administrative Orders Nos. 15 and 26 insofar as they relate to the employment of union labor on projects financed from funds allocated to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

The LATHER

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An "Open Shopper" Who Ran Shop That Was Really Open

Frank Williams, Courageous and Outspoken "Open Shop" Advocate, Would Not Sign Union Agreement But Was Glad to Employ Union Members, to Benefit of His Worcester Foundry Business

By JOHN P. FREY,
Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

THE subject of these recollections surrendered his earthly responsibilities so many years ago that personal reference can now be made without embarrassing his business associates who may survive.

When we began to work for Mr. Frank Williams as a molder, he had been foundry superintendent of the Crompton Knowles Company (loom manufacturers) of Worcester, Mass., for many years. The foundry was one of the largest in the city. Because of the reputation Mr. Williams had established as a fair man to work for, there was generally a waiting list of applicants for jobs, a condition which Mr. Williams appreciated, for it gave him a number of molders from whom to select, the result being that the foundry operated with picked men.

Frank Williams possessed many of the finer sterling qualities of New Englanders. His word was as good as his bond; a promise was as sacred as a contract. While a firm disciplinarian, he was also considerate, combining his consideration with a natural shrewdness, which resulted in efficient discipline yet leaving an open door when personal relations became strained.

If a molder was discharged because of personal habits, he was not debarred from future employment, for Mr. Williams believed in salvation on earth as well as in the Beyond. A frank avowal of error on the molder's part would generally result in his being reinstated in the foundry.

The Crompton Knowles foundry employed union and non-union molders, Mr. Williams insisting that his only test for employment was ability and willingness to make good castings. Sometimes the majority of the molders were members of the union. Frequently when a molder had been discriminated against for union activities in some other foundry, he would find employment with Frank Williams. The only rule relative to unionism enforced was that the question should be discussed outside of the foundry.

For many years Worcester had been an active "open shop" city, the "open shop" employers using such means as they could command to prevent any trade union organization among their employes.

Mr. Williams was also an "open shopper" who did not keep his opinions to himself or his light under a bushel. His belief in a so-called "open shop" was expressed at employers' meetings vigorously, time and again.

Apparently a shop where non-union men could work with union workmen, was a condition which corresponded with his New England ideals, traditions and impulses, but in practice he applied his ideals in a manner which sometimes caused other businessmen to raise an eyebrow, and at the same time puzzled his molders, for while affirming his "open shop" policy, he never indicated any prejudice against molders in his employ who were officers in the local Molders' Union.

Some twenty-five years ago, when the National Founders' Association was making an energetic drive for membership, a representative met with the Crompton Knowles Board of Directors in an effort

to persuade them to affiliate. All that could be said or invented which would cause fear of the Molders' Union was voiced. The necessity for coming under the protection of the National Founders' Association, was presented at great length, and so effectively that the directors agreed to affiliate as a matter of necessary protection.

Mr. Williams had not been consulted; furthermore, he was opposed, and no time was lost in presenting his views to the directors. He informed them that he had been their foundry superintendent for some twenty years. During that period there had been no strike nor strike talk. What was equally important was the fact that his labor cost for castings would bear favorable comparison with that of any other foundry in Central New England.

If you join this association, he said, you will be bound to observe their rules and regulations relative to foundry employment. The National Founders' Association is hostile to the Molders' Union. There are members of that union employed in the foundry because they give satisfaction as molders. If you look around New England you will find that many of the foundrymen who have become members of the National Founders' Association have had strikes in their foundries shortly afterwards.

If my record as foundry superintendent is not satisfactory, that's another question; but if you want to have as satisfactory results in the future as you have had in the past, don't make the mistake of tying up with an employers' association whose principal purpose is to oppose trade unionism.

As the directors were also practical men, Mr. Williams remained superintendent of the foundry, which did not come under the influence of the National Founders' Association.

Although the Crompton Knowles foundry could employ some one hundred and twenty molders, orders came in so rapidly at times that is was necessary to contract for the work with some of the jobbing foundries in the city. This led Mr. Williams and two of his business associates to form a separate corporation of which he was president.

The Standard Foundry soon became one of the largest in Worcester. To keep it busy Mr. Williams entered the market as a jobbing foundryman. It is particularly in connection with his management of this foundry that the story, if it is such, is being told.

About the time the Standard Foundry was built the writer had left molding to become one of the vice-presidents of the International Molders' Union. For some years afterwards he took up the question of the annual wage agreements with Worcester foundrymen which always brought him into contact with Mr. Williams individually.

During this period Mr. Williams would decline to discuss wages or other conditions of employment in the Standard Foundry, with a national officer of the Molders' Union. He would be quite precise and firm in taking this position, but he seemingly had no objection to discussing the subject with one of his former employes, and of informing him as to his fair intentions.

At times the personal relationship became delicate and difficult, for it had happened that none but members of the Molders' Union were employed in the Standard Foundry. There had never been any difficulty over wages, though Mr. Williams, consistent with his "open shop" policy, had always refused to agree to pay the minimum wage rate established in the other jobbing foundries. His invariable position was that he could afford to pay as much as any other foundryman, and we would have to accept his word that he would do so. But it was his practice to pay more than the union scale, one practical result being that he had an exceptionally competent shop crew of molders.

But his frequent public statements of "open shop" policy had its influence upon his foundry superintendent and some of the molders as well.

"You know that you don't have to be a member of the Molders' Union to work in this foundry," was this superintendent's frequent statement.

A few molders accepted this as a hint, and hoping to win the superintendent's approval they stopped paying dues, which in time, under the laws of the Molders' Union, suspended them from membership.

The suspension of these molders created an issue which threatened unlimited trouble. When the writer took up this question with Mr. Williams he promptly exploded. His New England indignation was expressed in foundry terms which, for years, have paled the blunt Anglo-Saxon words which men may use when they feel strongly. He would not even discuss such a question. The molders in his employ had the right to remain in the Molders' Union or get out. That was their affair and the union's, and none of his. Furthermore, every molder knew that it was not necessary to be a member of the union in order to work in the Standard Foundry.

He was informed that the purpose in calling the situation to his attention was not to force an issue, but to prevent one from being created. That his friendly attitude had been so deeply appreciated by the molders in his employ, and by the local union, that their desire was to co-operate in every way possible. It would have been an act of unfriendliness to see a situation developing friction, arise in the foundry without informing him.

It was evident from the expression of his countenance, that Mr. Williams would do something in

the matter, but the manner in which he combined practice and theory had not been anticipated.

The following day he walked down the foundry gangway to the floor of one of the suspended molders.

"Are you a member of the Molders' Union?" he asked the man.

"No, sir," was the reply.

"Well, you were a member of the Molders' Union," Williams shot back.

"Yes, but I am not a member now."

"How did you get out of the union?" was the next question.

"I was suspended," the molder said.

"How did the union come to suspend you?"

"Well, I was behind in my dues."

"Oh, I see," Mr. Williams said, "the union suspended you because you owed them some money and had refused to pay."

Had the molder been observant he would have noticed that the muscles of Mr. Williams' jaws were tightening and that there was that look in his eye indicating an intention to dispatch business. Briefly, and to the point, glowering at the molder, he said:

"Do you know what I would do if I found any molders in this foundry who refused to pay his butcher and his grocery bill, or his rent? I'd fire him, for if one of my molders would be dishonest in the matter of paying his just debts, he would also be dishonest with me."

And then for good measure, Mr. Williams added, "you know that you don't have to be a member of the Molders' Union to work in this shop, but I consider the men in this shop my friends, and I am not going to have anybody around here making trouble. You're fired, go into the office and get your money, and get out."

That was the end of the molders becoming suspended for non-payment of dues in that foundry, and yet throughout the remainder of his life Mr. Williams continued to champion the principles of the "open shop" as he understood them, and as a practical foundryman, continued to show the lowest labor cost of any of his competitors, through his discovery that union molders as a whole were better mechanics than the non-union and that the union created a form of co-operation with him which could not otherwise exist.

Had there been more Frank Williams throughout the country, private strikebreaking agencies would have starved to death years ago, a consummation which would have been as beneficial to employers as to workmen. The broad principle of co-operation would have been stimulated, instead of the suspicions, the antagonisms, and the misunderstandings which have bedeviled industrial relations.

MORAL STANDARDS OF "BIG BUSINESS"

Shortly before the repeal of prohibition, John J. McClure, a state senator in Pennsylvania, was convicted as No. 1 man in a $3,000,000 scandal involving rum-running, prostitution, extortion, bribery, jury-fixing, and a number of other crimes. He escaped the penitentiary because the Attorney General of the United States ruled that convictions under the Volstead Act were nullified when that statute was repealed.

So, Senator McClure went back to Harrisburg and to his old job of killing liberal and labor legislation and securing favors for "Big Business."

Recently there have been signs of revolt in McClure's bailiwick. The senator is in sore need of respectable backing—and he's getting it. A petition urging him to seek re-election is being circulated and it contains the names of such eminent gentlemen as George H. Houston, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; R. B. Welden, vice president of the Westinghouse Company; John G. Pew, president of the Sun Shipbuilding Company; Albert H. Grainger, vice president of the Philadelphia Electric Company, and scores of other industrialists and bankers.

These captains of industry and finance are prepared to forgive McClure everything because he is willing to butcher progressive legislation. Evidently the moral standards of "Big Business" are still somewhat submerged.

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SECRETARY ICKES SCORES BIG BUSINESS

"Big business has chosen for itself in this campaign an interesting alias, the American Liberty League. This offspring of a notorious political miscegenation held a banquet in Washington a short time ago, a banquet at whose board, according to the conservative Washington Post, there were seated persons representing a billion dollars in wealth.

"The controllers of this great aggregation of capital flocked into Washington on special trains because their hearts were bleeding for the underprivileged and the oppressed among their less fortunate fellow citizens.

"The government is of no use to big business except when big business is in trouble. When adversity comes, the first to rush by airplanes to Washington are the big business men."

These are some of the remarks of Secretary Harold Ickes at Chicago the other day. They make a right good editorial.

Employers Waging War On Toilers' Right To Organize

J. W. MADDEN, chairman of National Labor Relations Board, made an address in New York City to the Congress of American Industry which is hailed as the best and most vigorous statement that has been made for years, of labor's rights, and the right of Congress to protect those rights by the National Labor Relations Act.

"I commence this discussion," said Mr. Madden, "with a quotation from a source which no intelligent person will impeach as being either ignorant, inexperienced, or unduly prejudiced in favor of the new or the experimental. The author is the late Chief Justice Taft, of the Supreme Court of the United States, writing in the year 1921.

"The quotation is not from a campaign speech, nor a public address, nor a college lecture. It is from a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court which bears the heaviest responsibility and the greatest power of any judicial body in the world and which weighs its words accordingly."

Then Mr. Madden read these words from the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of American Steel Foundries vs. Tri-City Central Trades Council:

"They (labor unions) were organized out of the necessities of the occasion. A single employe was helpless in dealing with an employer. He was dependent ordinarily on his daily wage for the maintenance of himself and family. If the employer refused to pay him the wages that he thought fair, he was nevertheless unable to leave the employ and to resist unfair treatment.

"Union was essential to give laborers opportunity on equality with their employer. They united to exert influence upon him and to leave him in a body in order by this inconvenience to induce him to make better terms with them. They were withholding their labor of economic value to make him pay what they thought it was worth.

"The right to combine for such a lawful purpose has not in many years been denied by any court."

The ideas expressed by Chief Justice Taft in that opinion, declared Madden "are the very foundation of the National Labor Relations Act. Enemies of labor challenge the Act, but do not dare to challenge the Supreme Court decision on which that Act is based.

"There are forces at work," said Mr. Madden, "which nullify the right which was so completely recognized by so high a legal authority, and leave most American workmen in the same condition that they would be in if no court had recognized their rights to organize. . . . It is as if the law were to say that one had the right to occupy his home without being molested, but made no provision for restraining or punishing another who forced his way into that home to molest him."

Mr. Madden gave a brief but stinging recital of the tricks and devices by which employers bully their workmen into remaining outside of unions, and then protest on cross examination that they never interfered. He cited the fact that many years ago, Congress passed a law to protect railroad workers in self-organizing and that the Supreme Court has upheld that law. In the National Labor Relations Act, Congress is seeking to secure to others the rights which railroad workers now enjoy.

"The active administration of this law has now been going on for several weeks," continued Mr. Madden. "The evidence in many cases has shown that Congress was not in error when it supposed that there was serious and effective obstruction of the right of self-organization and that such obstruction was a threat to industrial peace and the free flow of commerce."

The only free speech that some employers prized, he said, was the privilege to say, "you're fired!"

What adds to the remarkable nature of the speech itself, in the opinion of observers, is the audience that listened to it. That audience was a gathering of Big Business, represented by such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers, the bitterest labor-hating collection of employers in the United States.

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FACTS

Independent and dual organizations are working hard these days trying to induce members to leave the bona fide labor movement, holding out as an inducement very cheap dues. What is back of them? How did they begin? Many of them financed by the manufacturers. Anything to tear the labor movement apart, seems to be the rule of the day and, strange to say, men who are supposed to be intelligent, are falling for it.

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TIME WILL CARE FOR THEM

One of the gravest counts against Federal judges who are slaughtering New Deal legislation designed to benefit human beings is that of glaring inconsistency.

In declaring the Wagner-Connery Labor Relations Act invalid, Federal District Judge Otis of Kansas City held that manufacturing is an "intrastate" process and not subject to regulation by Congress.

U. S. Court Upholds Labor Act

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Judge John D. Martin of the Federal District Court gave a written opinion upholding the constitutionality of the Wagner-Connery Labor Relations Act passed by the 1935 session of Congress. He declared that every provision of the Act "is consistent with the declared policy of Congress," adding:

"With the policy of the act of Congress the courts have no concern."

The Labor Relations Act prohibits employers from interfering with, restraining or coercing employes in the exercise of the rights of self-organization and collective bargaining, from promoting or supporting financially any labor organization, from discriminating against trade union members in hire or tenure of employment, and from refusing to bargain collectively with the representatives of their employes. These anti-labor schemes are banned as "unfair labor practices."

The Labor Act came before Judge Martin in the case of the Bemis Brothers Bag Company of Bemis, Tenn. The firm asked for a stay order to prevent the National Labor Relations Board from holding an inquiry at Jackson, Tenn., on a complaint filed by the Bemis local of the United Textile Workers of America charging the company with interfering with the rights of its employes to bargain collectively as set forth in the Labor Act. Judge Martin refused to grant the stay order.

"It would be utterly inconsistent," he said, "with the firm principle held by this court to invade the powers of the legislative and executive departments of the national government by staying the proceedings of an important executive board established by act of Congress except upon a conclusion reached by the court that such act is unconstitutional beyond the shadow of doubt."

Federal Judge Otis of Kansas City recently held the Labor Act unconstitutional, claiming that it dealt with the individual employe as "an incompetent." Judge Martin disagreed with this conception of the Act, which in essence declares the workers have the legal right to organize in bona fide trade unions and carry on ordinary trade union activities and makes it illegal for employers to prevent or attempt to prevent workers from enjoying these rights freely and fully.

"This court," he said, "prefers to concede the clear right of the Congress of the United States, within its constitutional authority, to declare its legislative policy in its own words."

Language used in Supreme Court decisions, Judge Martin added, impose upon the district court the duty "to resolve every intendment in favor of the constitutionality of an act of Congress before striking down its operation and effect."

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OMNIBUS IS THE FULL NAME FOR BUS AND TAKES U. S. TREASURY FOR A RIDE

Washington.—The United States Government is a sweet creditor against which a claim should be filed because it has so much "sugar." So if a garbage collector who contracted to dispose of the offal in a cantonment in South Carolina during the World War, and he bought pigs to feed the garbage to, files a claim for $33,000 against the Government, because some of that garbage was stolen and he couldn't fatten his hogs, don't be surprised. That's the way most of the claims run. People may think that $33,000 could buy all the garbage in the United States from the time Columbus set foot on our shores. But the garbage collector filed his claim with a straight face, nevertheless. Why not? There is always the off chance that a benevolent Congressman's heart would weep for the hopeful claimant.

The case that brought this whole business to the fore, and got a Congressman and a priest all tangled up in one of the hottest controversies of the century, revolves around a Mr. A. S. Postnikoff. The gentleman, it seems, sold the white Russians $900,000 worth of shoes when the American army was in Siberia to make the world safe for democracy. He received the money in rubles and deposited them in a Russian bank. A little later the Bolsheviki rose up and drove the white Russians and their saviors out of the country and declared Mr. Postnikoff's rubles, among others, null and void. So Mr. Postnikoff now thinks it would be a good idea for Uncle Sam to hold the bag for that money—almost a cool million—no matter how hot the controversy.

This claim had already passed the House and Senate and would have ordered Uncle Sam to fork over, were it not for the vigilance of the President, who vetoed the measure.

Another claim involves $3,000 for the payment of damages done to the St. Ludgers' church of Germantown, Mo., by troops during the Civil War. That was vetoed by President Roosevelt before, but bobbed up again.

These claims are all lumped together in what is known as an omnibus bill. An omnibus is the long name for a bus and a good vehicle in which to take the United States Treasury for a ride.

THE CHERRY TREE

The so-called American Liberty League, financed chiefly by the Du Ponts of Delaware, has been putting on a show.

It is difficult to see how any working man or woman can find anything in common with the Liberty League, which is concerned mainly with the liberty of big business to do what it wants to do.

The Liberty League lists the famous Alfred E. Smith among its leading members.

With him as members we find the famous committee of lawyers which has sought to usurp the functions of the Supreme Court, or what the Supreme Court conceives to be its functions. These mighty lawyers have said that practically all the laws of the New Deal are unconstitutional.

These lawyers are the foes of the Wagner Act and of the Social Security Act.

Mostly they are the high powered attorneys for great corporate interests.

* * *

As governor, Alfred E. Smith probably ranked above any other governor of his time in friendship for labor and loyalty to the interests of the workers. He was one of the early co-workers with Samuel Gompers. He signed an enormous mass of labor legislation. For that there must be gratitude always.

But then came the depression—and the Empire State Building, right slam bang in the midst of the depression.

Other things, too.

Gov. Lehman wears the pro-labor laurels once worn under the crown of the brown derby and Al Smith compares Washington to Moscow, putting them in the same class, under the same flag.

The sublime, or nearly sublime, seems to have become ridiculous, or more so.

* * *

The trouble about the Liberty League is that a million dollars can be very impressive in newspaper offices. Several million dollars can be much more impressive than several million people. And that means constant headlines.

The man who guides Liberty League publicity said in the beginning that there would be plenty of money. Of course. Why not? Money is what it is all about.

Now there can be no great criticism of those who have money and who want an even deal as among other people.

But Liberty League wealth isn't looking for any even deal. It is looking for cards from the bottom of the deck, for a shake with loaded dice, for the turn of a wheel rigged to stop on the right number.

That a once popular idol should have joined forces with this organized concentration of wealth and its point of view is not one of the nicest things to contemplate in the present American scene.

* * *

The problems confronting the labor movement today exceed any that have confronted it for a half a century.

They are, totalled up, appalling.

But workers have no alternative except to stand together.

Temporarily they may fall out among themselves. Pressure of forces from without will drive them together again.

The process is tortuous, sometimes costly to an amazing degree.

Those who find their "todays" depressing should think ahead to the "tomorrows."

Differences of opinion or of policy do not stop economic change and economic change, in the final analysis, determines what labor must do.

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SAINT PATRICK

"About A. D. 420 the Island of Britain seemed to have neither ruler nor proprietor, being exposed to all the invasions of enemies and aliens; for its military forces were engaged beyond sea in opposing the black invaders who devastated all Christendom at that time. The Irish, at the same period, having combined with the Lochlynians, invaded and oppressed Britain; and one of their ships entered the Severn, her crew landed, and seized an immense booty in corn, cattle, and every other movable property that they could lay their hands upon,—among which were included sons and daughters. They also took away Saint Patrick from the College of Theodosius to Ireland; whence that College became destitute of a principal and teacher for more than forty years, and fell into dilapidation;—its walls and inclosure being also broken down. Patrick being thus conveyed to Ireland, exerted himself strenuously there to inculcate Christianity to the aboriginal Irish, the Gwyddelians, and the Lochlynians; and his undertakings eminently prospered; so that the Irish obtained a knowledge of Christianity, and some of the Lochlynians also became converts to the faith. Patrick never returned to Wales, choosing, rather, to reside in Ireland.

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We cannot divide our ranks and remain effective. Let us have that charity toward each other and appreciation of each other's points of view that we may solve whatever would interfere with unity in the ranks of labor.

Gov. Olson Sued for Closing Scab Plant; Welcomes Fight With Labor Haters

MINNEAPOLIS—Governor Floyd B. Olson, Mayor Thomas E. Latimer and Adjutant General E. A. Walsh were sued for $101,500 because the Minnesota National Guard, instead of shooting down strikers at an anti-union knitting factory, prevented bloodshed by closing the plant.

The suit, filed in the name of the Strutwear Knitting Company, is backed by the Minneapolis Citizens' Alliance, an association of labor-baiting employers specializing in "treat 'em rough" methods to smash unions and break strikes.

The Strutwear factory was closed by the National Guard last December after several serious clashes between strikers and strikebreakers. State troops were kept there for a month. A week after they were removed the employers secured an injunction against the governor, the mayor of Minneapolis and the adjutant general of the National Guard.

Now, on the basis of the injunction judges' declaration that the Strutwear company had been "deprived of the use of its property" by Governor Olson's troops, the bosses have instituted their suit for damages.

"I always welcome a fight with the Citizens' Alliance," Governor Olson said when he learned the suit had been filed.

Olson has been a thorn in the side of the Alliance for years. The labor baiters' hatred is so intense that at a recent meeting of anti-union employers one speaker openly advocated lynching the governor if "no other way can be found to get rid of him."

Fifteen years ago, when Olson was just starting out in public life—as district attorney of Hennepin County—he began a fight on the Citizens' Alliance, the first of a series of encounters which have thoroughly discredited the labor baiters' association and weakened the power it used to wield.

At one time the Alliance was so powerful that it dictated labor policies for fully 95 per cent of the employers in Minneapolis.

"Never employ union members, never recognize a union organization, and never grant any concessions to settle a strike," was the Alliance's program. And there are many instances where firms were ruthlessly put out of business, through banking pressure and terroristic tactics, when they would not go along with this "hard boiled" program.

Shortly after Olson became district attorney, in 1921, he launched a vigorous attack on the Alliance when he discovered it was trying to send union officials to prison on framed-up charges.

Following several noisy but not destructive dynamite explosions on non-union building jobs, the police, acting on "information" furnished by an official of the Alliance, arrested the business agent of a local building trades union for "possession of dynamite."

Olson, however, decided to do some investigating before drawing up the routine papers for the man's indictment.

As a result of this investigation, Olson secured a complete confession from a dope fiend who had been hired by the Citizens' Alliance to "plant" dynamite in the union official's room and in labor halls where it could be found by police.

Under one flimsy platform in a union hall there was hidden enough dynamite to have blown a whole block of business buildings off the map.

Olson ordered the release of the union official and issued a blistering statement in which he declared that the proper person to be sent to the penitentiary was the president of the Citizens' Alliance.

Since then Olson has had many clashes with the Alliance, most of them after he was elected governor in 1930. In each case he was the victor.

Two years ago, he sent the National Guard to raid the Alliance's offices. A long roster of trouble-inciting undercover men and other incriminating documents were seized.

The bitterest pill that the Alliance has had to swallow has been the governor's method of using state troops during strikes.

Under his orders, the militia would remove all strikebreakers and strike guards, close down the plant, and keep all strikers away from its vicinity "until both sides agree to arbitration."

It was a certain method of preserving order, but it broke the heart of the Citizens' Alliance to see the National Guard diverted from its traditional function of smashing picket lines, shooting down strikers, and acting as wet nurses to "scabs."

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WHAT FOOLS THESE LAWYERS BE

Research by the Welfare Council has shown that there are in New York City 390,000 young persons, ranging from 16 years to 25, who are willing and anxious to work, but who cannot get work. More than a third of them—140,000—never had a job. They came to working age in the depression—and they are there yet.

And still the Liberty League blathers that the shortening of hours of labor will ruin the country!

DEADHEADS IN THE UNIONS

DEADHEADS IN THE UNIONS

ARE you a deadhead, so far as your union is concerned? If you are, that is not as bad as being a monkey wrench, but it is bad enough, nevertheless.

What is a deadhead anyway? It is a man who never attends the meetings of his union, who never takes any part in advancing the cause he has taken a solemn oath to promote, who never thinks of the union label when he or his wife spends his union wages, which would be several dollars a day less than they are, were there no unions, and who labors under the mistaken delusion that somehow somebody else will do for him everything what the union movement can do for him.

There is where the deadhead is so completely wrong that it becomes nothing short of tragic, when we note the blasted hopes, the unrealized aims and greatly reduced gains resulting directly from this very failing of so many members of organized labor.

Now the truth of the situation is no one else on the face of the earth can exactly fill any member's place in the union, so long as he belongs and is actually earning his living at whatever trade or calling he may be engaged in. Every man has a place to fill and fit into and whenever he fails to do his part he handicaps his organization like a machine is crippled when an essential part of it is out of order or missing entirely.

Like an automobile with one of its wheels missing, the union likewise lacking the active support of deadhead members, who should be live wires, simply lags and makes little or no progress. The trouble is not with the union or the principles of organized labor, but with those members who fail to do their part when it comes to a test.

All that any labor union is or can be, is an association of men and women, who earn their living by labor and who have united to use their combined strength to advance the interests of all. Those who fall down, on doing their part, just when their presence and co-operation is most needed are like soldiers who fail to report for duty, when an important battle is about to be fought.

Whatever you do or don't do, let it never be said of you that you are a deadhead in your union. Do your bit the very best you can and by so doing become an inspiration and an example for all your fellow workmen.

An automobile cannot run without its wheels being in running condition, neither can a union succeed unless its members are live enough wires to function.

MAYOR WILSON OF PHILADELPHIA OUTLAWS POLICE PROTECTION FOR STRIKEBREAKERS

Approval of mass picketing and abolishing police protection for strikebreakers are outstanding features of the labor policy announced by S. D. Wilson, Philadelphia's new mayor.

Under the municipal governments which preceded Mayor Wilson mass picketing was proscribed. Several times in recent years the police were ordered to break up picket lines, and frequently the number of strikers allowed to picket a struck plant was arbitrarily limited.

Following a conference with his labor committee, consisting of 10 trade union officials, relative to plans for mediating a threatened strike of 800 window cleaners, Mayor Wilson made the following announcement:

"In accordance with my labor policy, the Superintendent of Police was notified that hereafter during strikes no permits will be required by the strikers for peaceful picketing.

"Mass picketing will be permitted and there will be no interference by police so long as there is no violation of the law by disturbance or other means.

"We hope to anticipate strikes in the future so they will not reach the stage where they will be difficult to adjust.

"From now on no police protection will be given strikebreakers brought into Philadelphia from New Jersey or any other place. We have a big enough labor supply, and good enough, to take care of our needs. Neither will police interfere in any peaceful strike, either on behalf of labor or employer.

"The practice of providing police guards to ride on trucks with strikebreakers is abolished."

WHAT LABOR PEOPLE ARE THINKING

These opinions voiced by readers of "Labor" a national weekly published at Washington, D. C., are timely and are being quoted as follows:

Arthur Brisbane worries about the growing strength of organized labor. He says:

"If 3,000,000 veterans by their political influence could make the reluctant Congress pass the bonus over the President's veto, what could 10,000,000 union men do?"

Before we attempt to answer that question, sup-

pose we ask Mr. Brisbane one: How does he know that Congress was reluctant to pass the soldiers' bonus?

A lot of "piffle" has been written about Congress being forced to do things, and especially is that the case when Congress does something for ordinary folk.

Mr. Brisbane loves to hang around the very rich, and, therefore, it is difficult for him to understand that the majority of the members of the national Congress really have a social conscience, and that they believe the way to make this country great is to see that the ordinary man and woman are given something like an "even break."

Pueblo, Colo. K. E.

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In writing this I have in mind two editorials which recently appeared in LABOR. One was headed, "Why Social Insurance Plan Lags," and the other, "A British Banker Sees the Light."

In both instances the need for increasing the buying power of the people is emphasized. The truth of your position is so clear that a person with only half an eye can see it. Any number of men in public life, including the President himself, admit that you are right and yet, apparently, they lack the courage to take hold and do something.

To my mind there must be something wrong with men who make speeches and write articles outlining the cause and cure of our economic ills and then fail to follow up their opinions with just a little work and effort.

Apparently we have plenty of smart men, but we lack men of courage. Probably what we really need is a good housecleaning which will retire the weak-kneed lads to private life.

Long Beach, Calif. D. D.

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OPERATION OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING PLANT IN PRISON DENOUNCED

Edward J. Volz, president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America denounced continuance of the photo-engraving plant in California's San Quentin prison, following recent disclosures that counterfeit money was made in the plant.

Spurious money was smuggled out of prison and circulated in several places. Counterfeit bills amounting to $9,500, together with the plates from which the false money was printed, were hidden in the ceiling of the prison engraving department.

"Repeated protest," President Volz said in a message to the membership of his union, "have been made in regard to the installation of the San Quentin plant and its continued operation by the inmates of the institution, while attention has time and time again been called to the danger of imparting knowledge of the photo-engraving process to those who, while insufficiently trained to secure employment in a photo-engraving establishment after release would still craftily and clandestinely ply the knowledge secured in a manner detrimental insofar as counterfeiting is concerned."

President Volz declared those responsible for the installation and operation of the photo-engraving plant are to blame for what happened and declares they should be held to account. He added:

"If any additional reasons were necessary why penal institutions should be prohibited from dabbling in photo-engraving and permitting those with criminal tendencies to become familiar with this process, the experience at San Quentin should be sufficient for action. If proper steps are not taken to dismantle this and other photo-engraving plants similarly located, we must of necessity suspect those responsible of ulterior or selfish motives and be guided accordingly in our future efforts.

"The training of prisoners and those with criminal tendencies in the proper manipulation of a machine gun, the expert picking of a lock, the careful jimmying of a second story window, the proper way of building a fire in the hallway or attic, would be just as defensible as to provide them with opportunity to become expert counterfeiters.

"It is time that those responsible realized that it is better to prevent crime than to detect and ferret out criminals."

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IT PAYS TO DEAL WITH REAL UNIONS

Big Industrial Concerns Report That Profits Soared After They Recognized Workers' Right to Bargain Collectively

The National Association of Manufacturers and other anti-labor propagandists have, through years of constant misrepresentation, convinced a certain type of employer that signing a union agreement is tantamount to writing a death warrant for his own business.

No more effective debunking of this bogey-man can be found than in the official financial reports of firms which have been unionized within the last two years. Here are four typical instances selected from a long list:

In 1933, the Remington Rand Company, which had never dealt with organized labor, had a deficit of $2,581,030. Early in 1934, after a strike, the firm signed an agreement with the Machinists' Union and several other A. F. of L. organizations.

When that year closed, not only had the deficit been wiped out, but the firm showed a net profit of

$1,264,941. Its net profit for 1935 was still greater —$1,750,591.

Underwood Elliott Fisher Company made $1,517,-943 in 1933—when it had no relations with organized labor. A union agreement was negotiated in May, 1934. Profits during that year were $2,604,-879. The 1935 report is not yet complete, but based on figures for the first nine months, the firm's profits are expected to hit close to the $3,000,000 mark.

A deficit of $1,353,901 was reported by the Shell Oil Corporation in 1934. Union agreements were signed, for the first time, on May 1, 1935. Nine months later the company reported a $4,411,649 profit.

The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company earned $412,632 in 1934. Early in 1935, the Machinists' Union negotiated its first agreement with the firm. Preliminary reports indicate the company's profits have doubled since the pact was signed.

The firms named are not having an unusual experience. They are merely learning what fair employers discovered long ago—it pays to deal with a responsible labor union.

SLOWLY BUT SURELY

To the impatient lovers of peace the world moves slowly toward the desired goal. However, the interesting thing to note is that it moves in that direction. Never in the history of man's climb from savagery to civilization have so many men of importance been interested in promoting peace, if necessary at some cost of dollars and pride.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch reecntly said:

"What the President has done is to put in effect his pronouncement that the days of dollar diplomacy are ended. He has served notice that shippers need no longer expect the government to come to their aid if they encounter trouble in foreign waters. Their business is not suspended, but it must be conducted at their own risk. If this results in higher insurance rates and increased overhead, they will be at no disadvantage with their competitors in other countries, for similar conditions will exist there.

"The country's right to make a determined effort to remain at peace comes ahead of any commercial interest's right to take a course that may drag us into war."

THOMAS JEFFERSON

When Thomas Jefferson retired from the presidency of the United States, he went to Monticello, where he had visions of spending his declining years. Jefferson once wrote regarding Monticello to a friend: "After much roaming in many lands I have found and pitched my tent in what I believe to be one of the fairest spots on earth."

It was here in the solitude of this place where he had "pitched his tent" that he compiled those favorite rules which have not received the publicity that they deserve. They were:

"Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

"Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.

"Never spend your money before you have it.

"Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap; it will be dear to you.

"Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.

"We never repent for having eaten too little.

"Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.

"How much pain have cost us the evils which have never happened.

"Take things always by their smooth handle.

"When angry, count ten before you speak, if very angry, a hundred."

THE UNCOMMERCIAL HEALING ART

L. L. Hartman, dentist and professor in the Columbia University School of Dental and Oral Surgery, has invented a compound which, for 20 minutes to an hour, makes it impossible to feel pain in a tooth. The dentist may work with his drill, but the patient does not flinch, because he does not feel it. Three thousand dentists to whom the demonstration was made cheered the announcement; and 3,000,000 patients will cheer it when they find it true.

Dr. Hartman and the university have given this discovery to the world "free, gratis, and for nothing," as the saying goes. There is a patent on it—to keep quacks and grafters from levying toll on suffering mankind, but there is no charge or royalty for its use.

Which is carrying out the long tradition of the professions of healing. Drs. Banting and Best, the Canadian physicians who discovered insulin, told the world all about it, probably without even thinking about profits. Dr. Alexis Carrel, who early in the World War worked out the treatment for infected wounds, didn't try to make even the Germans pay royalty. He went on curing French wounds, knowing well that on the other side of the lines, German surgeons were using this French discovery to cure German wounds. It is the unwritten law, handed down nearly or quite from the days of Aesculapius, and it is pretty well observed.

If the same rule should ever be adopted and obeyed in business, especially Big Business—however, what's the use of speculating about miracles?

A FEW WORDS FROM HENRY

Henry Ford has an article in the current number of the American magazine. It follows the usual plan of Ford articles; a mixture of from 5 to not more than 15 per cent of insight and vision, and the rest of the 100 per cent perversity and prejudice. In this case, however, the mixture is looser than usual; and the gold can be separated from the slag without too much time and work. Here are two nuggets:

"In my opinion, there is so much useful work in this country crying to be done that we should be able to use every employable person for a long time to come. The expression 'normal production' is misleading. Production has never been as high as it should be. We have never had over-production, only under-production. Our production facilities are away ahead of the people's buying facilities.

"If business men will go sanely and resolutely ahead with wealth production first, followed by wealth sharing through high wages and low prices, I think we can stop worrying about the fantastic doctrines of the time."

There is a lot of slag clinging to these nuggets, and the rest of the Ford output is not even good road material.

But it is something to have the country's richest multimillionaire saying that we have never had enough production in this country, that our central fault is under-distribution, that wealth must be distributed through high wages and low prices. Millions of people will listen to Henry because he has accumulated a vast heap of wealth. What these people will get out of Henry's preachments is the firm idea that the national income must be distributed more evenly—or stop; and that is the beginning of social education.

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NON-UNIONISTS

These few paragraphs are about non-union men, what they have done, what they have failed to do, and what they can do.

They have never faced their employers with a demand backed by the power to persuade.

They have never helped to raise rates of pay or fix a wage scale.

They have never put a man back to work who was unjustly discharged.

They have never signed a working agreement providing for overtime and decent working conditions.

They have never checked a greedy employer, nor prevented an unfair wage cut.

They have never sent a committee to Washington, nor any state legislature, in support of a labor bill.

But—they have never failed to take all wage increases, improvements in working conditions, and benefits of every kind that were secured by the collective activities of union men. They cannot deny that this is the truth.

Yet—whenever they get ashamed of depending on others to fight their industrial battles for them, they can join a union and be men among men!

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LOW-RENT HOUSING SNAGGED

Efforts of the federal government to provide low-cost housing at rentals within the reach of small-income groups meet one barrier after another.

Private real estate interests have fought the housing policy from the beginning. In a number of cases federal judges, instinctively hostile to social welfare activities by the government, have issued injunctions tying up projects pending a decision by the United States Supreme Court relative to the housing statute.

In order to bring rent charges down within the reach of those who require cheap housing the Public Works Administration, which is sponsor for the projects, donated 45 per cent of the cost from federal funds. Under this plan rentals would be based on 55 per cent of construction costs.

Now Comptroller General J. R. McCarl erects another barrier to the housing developments with the ruling that inasmuch as the law does not specifically state that rents may be based on less than construction costs the government must fix rents sufficiently high to defray the government's total investment.

In commenting on the ruling Secretary of the Interior Ickes declared: "It is perfectly obvious that if the low-income group, now living under the most wretched conditions imaginable, are to be given decent shelter and opportunity to grow up as useful citizens, there must be a subsidy applied to their housing."

He added that the situation created by Mr. McCarl's edict would require "mandatory" legislation by Congress sufficiently comprehensive "to permit the administration of the PWA slum clearance program."

It is believed that sentiment in both the Senate and the House of Representatives favors the federal subsidy plan vetoed by Mr. McCarl and that appropriate legislation to make the lower rents effective will be enacted in the near future.

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CHAS. M. SCHWAB

Munitions men are as innocent as babes in arms, said Chas. M. Schwab on his 74th birthday.

Charlie Schwab has a good memory, despite his age, and he recalls with unmitigated pleasure the millions his Bethlehem Steel Company made out of the last war. No wonder he thinks that the Munitions' Committee maligned the arms traffickers.

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TERRY FORD, Editor
Lathers' Building
Detroit Ave. at W. 26th St.
Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone CHerry 5403

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The air is becoming thicker than pea soup with the rantings of the top-hatters as they gather their varied forces for the "ganging up" party next November when they hope to again asssume the reins at Washington. They have no program to offer for the solution of the many issues and crises which, since 1929, have plagued the Nation. Their complete stock in trade is belittling, plus a number of threadbare causes such as saving the Constitution (for themselves, of course), returning the government to the people (as if "The People" ever had it), saving us from Socialism and Communism, and scores of other shibboleths which smoothly slip over oratorical tongues to the accompaniment of political hysteria and demagoguery.

It is notable—and noticeable—that these savers are not of any one political faith. Political labels, as such, are not particularly binding upon them—they are for convenience only. In the present instance the saviours of this and that are prominent in both major parties and if they can't have their political way, they'll do their best to scuttle the particular ship to which they belong. If it is any criterion of their honest intentions, they all own top hats which they wear with their soup-and-fish ensembles to Liberty League Banquets, and even "Grass Roots" conventions where they descend to the depths of low breeding and indulge in cheers Bronx—at the merest mention of the name of the President of the United States and his every effort to help the people help themselves.

Behind their political fervor and their blatant patriotism is a most practical purpose. That purpose is that they are determined at all costs to maintain past conceptions of property rights and institutions in the face of changing American life, because status quo operates to strengthen their financial and industrial power at the expense of workers and public who are also entitled to a share in progress and advancement. This is fundamental and every other consideration is predicated thereon. Waving the flag is as good as any other distraction to divert attention from their fundamental selfishness.

The newspapers, the labor press, and the radio give uncontradictable evidence that reaction is on the march. It is inconceivable (to us at least) that the mass of the people, the workers and farmers, are going to be fooled and deluded by the blatance of the Smiths, the Talmadges, the Landons, the Hearsts, et. al. If ever any issue was unbeclouded, the issues so far as the common people, workers and farmers are concerned in the impending presidential election are crystal-clear and defined in bold relief. We shall see if ordinary intelligence belongs to the people, or if, by harping on time-worn issues and playing upon shallow minds the forces of reaction can stuff their candidates down the collective throat of the nation.

WAGNER SAYS 14,000,000 NEW HOMES ARE NEEDED

Declaring that large numbers of the American people live in houses which are unsanitary and not well adapted to decent living conditions, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York is sponsoring a bill which calls for a Federal appropriation of $800,000,000 to assist local housing groups in carrying forward a large-scale national housing program.

"It is reliably estimated," he stated in explaining the necessity for an extensive housing plant, "that during the next 10 years we shall require 14,000,000 new homes to provide adequately for normal population increases, for obsolescence and for the demolition and abandonment of millions of dwellings that are totally unfit for human habitation."

In describing his housing bill for remedying this

condition, Senator Wagner said:

"Through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Federal Housing Administration, the Government has provided the initial impetus to home building and renovation for people of moderate incomes. To round out that work, but more particularly to care for that third of our population whose dire needs have been overlooked, I have introduced a housing bill which I expect will be passed at the coming session of Congress.

"It carries an initial appropriation of $800,000,000 for Federal subsidies to local housing authorities, in the form of grants up to 30 per cent of labor and materials, and in the form of loans at very low rates of interest.

"While Federal action will thus supply the ignition for a housing program, practically all land acquisition, construction, supervision and financing will be entrusted as largely as possible to local agencies and private capital."

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The American Federation of Labor took exception to the regulation of the U. S. Employment Service, which barred from consideration for directors of state employment offices those who did not have prescribed formal educational training—a standard four-year high school course of education. This ruling excluded from this service many high grade persons with practical experience with employment and labor problems invaluable for the operation of the service even though they had not found it possible to finish high school.

The U. S. Employment Service has amended its regulations so that in lieu of formal education a candidate may offer twelve years of full time paid employment including eight years of special experience. The full time employment must have been in commercial, industrial or other work, definitely affording knowledge of occupations and employment problems. Three years of this experience must have entailed supervisory or administrative responsibilities and have demonstrated ability in an executive capacity.

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LABOR ACTION MAKES JOBS FOR UNION WORKERS

How international labor co-operation turned a $100,000 building project in Washington, D. C., from non-union to 100 per cent union was told exclusively by The Trades Unionist, official organ of the Washington Central Labor Union.

When plans were first drawn under the direction of a local architect for the construction of a Legation building for the Union of South Africa, bids were asked only from non-union contractors.

The Washington Building Trades Council filed a protest with Minister Close of the Union of South Africa but got no action. Then the council secured the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor and President William Green sent a cablegram advising the South African Trades and Labor Council of the situation.

Following an exchange of cablegrams, the South African labor body protested to the Minister of Public Works of the Union of South Africa. It was pointed out that no building worker can be employed on a public building in South Africa unless he is a member of a bona fide union of his craft and it was declared that there was no sound reason why this policy should not be followed in constructing Legation buildings in other countries.

The Government of the Union of South Africa thereupon told Minister Close that the Legation building in Washington must be built by union labor. The result was that the architect had to throw out all the non-union bids submitted and ask for bids from union contractors.

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SKILLED LABOR SHORTAGE DENIED BY A. F. OF L.

The report emanating from a conference of 700 industrial executives in Chicago sponsored by the American Management Association that business is confronted with an acute shortage of skilled labor brought forth a prompt and emphatic denial from officials of the American Federation of Labor.

It was claimed at the Chicago meeting that although hundreds of technical jobs are opening, trained men cannot be found to fill them, with the shortage most apparent in the automobile and machine trades. Spokesmen for the A. F. of L. declared that where such reports had been traced to their source, "they were proved to be either without foundation or due to discrimination against union members."

It was pointed out that in a recent survey of the skilled labor situation following a similar charge, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor said:

"Our investigation indicates:

"1. That there is no shortage of skilled workers if employers are willing to employ union mechanics.

"2. That the claimed shortage of skilled workers is due to discrimination against union members and is used as an excuse for lengthening hours or undercutting union rates of pay.

"3. That instability of employment often forces skilled mechanics to seek work in other occupations.

"4. That an adequate employment service would help to make contact between the employer seeking skilled men and the employe equipped to do the job."

A BRITISH BANKER SEES THE LIGHT

Across the broad Atlantic, we salute Colin Campbell, chairman of the National Provincial Bank, one of London's big financial institutions. Addressing his stockholders recently, Mr. Campbell declared that if Britain gave its people enough to eat the farm problem would be solved and coy Prosperity would come right down Main street, instead of being "just around the corner."

It was a mistake to give farmers bonuses for reducing production, the banker said. Instead they should be encouraged to produce and their products should be distributed among the "undernourished."

"It has been estimated," Mr. Campbell declared, "that if the undernourished classes of this country were able to enjoy a full diet, there would be increased trade in foodstuffs amounting to about 200,000,000 pounds (about $1,000,000,000) a year, giving revivified activity to British farming, without harming the overseas trade or shipping."

The same thing is true in this country. If our people had a sufficient diet, there would be no farm problem. It all gets back to a question of buying power. **Give farmers and workers the income to which their labors entitle them and most of our economic problems will disappear over night.**

THE BEST SAFETY INSURANCE

Out of the tragedy during the holidays at Hopewell, Va., when a Greyhound bus crashed through an open drawbridge bringing death in the icy waters to 14 persons has come the demand for rigid regulation to promote the safety of bus travel. Senator Augustine Lonergan, member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission, has proposed that safety signals be established about 300 yards from the entrance to any drawbridge and that barricades be erected at the entrances.

The senator and his colleagues might well go further in their efforts to promote safety by stressing regulation of the hours of work performed by these bus drivers. There is no more strenuous nor nerve-wracking occupation in the world today than that of driving an interstate bus. Safety of the passengers is entirely dependent upon the alertness and ability of the operator. A warning signal or even a closed barricade is no guarantee of safety with a man at the wheel who is mentally and physically fagged out from long hours of work which he is forced to undergo to earn a meager living.

Anyone who has ever driven on a highway knows the hazards at every turn. These are multiplied many times over for an operator of a large and powerful bus who is trying to compete with fast railroad schedules.

Fatigue is the greatest peril in highway travel. Should a locomotive engineer grow drowsy at his throttle, his train will at least stay on the rails, but a momentary lapse on the part of a bus driver is enough to cause the most dreadful accident.

All the warning signals and drawbridges in the world won't guarantee safety unless the operator is in first class condition for his work. Short hours and a rate of wages sufficient to assure a decent and healthy scale of living are much more important than the erection of highway signs which wouldn't even be seen by an overworked, under-nourished and sleepy driver.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN PULLS A "BONER"

Really, it is a great mistake to permit Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to wander around without his nurse. When this "financial titan" first appeared before a Senate investigating committee a couple of years ago, someone plumped a side-show midget into his lap and the enterprising photographers got a priceless picture.

Recently Mr. Morgan was again before a Senate committee; this time, the Nye Munitions committee, and here is what happened:

Members of the committee suggested that heavy taxation might take the profits out of war, and Mr. Morgan made an earnest plea in favor of taxing "individuals in the lower income brackets."

Senator Bone of Washington remarked: "All we got out of the last war was a burden of debt."

"But we saved our souls and saved civilization," Mr. Morgan replied.

"I'm wondering," Senator Bone went on, "what's going to happen to civilization in the next war."

"If you destroy the leisure class, you destroy civilization," Mr. Morgan answered.

When asked by the reporters to define the "leisure class," Mr. Morgan, after a tremendous mental effort, opined that it included "All who can afford to hire a maid."

And he concluded by guessing that there were about 30,000,000 families in this country that had at least one maid.

There is an amazing amount of muddled thinking in those paragraphs. Two points are clear, however —in the opinion of America's most powerful banker, the only people worth while are those "who can afford to hire a maid," and if you take **the privileged** few off the backs of **the under-privileged many**, civilization will collapse! No French Bourbon or British Tory could go farther than that.

MR. WALLACE DID NOT EXAGGERATE

Treadway of Massachusetts, "Old Guard" Congressman, wants to impeach Secretary of Agriculture Wallace because the latter denounced as a

"legalized steal," the Supreme Court's decision returning $200,000,000 of processing taxes to millers and packers.

There is not much danger that Congress will act on Treadway's suggestion. For one thing, Mr. Wallace has all the facts on his side.

For example, a Colorado paper reports that the Colorado Milling and Elevator Company has been notified that it will receive a check for $1,381,550 from the Federal government. The company collected this money from those to whom it sold flour, and then turned it over to the Federal Treasury in the form of processing taxes in order that Uncle Sam might be in a position to finance his farm relief program.

The transaction did not cost the Colorado Milling and Elevator Company a red cent, but now, under the mandate of the Supreme Court, it is to receive a present of $1,381,550 from the public treasury.

If that isn't a "legalized steal," what is it?

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QUICK—THE SLIPPERS

For ten years Mrs. Frances Jebb has seen some strange people and things pass to and fro in and out of other apartments in the building of which she is a tenant, and never complained to her landlord. But when she saw Richard Godfrey, 18, urging a 350-pound midget draft horse up the stairs as his boon companion, she decided that enough was plenty and called the police.

When the officers arrived, they found "Tuffie," the draft horse, sitting on his haunches at his ease amidst the splendors of an up-to-date apartment.

"I've never left Tuffie out of my sight since we left North Platte, Neb., together," explained Tuffie's master, Godfrey. "The man we rented the apartment from said it would be all right to take Tuffie right upstairs. You see, he's a trick horse."

"Trick horse, is he?" scorned Mrs. Jebb. The trick is to try to get any sleep when that animal clomps around upstairs!"

Godfrey forgot to furnish Tuffie with heavy felt slippers. So trick or no trick, Godfrey was told by the police either to leave the apartment or leave town.

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WHAT WOULD INFLATION MEAN?

One of the most vital problems confronting workers today is the threat of inflationary legislation. There is some talk of "controlled inflation" but no country yet has been able to control inflation once it is set in motion. We know that in times of rising prices, real wages decline.

What inflation can mean to the wage earner was too clearly illustrated in the German experience following the War. Wages could not be increased fast enough to offset the soaring inflation. Where 28 marks were required before the War to meet the minimum weekly family budget, millions, and billions of marks were required in the Fall of 1923 to meet that same budget. In a two week period the nominal wages of Berlin chemical workers were increased from 500 marks to 1,000 marks, but in terms of real wages, as measured by changes in living costs, these workers' wages suffered a loss of 80 per cent. Whereas the weekly wages of bricklayers before the War were 45 per cent above the minimum budget for a family of four, they were 43 per cent below this budget in the latter part of 1923.

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CAPITAL REINS HELD BY LEADERS OVER SIXTY

The turn of the new year found the nation with grave responsibilities being handled by many men over 60.

Despite infiltration of "young" men — President Roosevelt himself was only 54 on January 30—the "oldsters" hold most of the reins in the national Government.

State Secretary Cordell Hull is 64, only slightly the senior of Chairman Samuel D. McReynolds (D., Tenn.), of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Chairman Key Pittman (D., Nev.), of the Senate foreign relations group, both past 63.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., at 44, and Postmaster General James A. Farley and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace at 47 years each, are the younger Cabinet members.

Commerce Secretary Daniel C. Roper is 68, Interior Secretary Ickes 61, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings 65, War Secretary George H. Dern 63, Labor Secretary Perkins 53, and Navy Secretary Swanson—dean of the group—73.

Congress resumed its work under the gavels of two men each in his 67th year, Speaker Jospeh Byrns and Vice President John N. Garner.

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, is 73, Justice Willis Van Devanter is 76, Justice James C. McReynolds 73, Justice Brandeis 79, Justice Sutherland 73, Justice Butler 69, Justice Stone 63, Justice Roberts 60 and Justice Cardozo 65.

Senator Carter Glass scoffs at any suggestions that his 78th birthday January 4 put him in the "old" class. He proved it by pelting a reporter with a snowball on suspicion the reporter was planning a similar attack.

At 70, the hat of Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, is in the fog-shrouded ring of the Presidential campaign.

WIT AND

"Did you say the man was shot in the woods, doctor?"

"No, I said he was shot in the lumbar region."

———o———

Prospective Lodger—"There is a factory close by. Won't the room be noisy?"

Landlady—"Oh, no, sir; that is a felt slipper factory."

———o———

After an active existence of 65 years, the Pleasant Valley Horse Thieves' Association of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., has disbanded for lack of horse thieves to catch.

———o———

"Are you keen about corn on the cob?" we asked the Kentucky mountaineer.

"Wall, stranger," he replied, "hit's all right, but Ah prefers cawn out of a jug. You see Ah kin enjoy that even if mah teeth are all gone—and Ah kin git it all year 'round, too."

———o———

The court was silent except for the clear-cut tones of defending counsel. Everyone hung on his words, and many thought that he would easily win his case.

"And now, gentlemen of the jury," he began to wind up, "I ask you—where could the prisoner have hidden the watch? Not in his pocket. The constable has already told you that the man was searched. Not in his shoes—the watch was too large. Then where was it hidden?"

He paused dramatically for effect; during the pause the prisoner ventured:

"Please, sir, I put it under my 'at."

———o———

Counsel was trying to discredit a witness and asked him how many children he had.

"Two," was the reply. After putting a few other questions, the barrister said, significantly:

"You say you have two children."

Mr. Justice Darling quietly remarked: "He told you a few moments ago he had two children, and there are scarcely likely to have been any new arrivals since your first question."

———o———

"How's his credit?"

"It must be good. I understand he owes everybody money."

It was her first attempt at cooking, and when her husband came home he saw a very long pie on the table.

"Whatever is that?" he asked.

"I couldn't get any shorter rhubarb," she replied.

———o———

A young aviation officer stationed somewhere in Egypt was flying near the Great Pyramid, carrying out exercises in navigation and discovering his geographical position with a sextant.

After a series of involved calculations he turned suddenly to his pilot and said, "Take your hat off!"

"Why?" asked the pilot.

"Because, according to my calculations, we are now beside St. Paul's Cathedral."

———o———

In the old days of England, a diplomat was tossing about in his bed, anxious for his country. His aged servant came in and addressed him:

Servant—Sir, may I ask you a question?

Diplomat—Certainly.

Servant—Sir, did God govern the world well before you came into it?

Diplomat—Undoubtedly.

Servant—And will He rule it when you are gone out of it?

Diplomat—Undoubtedly.

Servant—Then, sir, can you not trust Him to rule it while you are in it?

Whereupon, the story goes, the diplomat fell asleep.

———o———

Fifty million lipsticks, it is reported, are sold in England every year. No wonder some people lead a hand-to-mouth existence.

———o———

Louise—I thought you said you could keep a secret!

Josephine—I did keep it for a whole week. I'm not a cold-storage warehouse, you know.

———o———

Teacher: "Now, then, Tommy, what is grace?"

Tommy: "I don't know, sir."

Teacher: "What did your father say before breakfast this morning?"

Tommy: "Go careful with that bacon—it's 35c a pound."

HUMOR

"You say the Flaps are going to move?"

"I think so; they have begun to scratch matches on the walls."

———o———

"I've come to tell you, Mrs. O'Malley, that your husband met with an accident."

"And what is it now?" wailed Mrs. O'Malley.

"He was overcome with the heat, ma'am."

"What! Overcome by the heat in January!"

"Yes, ma'am. He fell into the furnace at the foundry."

———o———

A smart youth was visiting another city for the first time. He stopped a pedestrian to learn the way to his destination.

"Say, Pat, can you tell me the way to Center Street?"

"An' how did yez know me name wor Pat?"

"I guessed."

"Ye'er good at guessin', sor?"

"Fine."

"Thin guess where Center Strate is."

———o———

Old Gentleman (to a very rich elderly lady at a party): "Who is the handsome young man standing over there?"

Old Lady: "That's my son-in-law. He's a very brilliant young man—made a large fortune by the law."

Old Gentleman: "Really! How's that?"

Old Lady: "The law made him my daughter's husband."

———o———

"Why are you taking this course, Mr. Brown?"

"Er—well, because I am very fond of the subject. It gives me a new insight into the problems which —er—I'm called upon to meet in everyday life. It has been an inspiration to me."

Professor—Very good. Now, Mr. Smith, you tell one.

———o———

"Do you make life-size enlargements from snapshots?" asked the girl.

"Certainly, miss," answered the photographer. "That's our specialty."

"Well," said the girl, "let's see what you can do with this picture of Niagara Falls."

Counsel (in divorce case)—Is it true your husband led a dog's life with you?

Wife—He did. He came in with muddy boots, leaving footprints all over the carpet. He took the best place near the fire and waited to be fed. He growled at the least provocation and snapped at me a dozen times a day.

———o———

Mike, badly injured in an accident, was rushed to a hospital where his wife soon followed. A surgeon went to the ward with her. At the door he saw a sheet was over the patient and said to her, "Madam, your husband is dead."

A voice from under the sheet said: "Naw, I'm not."

The wife replied: "Hush, Mike, the doctor knows best."

———o———

Fond Mother: "Well, son, what have you been doing all afternoon?"

Tough Youngster: "Shooting craps."

Fond Mother: "That must stop. Those little things have as much right to live as you have."

———o———

There used to appear in the catalogue of a mail order house a picture of a pair of corduroy trousers.

Year after year the picture appeared, together with the description of the pants—and the price, $3.

In the twenty-fifth year of the ad the company received this letter

"Dear Friend: The more I been seeing them corduroy breeches, the more I got to wantin' them. If you ain't sold them yet, let me know and I will buy them. Your truly, Si Higginbitham."

———o———

Streetcar Conductor—"How old are you my little girl?"

Little Boston Girl—"If the corporation doesn't object, I'd prefer to pay full fare and to keep my own statistics."

———o———

Teacher—"Does your father pray, Susie?"

Susie—"Yes, teacher. When we sat down to supper last night the first thing he said was, 'Good Lord! We've got beans again.'"

PROJECTS OF $50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ALABAMA

TUSKEGEE, ALA.—Constructing continued treatment building at U. S. Veterans Hospital: $287,993. Pittman Constr. Co., Rhodes Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., contr.

CALIFORNIA

CAMPBELL, CALIF.—Campbell High School: $58,196. Villadsen Bros., 1140 Winsor Ave., Piedmont, contr. PWA.

EL SEGUNDO, CALIF.—El Segundo High School: $207,000. Rehabilitation and strengthening. J. H. Simpson, 524 South Raymond Ave., Pasadena, Calif., contr. PWA.

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Theatre: $150,000. Salih Bros., 25 Taylor St., San Francisco, contr.

TULARE, CALIF.—Schools (2) and gymnasium: $192,602. Midstate Constr. Co., and W. J. Ochs, Power Bldg., Fresno, contr. PWA.

COLORADO

ALAMOSA, COLO.—Dormitories (2), Adams State Normal School: $179,827. A. C. Larsen, Broomfield, contr. PWA.

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Junior High School: $141,893. Michael A. Connor Co., 561 Main St., Hartford, contr. PWA.

FLORIDA

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Quarters, hangars, quarters: $2,375,102. Virginia Eng. Co., Melson Bldg., Newport News, Va.

ILLINOIS

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—School buildings: $91,568. Smirl & Gibson, 203 Hopper Bldg. PWA.

MANTENO, ILL.—Doctors cottages and chief engineers residence, Manteno State Hospital: $402,351. Chell & Anderson, 176 West Adams St., Chicago, contr. PWA.

URBANA, ILL.—University of Illinois (2d unit): $1,335,590. J. W. Snyder Co., 307 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, contr. PWA.

INDIANA

MISHAWAKA, IND.—School: $180,395. Gollitt Constr. Co., South Bend, contr. PWA.

MARYLAND

GLENN DALE, MD.—Tuberculosis Sanatoriam: $161,161. Northeastern Constr. Co., 6 West Madison St., Baltimore, contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM, MASS.—Residences (100): To exceed $140,000. F. H. Gowing, 101 Tremont St., Boston, contr.

UXBRIDGE, MASS.—High school: $163,487. M. J. Walsh & Sons, 1412 Dwight St., Holyoke, Mass., contr. PWA.

MICHIGAN

CHARLOTTE, MICH.—Constructing addition and alterations to school: $215,529. Spence Bros., Saginaw, Mich., contr. PWA.

MINNESOTA

BUFFALO, MINN.—School: $153,878. Standard Constr. Co., 215 South 6th St., Minneapolis, contr. PWA.

CLEAR LAKE, MINN.—High school: $160,000. Ernest Anderson, contr.

GAYLORD, MINN.—School: $139,675. Madsen & Simonsen, 2817 Lyndale Ave., So., Minneapolis, contr. PWA.

GLENWOOD, MINN.—School: $183,028. J. P. Haley, 1954 University Ave., St. Paul, contr. PWA.

ROBBINSDALE, MINN.—School: $169,000. C. H. Peterson & Co., 1036 Builders Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis, contr. PWA.

MISSOURI

UNIVERSITY CITY, MO.—School: $689,546. Addition and auditorium for Senior High School and addition to Jackson Grade School, Woermann Constr. Co., 3800 Pine St., contr.; Junior High School, Dickie Constr. Co., 517 Louderman Bldg., St. Louis, contr.

NEVADA

LAS VEGAS, NEV.—School: $165,000. O. L. Clark, 369 North Ridgewood Pl., Los Angeles, Calif., contr. PWA.

NEW YORK

BEACON, N. Y.—Matteawan State Hospital: $166,628. Miller & Gaynor Co., Overocker Rd., Poughkeepsie, contr. PWA.

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.—Group dwellings: To exceed $140,000. R. M. Lederer, 285 Madison Ave., contr.

DRYDEN, N. Y.—School: $304,500. J. Lonergan, 203 Strathmore Dr., Syracuse, contr. PWA.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—School: $188,366. Strope Steel Co., Inc., Terminal St., Albany, contr. PWA.

SNYDER, N. Y.—School: $278,408. C. H. Everitt, Inc., 295 Auburn Ave., Buffalo, contr. PWA.

TONAWANDA, N. Y.—Group residences: To exceed $105,000. Viggo Hanse, Inc., 86 East Girard Ave., Kenmore, contr.

OHIO

SIDNEY, OHIO—Extending and remodeling post office: $50,000. M. V. Loudenback, 635 North West Ave., contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

NORTH EAST, PA.—School: $130,000. Kirschner Bros., 433 East 95th St., Erie, contr. PWA.

OLYPHANT, PA.—Addition to Junior High School: $168,315. Breig Bros., Scranton Real Estate Bldg., Scranton, Pa., contr. PWA.

RHODE ISLAND

NORTH SMITHFIELD, R. I.—School: $86,814. Enterprise Building Co., Gilbert St., Woonsocket, contr. PWA.

REDFIELD, S. D.—Girls' building at State School: $163,122. S. W. Jonason & Co., Aberdeen, contr. PWA.

WAKEFIELD, R. I.—Post office: $69,995. New England General Contg. Co., 341 State St., New Haven, Conn., contr.

WARWICK, R. I.—School: $161,560. Central Eng. & Constr. Co., 210 Main St., Pawtucket, contr. PWA.

TEXAS

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—Semi-fireproof school: $127,200. W. L. James, contr. PWA.

WASHINGTON

ELLENSBURG, WASH.—State Normal School: $174,332. Constructing auditorium-classroom. Henrikson-Alstrom Constr. Co., Textile Tower, Seattle, contr. This contract had previously been awarded to Roberts & Johnson, Tacoma. Due to death of both partners, firm was forced to suspend operation and next low bidder received job.

OLYMPIA, WASH.—Office building: $675,189. Sheble Constr. Co., 2019 Third Ave., Seattle, contr. PWA.

PULLMAN, WASH.—Washington State College: $400,000. PWA grant $180,000. S. Smith, archt. This contract had previously been awarded to Roberts & Johnson, Tacoma. Due to death of both partners, firm was forced to suspend operation and next lower bidder received job.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—Gymnasium and school: $148,761. Colonial Constr. Co., 326 1st St., Spokane, and Brady Constr. Co., Lloyd Bldg., Seattle, contrs. PWA.

SUNSET

By John J. Buckley

Frank J. Lee, 14586—Leonard Coullahan, 3866—Edmund Wilson, 771—Wm. J. Anderson, 7322—Wm. H. Nagle, 18507

of Local Union 72, Boston, Massachusetts

"Thou Shalt Hide Them In The Secret Of Thy Presence; From The Pride Of Man. Thou Shalt Keep Them Secretly In A Pavilion From The Strife Of Tongues."—Psalm 31-20.

Again we bend under the burden. Sorrow and grief are once more our portion and death invades the close circle of friendship and fraternalism, as we lie stunned beneath its punishing extortion. The old-timer is passing from the picture. Age and physical disabilities have in the past decade placed an embargo on the activities of which they once gave so generously and faithfully to their brother creature and now comes the final gesture—the "curtain of life". They pass onward, but they leave to the world behind them a record of achievement, of struggle against the ills and wrongs of life and an endearing perpetual imprint unto the hearts and souls of their comrades who valued their worth.

They need no eulogy. Their life and their actions and the unswerving, honest application of their talents and indomitable energy, which God gave to them, they expended in a love and a devotion for high ideals and sacrificial campaigning for the underdog. The day here for them is ended, but a newer, brighter view of a glorious sunrise that betokens for them a day without end and where the black mantle of night is unknown. Rest and peace which this world had not for them is now theirs in its richest, joyful possession and their memory is ours forever. Nothing can take that away; nothing can rob us of it.

And so we leave them to the eternal ages, firm in the knowledge of the truth that the chrysalis of human love and interest in their brother-man, which occupied their material bodies on this sphere, has developed into a spiritual being and fills a place in heaven's eternal kingdom and sings in glory among the stars. While organized labor retains its pristine purity and holds fast to its accepted and universal policy of enshrining in its records and testifying to the mutual esteem, love and homage, these pioneers held in our hearts, they have not lived in vain.

. . . To Live In The Hearts of Those We Leave Behind Is Not To Die.

Now port has blazoned full into their sight
  Their voyage over, anchored safe at rest.
The tired hands and souls in God's respite
  At last have peace and comfort, happiness.
In brightness with the joys of heaven's throng,
  Where selfishness and woe do not endure,
They sing in glory, heart and soul in song
  And love so pure.

O Lord, we thank Thee, though saddened in heart,
  For these our friends, we reverenced their names
And what they were; their aid to us impart
  For content and for surcease in life's game.
We think of them at closing of each day,
  Their helpful spirits guiding us among
  Our brothers. In our hearts we pray
  From dawn to dawn.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, death has again invaded our ranks and taken from us one of our old-time members, Brother Myles Scheall, No. 2056, and

WHEREAS, Brother Scheall was a member in good standing and held in high regard by the members of this local union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 71 be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to our journal for publication and the members of our local union extend to the family of our departed brother our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

W. P. White, Financial Secretary,
Local Union No. 71.

IN MEMORIAM

71 Milon L. (Myles) Scheall, 2056
74 Fred William Balmes, 5041
74 Charles Brazier, 5201
102 William Joseph Murphy, 12176
397 Marion Floyd Williams, 20293
446 Frank Kendall Lamersoll, 4935

WILLIAM J. MURPHY
Second Vice President
Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union

WILLIAM JOSEPH MURPHY

MARCH 3, 1888 FEBRUARY 29, 1936

It is with a feeling of deep regret that we report the passing of Brother William J. Murphy, Second Vice President of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union. Brother Murphy had been confined for four weeks to the Veterans' Hospital, Kings Bridge Road, New York City, with a foot infection, when pneumonia set in, to which he succumbed.

In the death of Brother Murphy, our International Union has lost a painstaking and tireless worker for the cause of trade unionism, whose place will be hard to fill as an official of the International Union, as well as an organizer for the American Federation of Labor in the State of New Jersey.

Brother Murphy was born in New York City, March 3, 1888, and joined the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union through Local Union 271, New York City, in 1906. He was an active and progressive union member for thirty years. At one time he was president of Local Union 102 and at the time of his death was a delegate from this local union to the New Jersey State Council of Lathers and to the Trades Union Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Essex County, of which he was president.

For the past eighteen months, Brother Murphy was New Jersey State organizer for the American Federation of Labor and he was instrumental in organizing and in aiding and assisting many of the miscellaneous trades in that state. Brother Murphy was always known as a hard, untiring worker in the cause of the trade union movement. He was well liked and esteemed by thousands connected with the labor movement in the State of New Jersey and elsewhere throughout the country.

Brother Murphy was a veteran of the World War, having served in the Second Division Engineering Army Corps and he had been wounded in the Battle of the Argonne.

Brother Murphy leaves a wife and two children, his mother and brother, to whom we, on behalf of the membership of the International Union, extend our sympathy and condolences.

DEVELOPING LUNETTE WHICH SPLAYS UP ONLY FROM WALL ARC

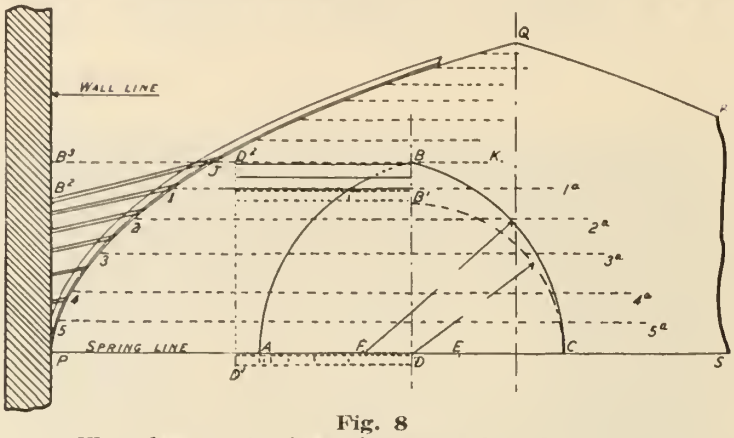

Fig. 8
Floor layout of splayed lunette and vaulted ceiling

Fig. 8 is a floor layout for the ceiling curve P-Q-R and represents a lunette splayed upward but not outward from the semi-circle A-B¹-C. The semi-circle is not needed on the floor layout and only half of it is shown as the dotted curve B¹-C.

In this method the radius of curve A-B-C from which the intersecting curve is established is given.

The height of the semi-circle is shown on wall line as B² and above it the height of crown of intersecting curve above Spring line as B³.

From the points F and E on the spring line, the curve A-B-C is laid out.

The line B²-B is next laid out to establish point J (crown of intersecting curve where it intersects main ceiling).

From J the curve P-Q-R is spaced off as at 1, 2, 3, etc., and from these points lay out the lines 1-1ª, 2-2ª, etc., parallel to Spring line.

Next, lay out the line D¹-D², and with end of measuring stick on this line as shown, and the stick placed on the lines 1-1ª, 2-2ª, etc., in their turn the stick is

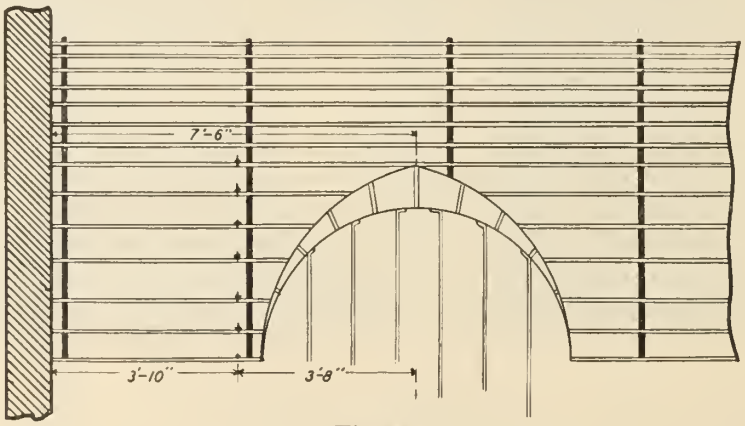

Fig. 9
Splayed lunette (Fig. 8) framed in

marked where these lines intersect the curve A-B-C. The stick shown dotted below spring line is marked at points on stick where these intersections occur. These points are then transferred to the furring iron of main ceiling to establish curve where lunette penetrates it as explained in Figs. 1 to 5 in this series.

Fig. 9 shows the lunette developed in Fig. 8 framed in. This figure shows the furring of main vaulted ceiling and lunette as it appears in elevation.

The channels run vertically represent a furred wall.

The heavy arrows at each furring channel indicate where end of measuring stick meets the line D¹-D² (Fig. 8).

SPLAYED ELLIPTICAL LUNETTE DEVELOPMENT

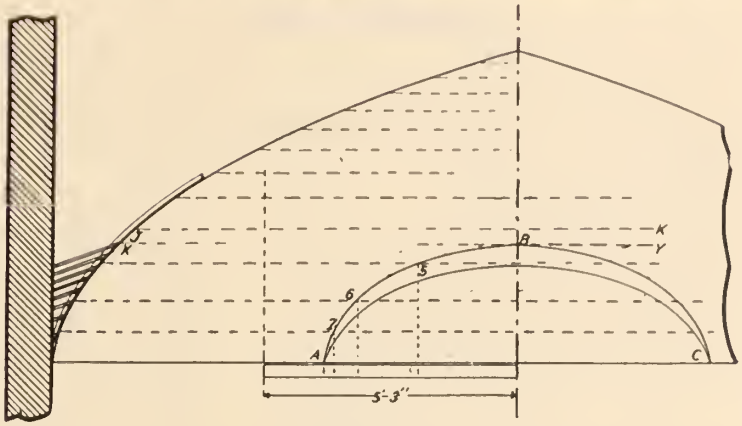

Fig. 10
Floor layout of splayed elliptical lunette and vaulted ceiling

Fig. 10 represents a floor layout of a splayed lunette. In this case the two curves are elliptical, one being higher than the other, but both the same width at spring line.

In Fig. 10, both curves are shown on the floor layout, but in actual practice only the larger one is needed, as the smaller one is laid out on the wall.

The measuring stick in this figure is marked at the intersecting points (as 5, 6, 7) the same as in previous illustrations, using the larger curve to establish the marks.

The distance from spring line to top of lunette in this instance is somewhat less than in previous figures, the line X-Y indicating the furring channel of main ceiling at top of lunette instead of J-K as in previous figures. (The line J-K is shown in Fig. 10 at the same height from Spring line as it was in previous figures).

The completion of the development of lunette is from here on the same as explained in other figures. This method is handy where lunettes of different heights, etc., penetrate the same ceiling.

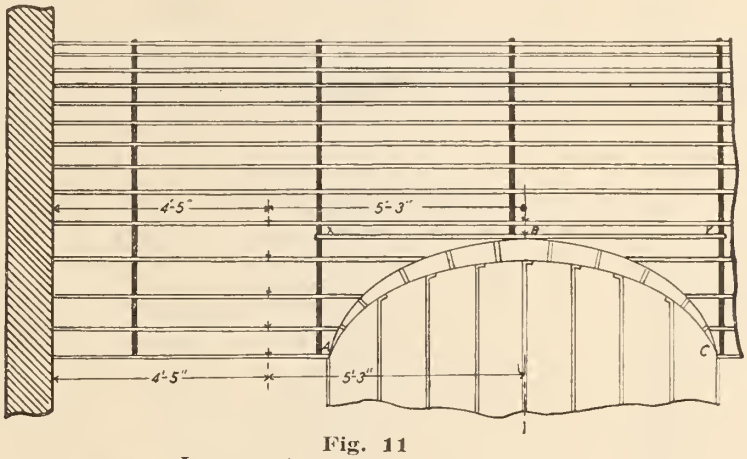

Fig. 11
Lunette (of Fig. 10) framed in

For instance—let us assume that several lunettes whose heights have been established as J-K have been worked out on floor layout and it is desired to add other lunettes whose heights are X-Y. In this case, all that is necessary in the layout is to add the line X-Y. Mark the stick at intersections 5, 6, 7, etc., and proceed as in other figures.

In Fig. 11, the lunette developed in Fig. 10 is shown framed in, the points of intersection having been determined as in previous illustrations.

It will be noted that at X-Y an additional short piece of furring iron has been erected to carry point B, the crown of intersecting curve.

Should most of the lunettes be of the same height as in Fig. 11, it would be advisable to start the furring at the line X-Y instead of at the line J-K.

In all cases the same spacing must be used for the main ceiling as is used in the floor layout.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

FEBRUARY RECEIPTS

Feb.	Local		
3	165	Feb. report (cr.)	
3	258	Feb. report	$ 7.70
3	169	Feb. report	21.30
3	23	Jan. report	3.60
3	40	Jan. report	4.00
3	49	Jan. report	5.40
3	70	Jan. report	9.10
3	75	Dec. report	11.15
3	98	Jan. report	9.35
3	110	Feb. report (cr.)	
3	132	Jan. report	2.70
3	428	Jan. report	1.80
3	454	Jan. report	15.70
4	18	Jan. report	20.20
4	65	Jan. report	80.00
4	97	B. T.; enroll.; supp.	72.76
4	120	Jan. report	13.50
4	121	Feb. report	11.70
4	244	Supp.	1.00
4	302	Jan. report	4.50
4	340	Jan.-Feb. reports	12.60
5	57	Feb. report	6.80
5	97	Dec. report	37.53
6	53	Feb. report	83.80
6	259	Feb. report	2.50
6	401	Jan. report	6.30
6	244	Supp.	1.00
6	185	Jan. report; B.T.	5.00
6	74	Jan. report	494.40
6	483	Dec. report; B.T.	49.70
7	82	Jan. report	7.10
7	151	Jan-Feb. reports	7.00
7	203	Jan.-Feb. reports (cr.)	
7	208	Jan. report	8.25
7	250	Feb. report	10.80
7	262	Feb. report	37.20
10	308	Jan. report	300.00
10	244	Supp.	1.00
10	4	Feb. report	14.80
10	32	Feb. report	53.30
10	36	Feb. report	54.50
10	62	Feb. report	23.80
10	67	Feb. report	71.45
10	278	Feb. report	40.20
10	311	Jan. report; B.T.	10.80
10	332	Jan. report	5.15
10	345	Feb. report	63.40
10	385	Dec. report	5.10
10	429	Feb. report	6.80
10	434	Jan.-Feb. reports	10.00
10	197	Jan.-Feb. reports; B. T.	3.60
10	212	Feb. report	7.20
10	224	Feb. report	38.05
11	214	Feb. report	2.85
11	14	Jan.-Feb. reports	23.40
11	40	B. T.; supp.	2.05
11	43	Feb. report	19.10
11	64	Feb. report	5.60
11	85	Jan. report	18.50
11	103	Jan. report	8.10
11	407	Feb. report (cr.)	
12	9	Feb. report (cr.)	
12	28	Feb. report	15.40
12	55	Feb. report	2.40
12	73	Feb. report	83.70
12	122	Feb. report	24.00
12	413	Feb. report	7.20
12	125	Jan. report	9.90
12	309	Feb. report	13.60
12	311	B. T. & reinst.	3.00
12	374	B. T.	.90
12	380	Jan.-Feb. reports	12.40
12	388	Jan. report (cr.)	
13	8	Jan. report	15.75
13	27	Feb. report	42.90
13	106	Feb. report	18.90
13	238	Feb. report	4.40
13	301	Jan. report; B.T.	7.32
13	397	Feb. report	6.30
14	76	Jan. report	3.60
14	77	Jan.-Feb. reports	10.80
14	142	Jan. report	13.50
14	166	Jan. report	3.60
14	268	Jan. report	8.10
14	378	Feb. report	4.90
17	394	Enroll; B. T. & reinst.	20.20
17	19	Feb. report	14.85
17	34	Reinst.; supp.	5.40
17	54	Jan. report	49.30
17	72	Jan. report	131.70
17	81	Feb. report	4.90
17	84	Jan. report	4.47
17	105	Jan. report	14.40
17	147	Feb. report	1.80
17	158	Feb. report	3.60
17	162	Jan. report	17.10
17	225	B. T.	4.50
17	344	Jan. report	7.20
17	359	Jan. report	23.65
17	102	Jan. report	52.20
18	24	Feb. report	25.00
18	25	Jan. report	9.00
18	63	Dec. report	2.70
18	222	Feb. report	12.60
18	455	Feb. report (cr.)	
18	190	Feb. report	100.00
19	12	Feb. report	13.50
19	31	Feb. report	9.00
19	46	On account	532.67
19	109	Feb. report	7.40
19	155	Feb. report	13.50
19	232	Feb. report	9.90
19	243	Feb. report	5.40
19	244	Supp.	1.00
19	260	Feb. report	20.70
19	286	Jan. report	13.75
19	326	Jan. report	9.10
19	386	Dec. report	14.40
19	374	Feb. report	3.60
19	392	Feb. report	3.35
19	395	Jan. report	3.76
19	435	Jan. report	11.25
20	140	Feb. report	4.35
20	301	Feb. report	32.00
21	2	Jan. report	111.16
21	68	Jan .report	20.00
21	143	Jan. report	36.00
21	263	Jan. report	7.20
21	215	Feb. report	9.00
21	336	Feb. report	3.75
21	397	Supp.	1.40
21	45	Holding a/c tax & trsf. indt.	3.40
24	5	B. T.	17.55
24	24	Supp.	1.00
24	32	Supp.	1.00
24	42	Feb. report	160.00
25	140	B. T. & reinst.	49.00
25	52	Feb. report	20.70
25	78	Feb. report	6.20
25	83	Feb. report	16.20
25	98	Feb. report	13.80
25	137	Jan.-Feb. reports	7.30
25	226	Feb. report	17.10
25	11	Feb. report; B.T. (cr.)	
25	46	On account	200.94
25	66	Feb. report	11.00
25	79	Feb. report	6.30
25	88	Dec. report	25.00
25	93	Feb. report	8.20
25	111	Feb. report	8.10
26	20	Jan. report	5.40
26	152	Jan. report; B.T.	64.40
26	406	Reinst. & Feb. tax	19.50
26	79	B. T.	3.60
26	228	Feb. report	7.50
26	244	Supp.	1.00
26	254	Feb. report	3.60
26	360	Feb. report	8.05
26	454	Feb. report	15.95
27	1	Feb. report	13.50
27	7	Feb. report	5.40
27	33	Feb. report	75.60
27	59	Feb. report	8.00
27	69	Feb. report	9.90
27	185	Jan report	9.00
27	230	Feb. report	13.10
27	244	Supp.	1.25
27	279	Feb. report	9.20
28	120	Feb. report (cr.)	
28	144	Feb. report (cr.)	
28	171	Feb. report	4.50
28	244	Feb. report	276.95
28		Advertising and sub. — The Lather	46.70
28		Miscellaneous	.15
28		Transfer indebtedness	250.65
		Total receipts	$4,994.16
		Less deduction from account of No. 46 a/c returned check which was credited in total of $580.86 on Jan. 31	43.00
			$4,951.16

FEBRUARY DISBURSEMENTS

Feb.		
7	The Distillata Co., Feb. installment on cooler, water service	$ 4.64
7	The Burrows Bros. Co. office supp.	4.02
7	Stationery Supply Co. office supp.	.75
7	Western Union Telegraph Co., Jan. messages	16.96
7	Workers Education Bureau, 1st quarter tax	20.00
7	Frank Morrison, Sec.-Treas. Feb. tax to A. F. of L.	81.00
24	Frank Morrison, Sec.-Treas. premium	3.75
26	R. M. Florine, No. 12408, refund of part payment of fine imposed by No. 73, 9/14/35; declared illegal by General President, 1/16–36	5.00 5.00
28	Riehl Printing Co., February journal, local and office supp.	579.09
28	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 1/17–2/14/36	2.10
28	Rand McNally & Co., atlas service	36.00
28	National Advertising Co., mailing Feb. journals	54.86
28	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local & L. D. service	20.16
28	Office salaries	540.00
28	Funeral benefits paid:	
	Local 74, F. W. Balmes, 5041	300.00
	Local 401, C. R. Jackson, 15372	300.00
	Local 104, L. W. Sloan, 9842	500.00
	Local 85, Wm Sloan, 2554	500.00
	Local 397, M. F. Williams, 20293	500.00
	Local 72, Edmund Wilson, 771	300.00
	Local 71, Milon L. (Myles) Scheall, 2056	300.00
28	Wm. J. McSorley, General President	980.00
28	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer	545.00
28	Central National Bank, service charge	2.88
28	Postage	45.80
28	Miscellaneous Office Expense	.35
	Total	$5,642.36

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, January 31, 1936	$76,148.79
February receipts	4,951.16
	$81,099.95
February disbursements	5,642.36
Cash on hand, February 28, 1936	$75,457.59

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

Local	
169	Raymond Earl Brooks 36470
169	Andrew Jackson Brooks, Jr. 36471
65	Ray Arthur Ford 36472
65	Everett Floyd Teeters 36473
394	Harry Setchaweight Oliver 36474
394	Howard DeWitt Smith 36475
378	Floyd Alton Harvey Gilmore 36476
214	George Edward Allen 36477 (Jan.)
228	Leonard David Roberts 36478
454	Paul Dooley 36479

REINSTATEMENTS

169	E. W. Baldwin 18143
169	R. E. Brooks 34233
483	A. L. H. Bunde 5293
483	L. T. Norman 19158
483	C. J. Hoock 19412
483	J. O. Einberger 31297
234	A. T. Persons 25972
278	W. F. Corey 27295
394	J. W. Smith 24201
394	S. G. Smith 36061
36	J. Suter 10787
345	J. C. Bennett 28009
85	E. L. Greiner 25568 (Jan.)
407	O. Tope 19459
308	G. Lambert 31281
122	S. K. Jones 994
308	V. Puleo 26812 (Nov.)
140	E. T. Hogan 26771
34	K. A. Swift 29910
54	C. V. Gates 27523
54	W. T. Miller 17540
54	S. Lutz 16218
2	P. Marino 35885
2	F. J. Bernard 24800
46	F. Sharp 12243
46	R. Young 31537
46	A. Kohberg 34323
46	H. F. King 34321
68	F. G. Fennell 2030
98	L. Koster 24692
88	J. E. Ward 4267 (Oct.)
406	J. S. Carr 32133
406	M. W. Carr 32132
406	J. S. Gillespie 30558
406	H. E. Sharpe 1076
406	P. S. Stansbury 28881
152	C. Fredericks 27086
244	S. Pincus 34218
214	R. B. Allen 35590

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

46	W. J. Brennan 26939 (ren.)
14	C. H. Carey, Jr. 31965 (Dec.)
102	W. M. Monahan 23063 (ren. Dec.)
102	H. Stern 33097 (Dec.)
226	G. Tinagero 10596 (ren.)
88	G. Fey 36385
88	C. Wallem 26028 (ren. Dec.)
74	W. J. Martewicz 34243 (ren. Jan.)
74	G. E. Garren 29042 (ren. Jan.)
74	P. J. Mader 29149 (ren. Mar.)
483	W. J. Hayne 36356 (Jan.)

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

102	J. Martin 33969 (Jan.)
226	M. Henry 28380
244	J. Julian 26058
244	J. J. Guercio 34212 (Dec.)
46	H. T. Mohrmann 26971

APPRENTICES INDENTURED

42 Walter Junior Everhart, age 20
72 Robert Baldwin, age 18
88 Lloyd A. Weisenhaus, age 20
88 Frank John Pilot, age 20

REINSTATED LOCAL UNIONS

169 Enid, Oklahoma
394 Tucson, Arizona
406 Fort Lauderdale, Florida

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

483 L. T. Norman 19158
407 O Tope 19459
140 E. T. Hogan 26771
88 E. W. Large 34890
88 J. E. Ward 4267
74 J. A. Eby 17242

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE DEPOSITED

102 F. Palmeri 26278

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

42 J. B. Carll 31443, $55.00
254 E. E. Sadler 8658, $50.00

SUSPENSION FOR WORKING UNFAIR

42 J. B. Carll 31443

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To
9	W. King 569	46
42	R. F. Chandler 24868	374
42	A. D. Hoaglin 30706	43
46	P. T. Becht 27832	67
46	W. Decker 22260	67
46	W. Dobbins 1353	67
46	T. Donnelly 24318	67
46	F. Kohberg 22410	162
46	A. Kohberg 34323	162
46	M. Mattis 15018	67
46	W. Shea 22302	67
46	C. J. Spillane 29987	67
46	R. A. Spillane 34355	67
46	A. Tall 15065	162
52	C. Colway 9598	120
52	B. L. Conway 23025	151
52	A. W. Fischel 3021	120
52	W. Pfeiffer 24188	32
54	V. W. Knight 16480	380
57	J. Barnoff 30016	120
57	J. Long 30634	120
65	E. McKnight 18445	83
65	J. Senyohl 19439	374
67	J. Becker 22185	46
67	E. Gavin 14984	46
67	B. Holmes 6117	46
67	W. McGarry 1626	46
68	S. A. O'Day 20642	49
72	E. Hockman 25442	31
72	H. W. LaPoint 34104	359
79	H. F. Eldridge 24874	142
85	H. Pekower 12700	244
87	E. Dale 2807	53
88	C. L. Cody 22787	144
88	W. Harris 30743	144
97	B. Wand 18045	360
97	J. Young 16572	360
109	E. Hedrick 24043	65
109	C. Mitchell 27219	65
120	J. Barnoff 30016	151
120	F. Cooligan 29329	151
120	J. O'Drezze 22098	151
137	R. J. Duggan 33807	401
137	C. Wolfe 14649	401
140	W. M. Hale 34655	311
140	C. S. Jordan 24026	311
140	C. S. Jordan 24026	230
140	E. C. Willman 20562	311
144	P. Simmons 35078	88
169	L. G. Reynolds 32649	374
173	F. Krogsgaard 25651	85
179	J. B. Schat 19636	43
185	L. G. Reynolds 32649	169
185	E. Storey 34234	169
203	H. L. King 30074	279
212	W. E. Muir 28615	43
226	M. Henry 28380	46
230	D. L. Evans 20926	407
230	W. C. Lyday 33876	140
230	P. W. McCarson 33281	140
230	T. L. McKnight 17214	140
230	C. O. Souder 22347	238
230	R. M. Stoughton 9640	140
233	H. F. Hopson 1184	152
238	C. Henderson 12795	407
238	W. S. Smith 3378	394
262	J. L. Henrey 25245	407
301	W. H. Cherico 12115	224
301	R. V. Jameson 25703	224
305	W. W. Vilas 19915	69
309	L. Fuller 32342	52
309	H. Jeffries 9711	9
311	W. M. Hale 34655	140
311	C. S. Jordan 24026	140
311	E. C. Willman 20562	140
328	C. H. Ball 22341	68
328	B. E. Boyle 15102	68
328	G. E. Lindquist 16483	68
328	A. L. Miller 25316	88
328	J. E. Ready 19083	68
374	R. F. Chandler 24868	42
380	V. W. Knight 16480	54
380	E. F. McKnight 18445	65
392	W. Hill 28732	52
392	E. D. Swan 31158	14
407	J. Chuoke 30637	301
407	R. Hennessy 1971	301
419	J. A. Kauertz 7340	11
435	J. B. Little 33222	140

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
169	$ 5.00	185	L. G. Reynolds 32649
169	5.00	185	E. Storey 34234
98	5.00	122	L. H. Koster 24692
98	4.00	144	G. F. Koster 26704
98	4.00	144	A. J. Lopez 16685
98	5.00	144	R. J. Rouse 19769
98	2.00	172	J. W. Bauer 34767
18	2.50	5	Chas. Fickenger 14745
65	4.00	109	J. Coutts 12163
65	1.25	380	E. F. McKnight 18445
65	5.00	88	J. Randall 35311
185	2.00	49	O. Blase, Sr. 5001
262	9.75	9	A. T. Persons 25972
311	5.00	185	J. R. Fogerson 24025
311	5.00	74	J. Goodgion 29497
345	11.00	67	J. C. Bennett 28009
43	2.50	42	A. D. Hoaglin 30706
85	10.00	53	E. L. Greiner 25568
301	3.50	224	R. V. Jameson 25703
301	1.25	224	W. H. Cherico 12115
378	2.00	36	L. Seats 18560
54	1.25	380	V. W. Knight 16480
162	2.00	166	B. Collins 26163
394	10.00	353	J. W. Smith 24201
394	6.15	353	S. G. Smith 36061
74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754
301	2.00	224	R. V. Jameson 25703
2	14.50	9	F. Bernard 24800
230	4.00	407	D. L. Evans 20926
52	8.00	392	W. Hill 28732
83	1.50	65	E. McKnight 18445
98	4.50	88	A. D. Shaw 17638
140	25.00	407	E. T. Hogan 26771
140	12.00	230	E. T. Hogan 26771
98	2.00	122	L. H. Koster 24692
98	28.50	144	G. Koster 26704
98	28.50	144	A. J. Lopez 16685
244	4.00	102	J. Altshule 27670
46	3.00	67	M. J. Barrick 34387
486	28.00	67	J. C. Bennett 28009
407	1.50	301	W. C. Jones 35422
374	4.00	42	R. F. Chandler 24868
42	25.00	9	J. E. Walton 17506

SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

345 W. A. March 27950
224 G. H. Greene 32100
106 S. Platt 31701
260 W. E. Campbell 16824
260 E. C. Ellis 12816
260 F. Nichols 17385
42 T. Collins 6872 (Jan.)
137 A. H. Cobb 36428
137 G. E. Perry 36435
137 H. Gregg 36431
172 W. E. Boldt 36312 (Jan.)
172 V. F. Dean 30589 (Jan.)
172 J. A. Roberts 34230 (Jan.)
172 J. S. Theiss 30779 (Jan.)
79 G. J. Bilske 31299
152 A. Hofstra 8567
46 F. A. Ackerman 32508 (Dec.)
46 E. F. Ahmes 34285 (Dec.)
46 F. J. Allen 23812 (Dec.)
46 G. R. Allsworth 24127 (Dec.)
46 R. J. Allsworth 8531 (Dec.)
46 J. J. Bannon 22405 (Dec.)
46 J. A. Barrett 35672 (Dec.)
46 B. Bauer 14950 (Dec.)
46 G. F. Bauer 24308 (Dec.)
46 L. Bauer 6271 (Dec.)
46 R. Beaudry 6275 (Dec.)
46 G. Bell 24116 (Dec.)
46 W. F. Campana 16775 (Dec.)
46 T. J. Carroll 27645 (Dec.)
46 H. N. Carter 23734 (Dec.)
46 J. Casper 31571 (Dec.)
46 T. A. Cass 25255 (Dec.)
46 J. A. Canfield 24310 (Dec.)
46 S. M. Markowski 26969 (Dec.)
46 W. R. Charlton 34269 (Dec.)
46 J. M. Christensen 24314 (Dec.)
46 J. J. Clark 26589 (Dec.)
46 H. F. Coester, Jr. 24727 (Dec.)
46 J. Danneker 8527 (Dec.)
46 R. F. Darmer 26950 (Dec.)
46 W. R. Day 6216 (Dec.)
46 A. DeCarrie 3952 (Dec.)
46 J. A. Delaney 26761 (Dec.)
46 F. L. Dick 34299 (Dec.)
46 C. Ebner 27201 (Dec.)
46 C. E. Festger 6203 (Dec.)
46 W. P. Fitzgerald 22728 (Dec.)
46 L. H. Fleischbein 6245 (Dec.)
46 C. E. Gattie, Jr. 34390 (Dec.)
46 H. A. Gens 26961 (Dec.)
46 H. W. Hallaran 31564 (Dec.)
46 T. V. Hanlon 26897 (Dec.)
46 W. Hanna 26597 (Dec.)
46 M. J. Harrington 6167 (Dec.)
46 J. M. Johnson 35722 (Dec.)
46 C. E. Johnston 15184 (Dec.)
46 M. F. Kelleher 17517 (Dec.)
46 J. B. Kelly 35670 (Dec.)
46 P. G. Kennedy 31743 (Dec.)
46 P. J Kilcommons 22221 (Dec.)
46 E. J. Langan 22227 (Dec.)
46 T. F. Langan 32236 (Dec.)
46 J. M. Law 34328 (Dec.)
46 J. A. Leddy 15005 (Dec.)
46 C. A. Longeway 6201 (Dec.)
46 J. T. Mahon 6114 (Dec.)
46 T. F. Mahoney 22172 (Dec.)
46 J. P. Mallon 26238 (Dec.)
46 J. Malloy 2622 (Dec.)
46 J. F. Mandrachia 26973 (Dec.)
46 W. T. McCabe 22173 (Dec.)
46 T. McCann 24343 (Dec.)
46 J. P. McCue 22993 (Dec.)
46 G. M. McDermott 34334 (Dec.)
46 J. McGlinchy 35687 (Dec.)
46 F. M. McGrath 23035 (Dec.)
46 T. F. Neary 26456 (Dec.)
46 W. H. Ness 18578 (Dec.)
46 W. J. O'Brien (No. 2) 15034 (Dec.)
46 D. O'Connell 23744 (Dec.)
46 J. O'Connell (No. 2) 32238 (Dec.)
46 F. J. Pearce 32251 (Dec.)
46 S. A. Pelletier 8070 (Dec.)
46 H. J. Raftery 24349 (Dec.)
46 C. Relyea 6067 (Dec.)
46 P. Relyea 6051 (Dec.)
46 T. W. Relyea 6056 (Dec.)
46 E. Savoy 6092 (Dec.)
46 H. J. Scheminant 28601 (Dec.)
46 L. Schofield 6100 (Dec.)
46 T. Schofield 15053 (Dec.)
46 W. J. Scully 26982 (Dec.)
46 J. E. Shaughnessy 573 (Dec.)
46 C. S. Shea 34280 (Dec.)
46 R. E. Shea 24135 (Dec.)
46 J. J.Thompson 6003 (Dec.)
46 C. J. Tiernan 26623 (Dec.)
46 J. P. Trainor 23291 (Dec.)
46 J. J. VanCleff 6031 (Dec.)
46 T. J. Walsh 34283 (Dec.)
46 F. White 6013 (Dec.)
46 B. Williams 35582 (Dec.)
46 F. C. Williamson 6018 (Dec.)
46 C. M. Wilson 9581 (Dec.)
46 M. J. Yurs 22994 (Dec.)

CORRECTIONS

The name of F. L. Lawrence, 30153, appeared in the February issue under "Withdrawal Cards Issued" by Local Uuion No. 14. This is F. L. Miller, 30153.

Walt. M. Ferree, apprentice, was indentured through Local Union 172 and not 72, as published in the February issue.

DUES BOOKS LOST

Local Union No. 42—G. W. Flanders, 23919.

Local Union No. 74—R. C. Curd, 17090.

Local Union No. 74—E. L. Lindsay, Jr., 18858.

Local Union No. 74—Wm. McLean, 12188.

Local Union No. 244—E. J. Smith, 12248.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
31	Holyoke, Mass.	A. Hebert	A. Paille		H. Ruel
40	Anderson, Ind.	C. Morehead	D. N. Watkins	D. N. Watkins	D. N. Watkins
68	Denver, Colo.	R. R. Payne	J. H. Mitchell	J. H. Mitchell	J. H. Mitchell
83	Fresno, Calif.	H. C. Laufer	R. E. Linderstrand		
97	Toronto, Ont.	A. Mokedanz	A. Dearlove	H. Weller	
104	Seattle, Wash.	R. E. Moore	R. A. Burke	E. Merkle	
111	Madison, Wis.	M. Cashen	J. Backlund		
185	Wichita, Kan.	O. H. Blase	B. Prothero	B. Prothero	B. Prothero
208	Reno, Nev.	E. C. Walters	W. O. Bates		C. J. George
214	Tampa, Fla.	G. E. Allen	G. Brower	D. B. Allen	D. B. Allen
215	New Haven, Conn.	P. F. Doyle	J. Murmane	L. Stevenson	J. Murmane
263	New Brighton, Pa.	J. D. Kolesar	H. E. Eiler	H. C. Eiler	
268	San Rafael, Calif.	W. L. Lossius	J. O. Dahl	J. O. Dahl	J. O. Dahl
278	San Mateo, Calif.	T. Raftery	J. A. Brogan	W. Chamberlin	
279	Joplin, Mo.	J. B. Garner	E. Downer		E. Downer
380	Salem, Ore.	H. Bingham	G. E. Wikoff	G. E. Wikoff	
429	Harrisburg, Pa.	R. Shepler	D. McKerrocher	E. Potteiger	R. Shepler

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.

Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y., Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.

Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.

Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.

Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.

Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass.

Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73 and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.

New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.

Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.

Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.

Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City.

Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.

West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	$ .25
Apprentice Indentures	.50
Arrearage Notices	.50
Charter	2.00
Charter and Outfit	15.00
Constitution	.15
Contractor Certificates	.50
Dating Stamp	.50
Dues Stamps, per 100	.15
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	8.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	14.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Labels, per 50	.35
Lapel Button	.50
Letterheads, Official	.70
Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting"	.10
Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Membership Book, Small	1.00
Reports, Long Form, per doz.	.40
Reports, Short Form, per doz.	.60
Seal	4.50
Secretary Order Book	.35
Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Solicitor Certificates	.50
Stamp Pad	.25
Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Transfers	.50
Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Triplicate Receipts	.35
Withdrawal Cards	.60
Working Permits	.35

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.

2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POtomac 2038.

4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.

5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. E. R Miottel, 2622 McDougall Ave.

7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.

8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.

9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St. N. E. Phone Lincoln 2028.

10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 W. Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.

11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121 (B).

12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St.

14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon. eve., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Sr., 215 Depew St. Phone, Genessee 2281-J.

18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.

19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2112 Cass St.

20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, Sr., 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.

23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.

24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. L. A. Moffitt, 1737½ Ottawa Dr. Tel. Forest 2612-W.

25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone 3-3547.

26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 426½ N. W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. H. Wm. Andrews, mail address, So. W. 30th St. and Agnew; residence, 2416 So. W. Binkley. Phone 2-8090. Note: Sec. out of town. Correspond with O. R. Ballard, 911 N. W. 32nd St.

27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.

28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.

29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.

30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio

31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.

32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.

33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon., 8:00 p. m., following regular meetings. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.

34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. C. A. Routt, 3209 Rodgers Ave. Phone, H-49433.

36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.

39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.

40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.

42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.

43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. John H. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.

45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.

46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.

47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymeade Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.

48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W Platte St.

49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.

52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percacciante, 1417 Nye Ave.

53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting. Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.

54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. W. A. Himstreet, 109 Labor Temple

55 Memphis, Tenn—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 309 Court St.

57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.

62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 1:00 p. m., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Sat., 12:30 p. m. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.

63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, sec. P. T., 1319 W. Main St.

64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, Shirley Place, Collinsville, Ill.

65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St. Tel. Valencia 8120

66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun., 2 p. m., at home of H. M. Babbitt, B. A., R. D. No. 6, Diverty Rd. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.

67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.

68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, 1031 17th St.

69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.

70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.

71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.

72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 5 Saxton St., Dorchester, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.

73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beerman, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel, Forest 9357.

74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St

75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.

76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.

77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m.; Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.

78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.

79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A., 23 Clarendon St. H. G. Reed, 15 Gold St.

81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831

82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.

83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.

84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.

85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.

87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.

88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat., 10 a. m. to 12 m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. J. C. Reynolds, Sec. P. T., 2236 San Antonio Ave., Alameda, Calif.

93 Spokane, Wash—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.

97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 84 Chambers Ave. Phone, Ju. 7472.

98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. T. W. Smith, Rt. 1, Box 612a. Phone, Stockton 4752-J.

99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 2428-W.

102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.

103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.

104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. R. A. Burke, Labor Temple.

105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.

106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 112 Madison Ave. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J.

107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.

108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Kemblesville, Pa. 24R5.

109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.

110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 Croswell St.

111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Friday, Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. J. Backlund, 312 Dunning St.

113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.

114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.

115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.

120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 618 Smith St. Phone 4-2177.

121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.

122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. C. H. Cody, R. 1, Box 103 A Phone, 26J11.

123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.

125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.

126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 9:30 a. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 220 Court Ave., No. Canton. H. W. Little, Schneider Rd., R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio

132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.

136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex. Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 3530 No. 27th St.

137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 32 State Street. Andrew Tuttle, 32 State St.

139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 971 Slade St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.

140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Marsalis St. W. D. Hall, 921 St. Joseph St.

142 Waltham, Mass—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.

143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.

144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel. Ballard 8147.

147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.

151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St.

152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 52 Stevens St.

155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. R. D. Thornton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Phone, Garland 0974-R.

158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 575 Central Ave.

162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone, Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.

165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p.m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.

166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clother, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.

169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. E. W. Baldwin, pro tem. 521 Kenwood Blvd.

171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.

172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 1205 Magnolia Ave.

173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.

185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 1316 No. Lorraine. Bert Prothero, 2000 E. Franklin Rd.

190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Ex. Bd. meets each Fri., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Office: 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave., So.

195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.

197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.

203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.

208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.

209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.

212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 515 No. 4th St. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.

213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.

214 Tampa, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 2601 Corina St. Guy Brower, Box 153, Seffner, Fla.

215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. J. Murmane, 131 Winthrop Ave.

222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St

224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., Sat., 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.

225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.

226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Oddfellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 31 William St.

228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets Mon. J. A. Yeates, 1543 E. Admiral Place.

230 Forth Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.

232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Oslon, 2603 Olive St.

233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets last Fri., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.

234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jack Bailey, 1089 Harwell St., N. W.

238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. E. L. Endicott, 415 No. Edith St.

240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. J. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.

243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.

244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.

246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 1210.

250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. J. F. Singleton, P. T., 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.

254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.

258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks & Waiters Hall, Babcock Bldg. W. C. Schellsmidt, P O. Box 40.

259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.

260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.

262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Mon., 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple, 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2. Phone, 7-8567-R.

263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.

268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.

275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.

276 Waterloo, Iowa—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.

278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.

279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone, 3327.

281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.

286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, 11 Orchard Pl., Coscob, Conn. Phones, Green. 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.

292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.

299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.

300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.

301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. A. F. Burch, 722 Schley Ave.

302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.

305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.

308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Exec. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx. Tel. Raymond 9-3458.

309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall, Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.

311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1623 S. Pierce St.

319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.

326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st Wed., Labor Temple, 213½ W. 2d St. W. E. Summers, 2505 Marshall St. Phone, 5323.

328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Gen. Delivery. Tel., 7376.

330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.

332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.

336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.

340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.

344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.

345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.

346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Hall, Asbury Ave. and Pine St. A. D. Hunt, 77½ Benson Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.

350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Sun., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.

353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 38 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.

360 London, Ont.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Temple, Dundas St. Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.

374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. C. H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.

378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.

379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.

380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.

385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.

386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 26 Streit Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel. 2787-R. B. A. Barrenger, Sec., 886a Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone, 1544-J.

388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.

392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2—5852.

394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. J. W. Smith, P. O. Box 385.

395 Warren, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 428 Main Ave., S. W. W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.

397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, Res. 317 W. Main St. Mail Add.: Box 966.

401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.

406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. Harry E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.

407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. R. I. Lemaire, 1608 Navasota St.

413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.

419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.

428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.

429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St.

434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.

435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.

440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Builders' Exchange Bldg. J. Rinkwich, 412 No. Flower St. c/o J. A. Moore.

443 Steubenville, O.—O. F. Sealock, R. F. D. No. 1.

446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.

454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.

455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold. Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.

456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Exec. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Ave. So. Phone, 85242.

478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.

481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 432 12th Ave. S. E. P. O. Gen. Del., Rochester, Minn.

483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. L. Peffer, 252 Charles St.

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CONSOLIDATED EXPANDED METAL COMPANIES WHEELING WEST, VA.

COMMERCE CHAMBER FAVORS LOW WAGES, LONG HOURS

Washington, D. C.—The large group of nationally-organized employers known as the United States Chamber of Commerce re-affirmed its subversive anti-laber policy in announcing its opposition to the Walsh bill authorizing the incorporation of fair wages and hours standards in Government contracts. The bill aims to eliminate sweat shops and abolish "kick back" contractors who have required workers to return a portion of their wages to employers as the price of their jobs.

"An obvious intent of the pending measure," the statement by the Chamber of Commerce said, "is to bring about decided reductions in working time and increases in wages from the levels now prevailing in industries concerned with Government business."

To such a commendable effort to improve the living conditions of the working masses the chamber announces its strong opposition.

The Walsh bill received the unanimous endorsement of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, which declared that the measure "seeks to confirm in legislation the principles that the first charge on any industry is the performance of its duty by paying adequate wages and maintaining decent working conditions."

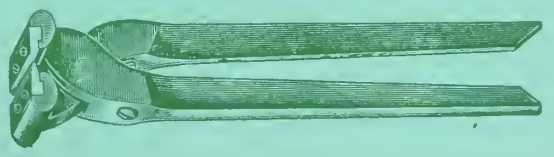
—o—

KEEPING OUT OF DEBT

It is only in very rare and exceptional cases that a working man should permit himself to get into debt, for the simple reason that carrying a load of debt is almost as bad as being in serfdom or slavery, if the debtor is really honest and wants to pay it.

Everybody knows from experience how easy it is to get into debt, and how hard it is to get out of it. During the depression we are still in, millions have given up all hope of ever again being able to pay their debts. If they had it to do over again they would not sink everything they had in a farm or a home, with so large an unpaid balance that they never can pay it off and for this reason must lose their all to those who loaned them the money, or gave them credit.

TODD CUTTING NIPPERS



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MOTHERS OF IRELAND

By John J. Buckley

Back to the time of my cradle-song days,
  Counting the years as short in their flight,
Lingers a voice singing old Irish Lays
  Sad yet so sweet as they told Erin's plight.
Far from the land of her young girlhood home,
  But never forgotten, she prayed night and dawn.
"Mother," your songs and your memory alone
  Are with me today, "St. Patrick's Morn."

The heart bowed down and "Graun Wale",
  With "Inniskillen the Shan van Vocht"too,
The "Shandon Bells" and the head of 'Old Kinsale",
  Sung in the evening twilight, dear, by you.
"Come Back to Erin," she sung from out her heart;
  "Farewell to Kathleen" she soothed me into rest.
The "Colleen Bawn" what gracious love impart
  A lullaby to me—sweet happiness.

Oh many miles are twixt the ould sod and I
  And in memory only the old land I've seen,
Yet dear to me, though years go rolling by,
  Is the picture in my mind of the "Old Boreen",
The "Corn Crake", and the "Cuckoo" winging high,
  The "Lark's Song", and the "Golden Breasted Thrush",
And "The Shamrock" growing in the fields so nigh,
  I'm not ashamed the tears from eyes ta brush.

Though now I'm old and very grey,
  Those sweet, harmonious songs I hear once more
As when of old on Good St. Patrick's Day
  You sung them to me, darling "Mother Asthore".
On memories long backward track I view,
  And time and years not count in ages space,
The golden hours, mother, spent with you;
  "Old Ireland's Songs" sung and I gazed in your face.

Let me pay a tribute to the Celt on this great day,
  Though the land my vision has not ever seen,
But thank God, endeth is all of her dismay—
  Now peace and comfort, "Ireland My Queen".
Our blood and yours commingled in the race
  And "The Sprig of Green" worn over there we claim
And your songs we sing and we ask for God's grace
  On "The Cradle of Our Kin" and ever remain.

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The LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA

WOOD · WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DEC. 15TH 1899

"The Injury To One Is The Concern Of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

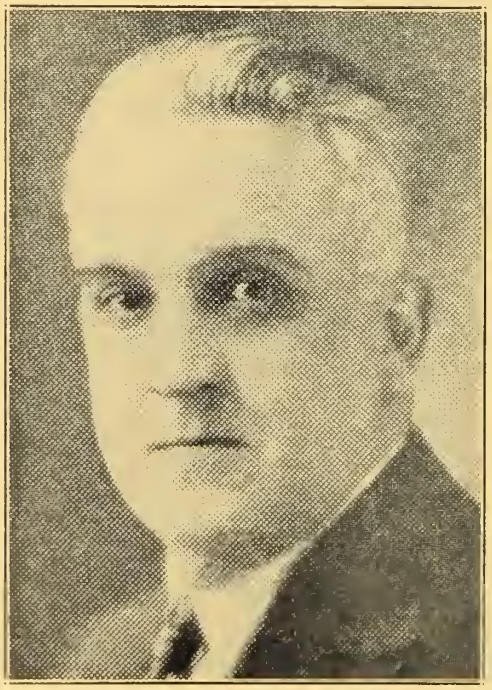
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXVI. APRIL, 1936 No. 8

Newly Elected Executive Officers

Ora Kress, 6th Vice President

John P. Cook, 5th Vice President



Fred A. Canfield, 7th Vice President

The LATHER

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WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Lathers' Building, Detroit Avenue at West 26th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

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VOL. XXXVI APRIL, 1936 No. 8

Report of Delegates to the Special Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

Greetings! We, your delegates, beg leave to report the results of the special convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held at Washington, D. C., March 25, 1936, as ordered by the special committee of six appointed for the purpose of bringing about an amalgamation of the both building trades departments, in conformity with the action of the American Federation of Labor Convention, October 14, 1935, at Atlantic City, N. J. Your delegates are hereby submitting a verbatim report of the complete proceedings:

Pursuant to call issued by the Joint Committee of Building Trades Groups created by the agreement entered into at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on October 14, 1935, a special convention of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, composed of the Building Trades Organizations signatory to said agreement, was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., in the auditorium of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. D. W. Tracy (Chairman of the Joint Committee) acted as Chairman of the convention.

Mr. L. P. Lindelof (Secretary of the Joint Committee) acted as Secretary of the convention.

Chairman Tracy: The convention will come to order, please.

The Secretary will read the call for this convention.

CALL FOR THE CONVENTION

Secretary Lindelof: This is the convention call, addressed to all building trades crafts, January 25, 1936:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"Pursuant to instructions of your joint committee created by the agreement entered into at Atlantic City (Oct. 14, 1935) said committee is herewith issuing a call for a convention of the Building Trades Organizations signatory to the agreement entered into at Atlantic City.

"Said convention is to be held in the city of Washington, D. C., at the American Federation of Labor Building Auditorium, Wednesday, March 25, 1936, 10 a. m.

"This notice of convention call will be considered official by the joint committee inasmuch as no credentials will be printed or forwarded. Therefore you are herewith requested to notify L. P. Lindelof, 217 North Sixth Street, Lafayette, Indiana, Secretary of the Committee, designating who your delegates will be at the convention.

"The number of delegates allowed your organization will be per your membership as of September 1, 1934. Therefore, your organization is entitled to (whatever the number is) delegates.

"Sincerely and fraternally,

"D. W. Tracy, Chairman.
"L. P. Lindelof, Secretary.
"Joint Committee."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman Tracy: The Secretary is requested to read the names of the organizations and the delegates that responded to this call.

Secretary Lindelof: The following credentials have been received:

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, one delegate: Joseph A. Mullaney, President.

International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, three delegates: J. A. Franklin, President, J. N. Davis, and William E. Walter.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, four delegates: P. J. Morrin, President, W. J. McCain, Thomas J. Lenehan, and Charles B. McConnell.

International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, six delegates: Harry C. Bates, President, R. J. Gray, John J. Gleeson, Walter V. Price, John F. Gray, and Thomas Murray.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, seven delegates: William L. Hutcheson, President, Frank Duffy, J. W. Williams, T. M. Guerin, Robert Reichard, H. W. Blumenberg, and F. Plambeck.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, seven delegates: D. W. Tracy, President, G. M. Bugniazet, E. D. Bieretz, Charles L. Reed, J. S. McDonagh, Edw. F. Kloter, and Arthur Bennett.

International Union of Elevator Constructors, three delegates: John C. MacDonald, Edward A. Smith, and F. B. Comfort.

International Union of Operating Engineers, four delegates: John Fossehl, President, F. A. Fitzgerald, William E. Maloney, and Joseph S. Fay.

Granite Cutters International Association, one delegate: Costanzo Pagnano.

International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union, five delegates: Joseph V. Moreschi, President, Herbert Rivers, Joseph Marshall, J. B. Etchison, and A. C. D'Andrea.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union, three delegates: William J. McSorley, President, George T. Moore, and Charles J. Case.

International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Workers Helpers, two delegates: William McCarthy, President, and Joseph McInerney.

Sheet Metal Workers International Association, four delegates: John J. Hynes, President, James T. Moriarty, Fred Hock, and James Close.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, six delegates: L. P. Lindelof, General President, Joseph F. Kelley, L. M. Raftery, Arthur Wallace, James Knoud, and A. J. McKeon.

Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association, four delegates: M. J. Colleran, M. J. McDonough, John E. Rooney, and J. Myles.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, five delegates: John Coefield, President, William C. O'Neill, Patrick Drew, Fred Scholl, and Michael F. Garrett.

United State, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, one delegate: J. M. Gavlak.

Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America, one delegate: M. W. Mitchell.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, four delegates: Daniel J. Tobin, President, Thomas L. Hughes, John M. Gillespie, and Thomas P. O'Brien.

Chairman Tracy: The committee has checked the list of delegates and has decided, by agreement, that they be seated as the official delegates to this convention.

At this time I want to call upon the only speaker for whom the committee has arranged, to address this body. He needs no introduction to you. Therefore I shall call upon President Green of the American Federation of Labor to address this convention. President Green (applause).

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

President Green: Chairman Tracy, officers and representatives of the building trades organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

I extend to you a word of greeting this morning; and I shall assume the privilege of also extending to you a hearty welcome.

It is indeed gratifying to learn and to know that every building trades organization represented here and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor responded to the call for this convention. The record will show that the building trades organizations are one hundred per cent represented at this very important convention. That impresses me very deeply, because I am sure you will agree and understand that, both personally and in my official capacity, I am tremendously interested in the success and the welfare of the building trades organizations and the splendid membership each and all of them represent, so that it occurs to me that this augurs well for the future. It will be an achievement indeed if the building trades organizations can and will go out from this convention thoroughly united, so that at this most important period in the development of our national life we can rest with the consciousness that we have a united building trades organization. That to me will be an achievement. It is of tremendous importance also because, in my judgment, we are approaching the time when building construction will be accelerated. I may be over-optimistic; I do not know; but, as I study the trend of the economic development which is taking place, I am really of the opinion that we are on the verge of a most comprehensive building and housing program.

These have been terrible days for the building trades mechanics. I do not feel that I am making an exaggerated or extravagant statement when I say that the building trades mechanics have suffered more during the last five or six years than, perhaps, any other group of workers or mechanics. Building construction has been at a standstill and practically all connected with it have suffered—the building contractors, the architects, the designers, and the workers themselves, and it has been a terrific experience, a terrible experience. But I believe that the clouds are breaking, clearing up. I can see signs of improvement. To me they are very definite and convincing. I cannot help but believe, my friends, that we are on the verge of the development of a most comprehensive program. Now, if that is true, if the signs are right, and if our hopes are realized, then it is of tremendous importance that the building trades organizations prepare for this event, that we be united, that we develop the highest and best spirit of cooperation, so that the workers themselves may benefit from whatever improvement may come in the building construction industry. Now, I hope also that you will accomplish your purpose here, to develop a plan by which jurisdictional problems, at least, may be reduced to a minimum, that is, the serious effect of jurisdictional problems. We are all practical men and I do not believe that there is any group of men anywhere that is more practical than the building mechanics and the representatives of the building mechanics; and, as practical men, we know that our jurisdictional disputes have been most costly, as well as distressing and annoying; and if we can find a basis of accommodation, a place where we can stand together and adjust these vexing problems that will arise, because we cannot avoid them, we will have rendered a very great and most distinct public service, as well as made a definite contribution to the welfare of those whom we have the honor to represent.

I made up my mind, Chairman Tracy, that I would be very brief this morning.

I extend to you, in conclusion, my personal felicitations. I wish for you a most successful meeting and I will share with you your feeling of happiness and satisfaction if your hopes are realized and we come out of this headquarters of this American Federation of Labor, this temple of labor, thoroughly united, and with the assurance that we have developed a fine spirit of cooperation.

I thank you (applause).

Chairman Tracy: In behalf of this group, President Green, I want to thank you for the very instructive and inspiring address you have made here this morning; and I assure you that it was nice of you to accept the invitation of the committee. Your remarks will be made a part of our proceedings.

AGREEMENT OF BUILDING TRADES ORGANIZATIONS

The Secretary will read the agreement entered into, accepted, and signed at Atlantic City by the nineteen building trades organizations.

Secretary Lindelof (reading):

Memorandum of understanding in settlement of the Building Trades Department Controversy.

1. A committee of six Building Trades representatives selected by the respective parties of equal representation shall be empowered with the authority to undertake to adjust all pending difficulties. This committee shall reach its decisions by a majority vote and in the event the committee is unable to agree they shall select by a majority vote the seventh or disinterested person who shall be added to the committee and the disputed question again taken up for decision by a majority vote of this enlarged committee. Provided, however, that the constitution of the Building Trades Department as of September 1, 1934, shall remain unchanged, but this committee is authorized to make recommendations for changes in the Constitution to the Convention of the Building Trades Department. The findings of the committee shall be final and binding. In the event the partisan mmbers of this committee are unable to agree upon the seventh or disinterested person within five days after they undertake the selection of said disinterested person then each party shall submit the names of candidates for appointment as the disinterested person to George M. Harrison until such time that both parties submit the name of the same individual whereupon said George M. Harrison shall name said individual as the impartial or seventh member of the committee.

2. The committee provided for in paragraph one shall meet within twenty-four hours after the acceptance of this agreement by all parties at interest for the purpose of fixing the time, date and place for the committee to meet and undertake its work, which date shall be as early as possible but in no event later than thirty days from the date of this agreement.

3. Neither Building Trades group, parties to this agreement, shall be recognized by the American Federation of Labor as the Building Trades Department on or after the effective date of this agreement until the Committee provided for in paragraph one concludes its work and a convention of the Department has been held. After the conclusion of the Convention, the officers of the Department shall notify the President of the American Federation of Labor of the actions of the Convention, at which time the unified Building Trades organizations shall again carry on their work through the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. All other matters shall remain in statu quo ante as of September 1, 1934, until the pending controversy is determined by the committee provided for in paragraph one.

4. When questions in controversy have been disposed of all actions pending in the court shall be withdrawn.

5. When the Committee concludes its work, it will call a Convention of the Building Trades Department at such time and place as may be fixed by the Committee for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee and such other business as may properly come before the Convention. The following organizations shall be entitled to participate in said convention:

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

International Union of Elevator Constructors.

International Union of Operating Engineers.

Granite Cutters International Association.

International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union.

International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Workers Helpers.

Sheet Metal Workers International Association.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers.

Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

6. In the event there is any dispute over the interpretation or application of the terms of this agreement it shall be referred to George M. Harrison for decision.

7. This matter to be submitted to the American Federation of Labor Convention now in session in Atlantic City, N. J., as a disposition of the Building Trades Department Controversy. Atlantic City, N. J. October 14, 1935.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Wm. L. Hutcheson.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, Harry C. Bates.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, D. W. Tracy.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Daniel J. Tobin.

International Union of Operating Engineers, F. A. Fitzgerald.

International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union, Jos. V. Moreschi.

International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, William McCarthy.

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Jos. A. Mullaney.

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, M. W. Mitchell.

Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, George W. Jones.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, Wm. J. McSorley.

International Union of Elevator Constructors, Frank Feeney.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, L. P. Lindelof.

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, John J. Hynes.

Granite Cutters' International Association, Samuel Squibb by M. J. McDonough.

United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, John Coefield.

Operative Plasterers' International Association, M. J. Colleran.

International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, J. A. Franklin.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

Chairman Tracy: Pursuant to the agreement just read, the Secretary will read the report of the Joint Committee, made pursuant to the agreement just read.

Secretary Lindelof (reading): This report of the Committee of Building Trades Adjustment, appointed at the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, in accord with the agreement entered into by the two groups of the Building Trades organizations, is hereby submitted.

Your Committee held a total of six meetings, the first of which was held on November 12, 1935, in Washington, D. C. The time of this meeting was devoted to a discussion of what matters would properly come before the Committee and the selection of a Chairman and Secretary of the Committee.

The second meeting of the Committee was held November 15, 1935, in Washington, D. C., and was called to order by Chairman Tracy. The other Committee Members, Wm. L. Hutcheson, Harry C. Bates, Wm. J. McSorley, M. J. Colleran and Secretary L. P. Lindelof were present. At this meeting the Committee agreed that some tribunal should be established for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes in the Building Trades. Many methods were presented, and the one finally decided upon by the Committee was:

That a referee be selected (preferably a federal judge) to hear all jurisdictional disputes that may arise in the future, each contestant in the dispute having an opportunity to present his side of the case by brief or oral argument, or both. Rules and regulations governing presentation of disputes to be drawn up by the Committee with the understanding that all former bona fide decisions, as well as agreements entered into between International organizations shall stand. Ex parte decisions made, in which both sides did not have an opportunity to be heard, shall not be included.

The next question agreed upon by the Committee was:

The President and Secretary, as well as Vice Presidents on the Executive Council, to be equally divided between the two groups and the Executive Council increased by two additional members, making a Council of 9 instead of 7; and each group to select their own representatives for office. It is agreed that the President and Secretary of the Building Trades Department hold office until the 1937 convention when the regular election is held.

At the second meeting the Committee was unable to agree as to which group would select the nominee for President or which group would select the nominee for Secretary. As a result it was decided to submit this matter to President Harrison of the Railway Clerks for decision. The following is his decision:

Cincinnati, Ohio, January 2, 1936.

D. W. Tracy, Chairman,
L. P. Lindelof, Secretary,
Committee Representing Building Trades Organizations.

Gentlemen and Brothers:

I have undertaken to discharge the duty imposed upon me by your two groups of deciding the allocation of the two offices of President and Secretary of the Building Trades Department. I have given this matter great thought and consideration and endeavored to review all of the relevant circumstances and facts.

While personal consideration perhaps would persuade me to view the matter in a somewhat different light, I have disregarded those matters and tried to reach a decision on the sound foundation of what I believe is in the best interest of the Building Trades Department, its affiliated organizations and membership comprising those organizations, and while I anticipate that my conclusions will not meet with universal acceptance, I did, however, have the assurance from the members of your group that in whatever manner I decided the controversy it would be acceptable to them.

The duty has been an unpleasant one, but I accepted it in the hope that I might make a small contribution to establishing solidarity within the Building Trades Department. I have delayed my decision until now because I wanted to be sure that I had sufficient time to give it the thought and consideration warranted. Without further laboring that point, I advise you of my conclusions, which are:

1. The organization known as the "Williams Group" shall have the office of President.

2. The organization comprising the "McDonough Group" shall have the office of Secretary.

With every good wish for the success of the Building Trades Department, I am

Sincerely and fraternally,
(Signed) Geo. M. Harrison,
Vice President, A. F. of L.

The third meeting of the Committee was held at Washington, D. C., November 16, 1935. All members were present. The Committee deliberated on the matter of representation in the Building Trades Department without arriving at any definite decision but, still feeling confident an understanding could be reached, all members mutually agreed to adjourn until President Harrison of the Railway Clerks could appear before this Committee.

The fourth meeting of the Committee was held at Washington, D. C., December 4, 1935. The major portion of the time of this meeting was devoted to discussions of representation of Internationals in the Building Trades Department; especially as it concerns the double vote granted International organizations with a membership of 128,000 or more. President Harrison's interpretation was that this was a subject matter to be acted upon at a convention. Consequently our report is submitted without recommendations to the convention on this question.

The fifth meeting of the Committee was held in Miami, Florida, January 30, 1936, all members of the Committee being present. At this meeting March 25, 1936, was decided upon as the convention date of the convention to be held in the Executive Council Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C. Chairman Tracy and Secretary Lindelof forwarded the convention call to all Internationals, requesting that in lieu of not having regular credentials the names of delegates would be submitted to Secretary Lindelof at his office in Lafayette, Indiana. Each group submitted a preliminary proposal for settling jurisdiction disputes. However, in view of the importance of this subject it was agreed to hold further meetings prior to the convention.

The names of the following judges were presented to the Committee for their consideration: Nevins, Dayton, Ohio; Hulbert, New York; and Hutchison of New Orleans.

It was also agreed by the members of the two groups that each would be responsible for their financial obligations up to the time of the reuniting in the Building Trades Department. It is further agreed that either group is not to assume any debts or financial obligations or responsibilities in law or in fact for either one of the two contending Building Trades groups. It is hereby further expressly agreed that each of the contendng Building Trades groups wind up and settle their own financial matters individually and without any corresponding responsibility in law or in fact or interest or claim of any kind in the monies of each other and hereby expressly waive any right, title or interest to the sums of money or any claims to monies that the various officers of each group now hold in their respective names as officers of their particular group.

It was also agreed that Chairman Tracy would open and preside over the convention and Secretary Lindelof would act as Secretary until the officers were elected and duly installed—that the per capita

tax into the Department will begin for all organizations as of April 1, 1936, and that neither group will be required to bring in any assets to the Department other than those now consisting of office furniture, files, etc. The office is to be located in the American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C., in accord with the Constitution of the Building Trades Department.

Washington, D. C., March 25, 1936.

TO THE OFFICERS AND DELEGATES ASSEMBLED AT THE CONVENTION OF THE BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C., ON MARCH 25, 1936.

As per authority invested in the Committee by the agreement as set forth in our report, and the agreement reached by the Committee to increase the number of Vice Presidents on the Executive Council, we herewith submit the following resolution for your action:

Resolved, to amend Section 9 of the Constitution and Bylaws of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor by changing the word "six" (indicating the number "6") to "eight" (indicating the number "8") preceding the word "vice-presidents" in the first line thereof, so that the amended Section 9 will read:

Sec. 9. The President shall be elected tri-ennially and eight vice-presidents annually by ballot; they shall constitute the Executive Council. No two members can be selected from the same organization. The Executive Council, by majority vote, shall have power to remove for cause after due trial, any officer of the Department.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected triennially. In addition to his duties as Secretary-Treasurer of the Department, he shall act as Secretary for the Executive Council, but shall not be a member thereof.

Submitted by: D. W. Tracy,
Wm. L. Hutcheson,
Harry C. Bates,
Wm. J. McSorley,
M. J. Colleran,
L. P. Lindelof.

For the purpose of:

(a). Averting jurisdictional controversies in the building industry,

(b). Promoting a greater degree of cooperation between the building craftsmen,

(c). Assisting the construction industry in carrying on work without interruption,

(d). Meeting the changing conditions due to introduction of materials, engineering designs, etc., which ofttimes present peculiar and unusual problems to both employer and workmen,

(e). Settling the question of which trade shall be employed to do work on the construction projects and have the erection and installation of materials, and due to the unwillingness on the part of one organization to grant to another the right to erect or install material, it is necessary that there be set up a tribunal to determine such matters and decide as to which organization shall be given the work; also determine whether the controversy has already been disposed of by decision or agreement.

There being a desire on the part of the entire building industry, as well as the public, that means and methods be found whereby the costly and troublesome question of jurisdiction over work be economically and expeditiously disposed of, so that construction may proceed uninterruptedly, with the understanding that there shall be no abandonment of work pending the decision, the following is proposed:

(a). A Tribunal shall consist of a referee, who shall be selected by the committee of six who were designated to adjust the Building Trades controversy.

(b). The referee shall be governed by the following procedure in settling jurisdictional disputes that may arise:

1. The referee shall hold meetings at least four times each year, and at other times when he, in his discretion, deems it necessary.

2. The referee shall receive only from International Unions claims for jurisdiction, or control, over work to be done. All International Unions of the Building Trades Department shall be notified and sent a copy of any claims made, same to be by registered mail and receipt returned.

3. The referee shall investigate each claim and determine whether it has already been disposed of.

4. The referee shall not permit any controversy that has been settled, and an agreement accepted and agreed to by the organizations involved to be reopened.

5. If claim has not been settled already by decision or agreement, the matter shall be set for hearing and decision.

6. The referee shall state the controversy which is to be considered and request the claimants to present their evidence at the next regular meeting, set by the referee, when evidence may be presented orally, by brief, or both.

7. Should there be two claimants, one of which fails to present its case within the stated time, the work in question shall be declared to be in the possession of the organization who presented its case before the referee.

8. Should there be more than two claimants, any organization which fails to present its case within the stated time, shall be eliminated from further consideration in regards to work in dispute.

9. The referee shall in each instance consider all evidence presented, relevant or pertaining to the controversy and render his decision within ten days after the hearing, if possible, and send the decision to the organizations involved and to the Secretary of the Building Trades Department, who shall compile and keep a correct record of same. The Secretary of the Building Trades Department shall send copies of all decisions to all International Organizations, Local and State Building Trades Councils.

10. Any decision or interpretation rendered by the referee, in which the procedures involved in arriving at such decision or interpretation have been consistent with the Articles hereof, shall be accepted by and be binding upon all organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Department. Failure of any affiliated organization to accept and abide by such decisions or interpretations shall constitute cause for suspension or expulsion from the Building Trades Department by the vote of the Building Trades Convention following the report of the Executive Council which shall act as a fact-finding court.

(Signed) D. W. Tracy,
Wm. L. Hutcheson,
Harry C. Bates,
Wm. J. McSorley,
M. J. Colleran,
L. P. Lindelof.

That concludedes the committee's report, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Tracy: That being the concluding report of your committee, as per instructions of the agreement, that report will be received and concurred in.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: Mr. Chairman, are you going to concur in this report as it is? Is that it?

Chairman Tracy: Are we going to concur in it as it is? Yes.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: I mean, when this report is concurred in, it then becomes a part of the law of this Department? Is that correct?

Chairman Tracy: Correct.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: I would like to offer a motion before this convention that we concur in the report of the committee, with the exceptions of the report on jurisdictional disputes; and that we get that in printed form, so that it can be submitted to the delegates to this convention here, or it is held over and made a special order of business for our next convention.

I may be dense, but I don't know, from just listening to the report, whether I have conceived the entire idea of this report or not; and I think an important matter of that kind should be submitted to each delegate, so they would have an opportunity to go over these matters and see just what part of it is going to affect the different organizations throughout the country.

In listening to part of the report, there is a couple of questions there that I am absolutely opposed to.

Chairman Tracy: Delegate Wallace, you are making a motion and talking on the motion.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: I will make a motion that this be put in printed form and become a special order of business at our next convention.

The motion was seconded from the floor.

Chairman Tracy: Under the terms of the agreement entered into at Atlantic City, which delegated the authority to this Joint Committee to settle the Building Trade controversies, this committee has interpreted and has received interpretations of that agreement.

As I understand the maker of the motion, he has no objection to receiving and concurring in the report of the committee. He is requesting, by his motion, to have printed that part of the committee's report which deals with the question of jurisdiction, and to have it made a special order of business at our next convention.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: To concur in the report with the exception of the jurisdictional part of the report.

Chairman Tracy: The Chair does not desire to be arbitrary in the matter; but the motion will have to be declared out of order, because this is the committee's complete report.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: Mr. Chairman, we are delving into two different subjects here, in a report. I have no feeling here to disrupt anything for harmony, that has been proposed here; but I do have an objection to the part of the jurisdictional disputes and the setup as to the way that the report reads. For instance, in choosing a federal judge to settle the disputes of labor organizations, I think

we are going to run into a controversy that perhaps we might be sorry for at some later date.

I have had some experience as some of the other people who come from the city where I live have, and also some of your International Presidents have confronted this issue with federal judges, and I don't think any one individual man should be vested with so much power as to laying down any jurisdictions in this Building Trades Department.

I also say that we should absolutely keep away from the courts. That is one place that labor organizations should stay away from, because the courts of this country do not understand the real situation as far as the labor movement is concerned.

Chairman Tracy: Delegate Wallace, let me put you right on the question. You seem to be under the impression that we are going to some Federal court with our jurisdictional problems. There is no part of the report of this committee that even suggests such a decision.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: There is the federal judge in one part of the report, and I don't think any delegate in this room, after listening to this report, understands it correctly. I may be dense and all that; but I don't understand it; and I would like at least to have an opportunity to study the matter over—an important question of this kind.

Chairman Tracy: It does not say definitely a federal judge, and it has nothing to say about a Federal court and nothing to do with a Federal court. The suggestion was made in the committee; and it is embodied in its report, that the referee might be a federal judge, or that a federal judge would be preferred. Now, there is nothing definite about that and there is no decision which has been reached by the committee that the referee will be a federal judge. Absolutely, there is no question of the Federal courts having any connction with this subject at all. I am just trying to clarify that in your mind, that the committee has not selected a federal judge. It is only that some of them preferred a federal judge; and they have some logic in their arguments for selecting a federal judge as referee.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: Of course, in a report, there are many arguments for and against. I realize that; and that is just the reason why I am asking that part of the report be made a separate order of business, so that every delegate to this convention would be able to study this report. That is what I am asking for and that is the only thing I am asking for. It seems to me that putting that vast power in one individual, for the purpose of settling the jurisdictional disputes—it seems very unreasonable to me. And I happen also to have had some experience, as sitting in on settling some jurisdictional disputes for the different trades; and my argument is that this part of the report should be printed, so that the delegates can read it over and go through it for the purpose of analyzing the report.

Chairman Tracy: It will be printed, Delegate Wallace.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: What is the use of concurring in the report and then having it printed? That does not mean anything. First of all, we should not concur in that part of the report until such time as we have an opportunity to study it.

Chairman Tracy: You did concur in that agreement at Atlantic City. All of our organizations are signatory to that agreement, which set up this committee, and brought it into existence; and, under the definite instructions contained in that agreement, this committee has endeavored to bring about the best organization that they could work out. The committee was empowered to do this job. It has not been an easy task for the committee. It has been a very troublesome one, a very trying one. We have heard a lot of criticism; that is to be expected. But the fact is that in the agreement signed at Atlantic City on October 14, 1935, a committee of six Building Trades representatives selected by the respective parties, of equal representation, was empowered with the authority to undertake all pending difficulties. Under that agreement, its report is final and binding upon the signatories to the agreement. That is the reason for this report being made and is my reason for ruling.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: I am not criticizing the committee; I am not criticizing the report. The only thing I am asking for is that that part of the report be eliminated at this time, so we can know what the report is. I don't see how anyone can just sit here and listen to a report being read and analyze the entire report. Just as I say, I may be dense, but I want a chance to analyze that report.

Delegate Drew, Plumbers: Mr. Chairman, may I say a word?

Chairman Tracy: Yes.

Delegate Drew, Plumbers: Brother Wallace has in mind a situation that we had some time ago about a federal judge, rather than the particular subject before this convention. A federal judge, or any other judge, is not any more interested than any other group of men, and they might be honest and could be honest. But the point I am getting at is that a judge may settle the question of jurisdiction in an economic rather than in a practical way—rather understanding that a trade that might be able to do that work a little cheaper rather than a trade that it really belonged to, should be given that work. I think that is what Brother Wallace has in mind.

Chairman Tracy: The committee has not definitely selected a federal judge as this referee. Some of the members of the committee preferred a federal judge. As I said before, there was some logic to their arguments in favor of the selection of a federal judge. I might say that I do not know whether a federal judge could do the job satisfactorily for us. That is the thought of the committee, after a discussion of the matter, but there has been no selection made yet of a referee. That is still the responsibility of the committee, to select that one man, who will be known as a referee, who will receive the complaints of the different organizations, and will render the decisions.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: Mr. Chairman, you would not want the delegates in this convention to vote on a report here that they were absolutely not familiar with, would you? I do not believe it is the President's idea in doing that. Don't you think that they should at least have had a chance to read the report before they concur in it?

Chairman Tracy: Delegate Wallace, I am only the presiding officer of this group.

The committee has handled this matter and they worked late into the night last night to perfect their report, to the point where they would have a complete report to submit to this convention; and they have been guided by the language and the instructions embodied in the agreement made at Atlantic City. This committee has endeavored, to the best of their ability, to do what is wise, and has tried to solve this problem to the satisfaction of, at least the majority. It is impossible for us to satisfy everybody on a matter of this kind.

If it is the desire of the convention to make it a special order of business at the next ensuing convention, I have no objection.

But, as far as entertaining a motion to set aside one recommendation of the report, that is contrary to the agreement entered into; and the committee does not feel that it will be agreeable to go contrary to the instructions given to them at Atlantic City and embodied in the written agreement. That, I think, is the position of the committee.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: Chairman Tracy, again I think you misunderstand me. I am not criticizing your report; I am not criticizing the committee. All I am asking for is an opportunity to study this report before we concur in it. I would like to have it in printed form, so the delegates to this convention can go over it before they vote on it, so they can understand it. I am not saying anything, that anything in the report is not any good, with the exception of this federal judge part of it. The only thing I am asking for is an opportunity to read it over and study it and find out what it is.

Delegate Comfort, Elevator Constructors: Mr. Chairman, I heartily agree with the previous speaker. If we are to accept the report of this committee, as it was understood at the Atlantic City Convention, that whatever report they would make would be binding, I can not see, for the life of me, why a convention of the delegates of the Building Trades were called, because we are powerless, according to your ruling and according to the report of that committee, to do anything but to swallow that committee's report.

And, in another way, the picture is a parallel case, in my way of thinking, of us being in the Prussian Guard and ordered by Hitler to goose-step over into the Rhineland, and take what he gives us. I have just as fair a memory as the average normal man; and I, myself, listened attentively to the report of the Chairman of that committee; and by the time he got to the second page, I was muddled about the first. There is nothing to be in a hurry about. The section that he wishes to reserve for a general convention—we can go along with the set-up of your officers. That seems to be of the most primary importance, to get an authorized or a legal body of men to perform the functions which they should, and then the question of the jurisdictional disputes and the settlement on somebody certainly can be presented to our next convention. We have struggled along for the last two years, rather muddled, but, nevertheless, we got along fairly well. There are several clauses or sections. They are out of order, I know; but there are several sections to that agreement, pertaining to jurisdictional disputes, that require thinking over; and, if we simply nod our heads in approval and go back to our organizations, we will be annihilated for giving our stamp of approval to a thing like that without free discussion of that on the floor.

Chairman Tracy: In reply to Delegate Comfort, who has asked us why we called a convention——

Delegate Comfort, Elevator Constructors: We are powerless to take any action?

Chairman Tracy: I am answering your question. This action must be taken in compliance with the provisions of the agreement, in which the committee was instructed to call a convention, to receive the report of this committee, which has been read, so we called this convention in compliance with the instructions in the agreement.

Delegate Coefield, Plumbers and Steam Fitters: Mr. Chairman, as long as this discussion has opened up, I desire to place the organization that I represent on record before this gathering. This is the second time that I have heard that report read. It was read to us this morning before we came here. I voiced the same objection to it then, in the previous meeting. I want to be very brief and make myself clear in saying that I do not think that jurisdictional plan is workable. I know that we are not going to get an opportunity to discuss the plan on its merits.

I feel like Brother Wallace, that I may be a little bit too dumb to vote intelligently on that plan on one or two readings. It is the most important step that this Building Trades Department has taken in a great many years—in fact, in all its existence. We have had other jurisdictional plans that worked for some time. Now we are asked to adopt one that was gotten up in a one-night session of a committee meeting. Others took almost a year to get up, with very considerable work. This is a very, very important thing. It is more important to us than the election of the officers.

I am quite willing to go along with the plan that we adopted and agreed to in Atlantic City; but I want to say to you that I do not think that the plan the committee has adopted is workable. I think it could be improved upon and I think that the representatives of the organizations in the Building Trades Department ought to be given an opportunity to study that thing and to bring in their recommendations, and I heartily approve of Brother Wallace's recommendation that we adopt the balance of the report and that this part of it be made a special order in the next convention. I probably will not be on my feet again and, while I am on my feet, I want to say that if that plan is going to be adopted without a vote here that I desire to place the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters on record as being in opposition to the plan.

Chairman Tracy: The question of the committee's report is before this group. The Chair wants to be absolutely fair. It does not want to embarrass anybody or to deprive anybody of their right or their opportunity to advise with this committee on the report. But, in view of the position of the committee and the action of the committee, there is nothing else for the Chairman to do at this time than to request of the delegates here that they pass upon the report in its entirety, and he is going to call for a vote on that question.

All those in favor of——

Relegate Wallace, Painters (interposing): Mr. Chairman, is not there a motion before the house?

Chairman Tracy: I did not recognize that motion.

Delegate Wallace, Painters (interposing): Mr. Chairman, is not the report with the exception of the jurisdictional part of the report, and my motion was seconded.

Chairman Tracy: The Chair declared that motion out of order, because it is contrary to the provisions of the agreement entered into at Atlantic City, and, therefore, the motion is out of order and the Chair so declared it.

Delegate Hynes, Sheet Metal Workers: Mr. Chairman, if I might suggest, and if you will allow me to preface my remarks, the controversy, of course, has been on for a couple of years. Everybody has suffered, of course, on account of this controversy.

Now, if something could be done in this joint meeting, whereby everybody would be satisfied, of course, it would leave a very good effect. I am not a prophet, Mr. Chairman, neither am I an orator. It seems to me, at least, that the report on the question of jurisdiction, where we are all vitally interested, and, if I may say it, very much afraid of one another—and I recognize that I am entirely out of order, Mr. Chairman, but I am trying to make a practical suggestion —that the report of the committee should be adopted with the exception of that part dealing with jurisdictional disputes, and, as Delegate Wallace said, that that portion of it should be printed now, here at this meeting, and the delegates given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with just what the report of the committee on jurisdiction means.

I do not mind saying to you that I have partially in mind what it is and I assume all the other delegates have partially in mind what that report is; but, if we could see it, read it, and diagnose and analyze it, it seems to me that we would be in a position to vote on it intelligently.

Recognizing that you are entirely in order when you say that only one thing is before this convention, and that is the report of the Joint Committee, yet I am offering that suggestion, to see if we can not possibly get positive harmony in this convention.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: Mr. Chairman, when you declared my motion out of order, on what grounds did you declare it out of order?

Chairman Tracy: It is contrary to the instructions given to the committee, which are contained in the agreement signed by all the crafts, and it only affects one part of the report. Brother Wallace, let me put you clear on the committee's position. The committee's position was one of being assigned to a task and given full power; and the agreement signed says here, "The findings of the committee shall be final and binding." That is, the work of this committee shall be binding on all the organizations signatory to the agreement. That is the reason why your motion was declared out of order.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: Is a motion in order to concur in the committee's report? Would that be in order?

Chairman Tracy: To concur in the committee's report?

Delegate Wallace, Painters: Yes.

Chairman Tracy: The Chair could be lenient enough to say yes; but the question before this body is the committee's report being presented to it, and the agreement makes that report binding and effective upon all the organizations. There really is no action necessary.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: Then the convention, here, Mr. Chairman—the power of this committee supersedes the power of this convention? Is that it?

Chairman Tracy: I would say yes, you are absolutely correct. You bestowed that power on this committee, and that was not done at the solicitation of the committee.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: No, we have not; and there was no part of the minutes of the Building Trades Department where any such power was given to any committee, because, after all, after the committee makes their report, the final tribunal for the approval of that report lies in this convention. Here is where it lies, and no other place; and when you state that the committee's report becomes concurred in, whether the delegates vote on it or not, I have to disagree with you there. I think the first thing to do, in order to create harmony in this convention, would be to organize this Building Trades Department in a regular way, elect the officers, and go into the business of this convention. It is one of the most vital questions which we have ever had to confront us, it is the jurisdictional plan; and we have had committees of all kinds for the purpose of trying to settle those disputes; and in five minutes, or in one night, as you stated, you are going to lay down the orders on jurisdictional disputes for this convention. I can not see it and I don't think any fair-minded delegate in this convention is going to eat up that report; and I, for one, am absolutely opposed to it.

Chairman Tracy: Let me endeavor to make that clear to Brother Wallace and other speakers. This report of the committee was not drafted in one night's sitting. The committee has had six meetings and it concluded its report last night. It has worked faithfully and hard since the Atlantic City A. F. of L. Convention. The report was not gotten up last night, as some of the delegates would undertake to make you believe.

Delegate Bugniazet, Electrical Workers: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a motion before you rule me out of order. I believe there is considerable sentiment that this report should be printed and read and studied; and I think I have a solution for it without reversing any of the decisions made. I would move that we recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock; that the committee have the report mimeographed; and that it be distributed to the delegates, so they can study it tonight and then we meet tomorrow morning.

Chairman Tracy: The Chair has no objection to furnishing a copy of this entre report to all delegates, of all organizations. It is their right to have a copy of it. I have no objections to the previous speaker's suggestion. If that is the desire of the delegates here assembled, it can be done.

Delegate Tobin, Chauffeurs: If we are going to recess, can not we meet this afternoon?

Chairman Tracy: I would think that it would be impossible for us to get the report printed in that length of time and have the copies distributed and read within that period of time, Delegate Tobin.

Delegate Tobin, Chauffeurs: Let me say one word on the report, Mr. Chairman. I am in favor of the report—even if I disagree with some of my friends. I do not blame some labor men, many labor men —all of us have a little doubt about federal judges. The trouble with the federal judges is that most of them have been appointed for many years and they stay there all their lives. In reading the Chicago decision yesterday, where a federal judge set aside the Wagner law without any considration at all, might well have suspicion about referring matters to a federal judge.

But I see nothing in this report that makes it compulsory to refer any jurisdictional disputes to a federal judge. All I can see is that the committee of six has suggested, as for the best interests of everybody concerned in the Building Trades Department, as a whole, that there might be a federal judge selected to act as a referee. Now, that does not mean a Federal court, because the judge would be acting outside the court, if he was so selected.

Is that the procedure?

Chairman Tracy: That is right.

Delegate Tobin, Chauffeurs: Now, let me express myself, in my own way. We are bound to have some disagreements. I think we

have accomplished a lot here. I am glad to know that most of the report is acceptable to all the delegates. As I understand it, we appointed a committee from each side, in the two divisions of the Building Trades. Those men were chosen and, as I understood it, on our side of the argument, at any rate, they had pretty nearly full power to represent the side I was allied with. I understood also that the same condition obtained on the other side.

I understand that Brother Harrison—is he here?

Chairman Tracy: No; he is in New York.

Delegate Tobin, Chauffeurs: Those men worked and reported back to their own divisions and, as far as I can find, the report they had drafted was agreed upon unanimously by those men, representing both sides, and was acceptable to at least a majority of each side. Consequently, if we now try to set aside the work of that committee, which has been working continuously since the adjournment of the American Federation of Labor Convention, and before the adjournment of the convention, I think we are just changing our attitude and that we are just going back on our word to our respective organizations.

I do, however, believe that it is up to this convention of the whole to accept this committee's report or to reject it. Now then, there is not any practical use in our coming together, in my personal judgment, gentlemen, unless we set up some machinery for settling jurisdictional disputes; and up to now there has not been any successful machinery set up, in all the years, by the Building Trades, because jurisdictional disputes have still gone on, to the detriment of the Industry. I do not know that this plan will be acceptable. I do not know but that we will want to kick this plan out the window in a year or two, as we have other plans that have been suggested. But, at least, it has in it the appearance of giving us a start, a basis for laying a foundation for settling without strikes, without stoppage of work, jurisdictional disputes.

Mr. Chairman, all of us know—we are craftsmen and tradesmen and some of us are very technical tradesmen. We know that we have another enemy in the labor movement, that is far more dangerous to the continuation of the success of this labor movement than even the employers' associations that have been trying to destroy the labor movement since its very inception. I refer to the organizations of industrial workers; and to the fact that the claim that they have been making throughout the length and breadth of this country, to substantiate their reasons for industrial unionization, is the question of jurisdictional disputes, and they point directly, convincingly, to the Building Trades organizations of this country. Of course I do not agree with them. The two sets of industrials that have been on strike in the last month have accomplished less than the craft unions have in the same time in getting recognition of their organizations.

I have no objections to recessing if that is the thing to do. I understand the drift of that report and I did not hear it until this morning. The point in my mind is that if we leave here without laying the foundation for establishing some tribunal whereby friends in the Building Trades who disagree, not between themselves, as men to men, but on jurisdictions of their organizations, if we leave without providing means whereby they can come together in some tribunal, then our work will be only partially accomplished. Some of the best men, as men to men, have been forced into bitterness as a result of these jurisdictional disputes between the organizations. We are trying to lay that foundation here by embodying some kind of plan such as suggested in that report.

As to the suggestion that it be laid over until the next convention, I am not in favor of laying it over, but I am in favor of taking the matter up in the next convention, if it has not worked successfully, and remodeling it or throwing it out, if necessary. It is only seven or eight or nine months until the next convention; and, after this Building Trades Department has been organized and its officers elected, there is no reason why any delegate, from any International Union, cannot come in with a resolution dealing with this jurisdictional setup and set it aside if necessary. Surely we can now start in. We may not have any serious dispute between now and the next convention; but, if we have, under that plan work does not cease. The job goes on.

Gentlemen, it has been very difficult for the Building Trades representatives here in the City of Washington to explain to governmental authorities that have been friendly with them why Government buildings, put up by union contractors from top to bottom, have been tied up because a jurisdictional dispute involving two or three men occurred, and hundreds of men were thrown out of work. It has been very difficult to explain that attitude on the part of the trade unions. That is a thing that, by adopting this plan, you will prevent between now and the next convention. That is the thing you ought to do; and then, if the plan does not work successfully, change it at the next convention. My judgment is that you ought to give it a trial and that you ought to adopt the report.

I know this, that the six men who were chosen to handle these questions, men representing both factions in this aggregation of ours here, will not select a federal judge who is unsympathetic or who is ignorant of the sufferings of labor or of the technical misunderstandings existing between the building trades; or they may not select a federal judge at all; or we may have no occasion to select an arbitrator between now and the next convention of the Building Trades Department.

I repeat that I have no objections to your recessing; but I do not know whether there is any need of recessing until tomorrow morning. We could make it until this afternoon. If we can expedite the work and save time, I would be very happy about it. I wanted to express my opinion on the report which I heard this morning for the first time.

Delegate Possehl, Operating Engineers: Mr. Chairman, does this setup for adjusting the jurisdictional disputes supersede that now vested in the Building Trades Department in accordance with our constitution.

Chairman Tracy: Yes.

Delegate Possehl, Operating Engineers: Then, by the adoption of this report, the constitutional provision becomes obsolete?

Chairman Tracy: That part of the constitution that has to do with jurisdiction you are referring to?

Delegate Possehl, Operating Engineers: In other words, when we have a jurisdictional dispute, we can go direct to this tribunal, but do not have the Presidents meet and discuss the dispute?

Chairman Tracy: That privilege will be granted, according to the constitution of the Building Trades Department. That has not been amended.

Delegate Possehl, Operating Engineers: But I understood that this setup here proposed is going to supersede that part of our constitutional law.

Chairman Tracy: No jurisdictional question will go to this referee, Brother Possehl, until such time as it is submitted by some International Union. They may take advantage of such provisions as are now in the constitution, or they may take advantage of some setup that might now exist in some of the communities. It is up to the International organizations themselves as to whether they will go to the referee. However, you will be brought before the referee by some other International organization.

Delegate Possehl, Operating Engineers: And the court that we have already set up is not recognized?

Chairman Tracy: That could be taken advantage of if the contending parties desired to do so.

Is there any other delegate who desires to discuss this committee's report?

Delegate McSorley, Lathers: Mr. Chairman, being a member of the committee, I would like to say that the very point that was asked about by Brother Possehl was discussed by the committee and it was understood that the provisions of Section 37 would apply in the event that a jurisdictional dispute arose; that the President of the Building Trades Department would notify the two International Presidents and they, in turn, would either delegate their representatives or go themselves; and, if they failed to adjust the matter, the President of the Department would, in accordance with the law, render a decision. Either one of the organizations, being dissatisfied with the decision, would have the right to take an appeal to the referee. It was also understood that in the local setup—in localities throughout the country there are a great many setups now, adjusting local jurisdictional disputes, and it was understood that they would not be disturbed, that they would continue to function as at the present time, settling local jurisdictional disputes.

Now, we, as a committee, worked for the purpose of trying to bring about an adjustment of the differences between the two groups of Building Trades organizations. We went over all these subjects, and there were many of them that were pretty warm and very complex. We brought back this report, and our understanding was that when the report was made, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement entered into at Atlantic City, that that report was final and binding and this gathering was called for the purpose set forth in the agreement, of hearing the report and acting upon it; and, just as Chairman Tracy has stated to you, in Atlantic City both sides, as I understand it—I know my side did, at least—gave to the committee full power to act and bring back a solution of these problems.

We have done that. Of course it can be torn apart. It can be criticized from one end to the other. I do not know of any plan that could be drawn up, by any six men, that could not be torn apart. This is for the purpose of tiding us over until the next convention, in November. By that time we may perhaps be together and we may assimilate a little better feeling of friendship.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: Mr. Chairman, would you accept a motion now?

Chairman Tracy: Let Brother McSorley finish.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: I thought he was through.

Delegate McSorley, Lathers: I want to say further that I am in favor of the referee. I can not see any difference in a body of three

men or eight men and a single referee; but I can see where there is less possibility for intriguing and back-scratching with one man than there is with three or with eight. I believe that if a fair and impartial man—he does not have to be a federal judge—is selected to hear the evidence, whether presented orally or by briefs, there is more likely to be a sound, just decision. I believe that if there is merit to my dispute and I present the facts to a fair and impartial man, I have a better chance to get a fair decision—a much better chance than in a convention, where another organization might have more votes than I have, and everybody is trying to curry favor of the big organizations. I am heartily in favor of the referee proposition and I am heartily in favor of the report of the committee. I do not believe it hurts anyone. I believe it will do a great deal of good to all, to every organization in this Department, and that it will tend to bring about a greater degree of cooperation and harmony, because we realize that before the referee everybody has a fair and equal chance and it is not a question of votes but of merit.

Delegate Possehl, Operating Engineers: Mr. Chairman, may I ask another question? I think you explained about the committee's attitude. With reference to the law, as it is in the constitution at the present time, it appears to be a little bit different than Brother Tracy explained it to me.

Delegate McSorley, Lathers: The law is intact.

Delegate Possehl, Operating Engineers: Do I understand that any organization that has a jurisdictional dispute can choose either of those agencies?

Chairman Tracy: The referee is the last resort for the adjustment of the jurisdictional disputes.

Delegate Possehl, Operating Engineers: You can go through the other?

Chairman Tracy: It gives you the privilege of settling it between yourselves, Brother Possehl.

Delegate Possehl, Operating Engineers: Am I going to be in the position, as the representatives of the International Union of Operating Engineers, of finding myself hailed up before the referee on a subject matter of jurisdiction that I do not know anything about, or am I going to have an opportunity, in the Building Trades Department, to place my grievances before the tribunal provided by the constitution first, so that we will first come to a point of disagreeing? I do not want to find anybody going to the referee before we do that. I think it should go through the organization first.

Delegate McSorley, Lathers: In emergency jurisdictional disputes on the job, the method of settlement provided in Section 37 prevails, and that has got to be carried out.

Delegate Coefield, Plumbers and Steam Fitters: Mr Chairman, if I recall the reading the report of the committee, it distinctly says that an International Union can bring its case directly to the referee and then it is before the referee, before our constitutional provision has had an opportunity to work or has had anything to do with it. That is what you say definitely and distinctly in that report.

A Delegate: I would suggest that portion under debate be read again.

Chairman Tracy: The report of the committee provides:

"2. The referee shall receive only from International Unions claims for jurisdiction, or control, over work to be done. All International Unions of the Building Trades Department shall be notified and sent a copy of any claims made, same to be by registered mail and receipt returned."

Is that the portion that you had reference to?

"3. The referee shall investigate each claim and determine whether it has already been disposed of.

"The referee shall not permit any controversy that has been settled, and an agreement accepted and agreed to by the organizations involved to be reopened."

Delegate Coefield, Plumbers and Steam Fitters: I would like to ask that somebody read the entire proposition for settling the jurisdictional disputes. It is very short. There are some things in there that reading once more might refresh the minds of many of the delegates.

Chairman Tracy: The Chairman has no objection to that.

Secretary Lindelof (reading):

"(a). A Tribunal shall consist of a referee, who shall be selected by the committee of six who were designated to adjust the Building Trades controversy.

"(b). The referee shall be governed by the following procedure in settling jurisdictional disputes that may arise:

"1. The referee shall hold meetings at least four times each year, and at other times when he, in his discretion, deems it necessary.

"2. The referee shall receive only from International Unions claims for jurisdiction, or control, over work to be done. All International Unions of the Building Trades Department shall be notified and sent a copy of any claims made, same to be by registered mail and receipt returned.

"3. The referee shall investigate each claim and determine whether it has already been disposed of.

"4. The referee shall not permit any controversy that has been settled, and an agreement accepted and agreed to by the organizations involved to be reopened.

"5. If claim has not been settled already by decision or agreement, the matter shall be set for hearing and decision.

"6. The referee shall state the controversy which is to be considered and request the claimants to present their evidence at the next regular meeting, set by the referee, when evidence may be presented orally, by brief, or both.

"7. Should there be two claimants, one of which fails to present its case within the stated time, the work in question shall be declared to be in the possession of the organization who presented its case before the referee.

"8. Should there be more than two claimants, any organization which fails to present its case within the stated time, shall be eliminated from further consideration in regards to work in dispute.

"9. The referee shall in each instance consider all evidence presented, relevant or pertaining to the controversy and render his decision within ten days after the hearing, if possible, and send the decision to the organizations involved and the Secretary of the Building Trades Department, who shall compile and keep a correct record of same. The Secretary of the Building Trades Department shall send copies of all decisions to all International Organizations, Local and State Building Trades Councils.

"10. Any decision or interpretation rendered by the referee, in which the procedures involved in arriving at such decision or interpretation have been consistent with the Articles hereof, shall be accepted by and be binding upon all organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Department. Failure of any affiliated organization to accept and abide by such decisions or interpretations shall constitute cause for suspension or expulsion from the Building Trades Deparment by the vote of the Building Trades Convention following the report of the Executive Council which shall act as a fact-finding court."

Delegate Coefield, Plumbers and Steam Fitters: Now, then, Mr. Chairman, I contend, from the reading of that, that the organization that places a case before this arbiter has its case before the arbiter, and that excludes the law of the Building Trades Department that exists at the present time. This is my contention.

Chairman Tracy: For the purpose of having an interpretation or clarification of the entire proposal of the committee, I am going to take the responsibility of interpreting or clarifying that. The committee will do that to the satisfaction of anybody that requests it, and only by the committee can that clarification or interpretation be given.

Now, the Chair has no objections, if it is your desire, to having this printed and to recessing until tomorrow morning. If that is your desire or wish, you can express yourselves by signifying, by raising your hand.

Delegate Bates, Bricklayers: Mr. Chairman, I want to speak on the question of recessing.

Now, the Chairman made a ruling this morning that the committee's report had to be considered as a whole and that amendments were out of order. The same report will be here for consideration in the morning. The fact that it was printed and in the hands of somebody would not change the provisions of the report by one iota. The report speaks for itself, that it must be accepted by this group as a whole.

I am a member of that committee and, possibly, the report does not suit me any more than it suits some of the other delegates; but I am going to be fair and say that I do not believe any other six men can sit down and bring in a report that is not subject to as many objections. Everybody has a right to offer objections and criticisms.

We are in this position. We need solidarity of the building trades, to protect the interests of our men on other questions. We could recess from day to day, and you never could bring a report in to this convention that I or some other delegate could not find fault with. This report is made. It does not change the laws of the Building Trades Department, with the exception of that section of the law providing for the increase in the Executive Council.

The way I view the situation is this: I do not think that the presidents of these other organizations desire any more trouble than they have at the present time. If a dispute arose in Peoria at the present time, between two trades, and that committee in Peoria, that is settling those emergency disputes temporarily, would settle that dispute, it might not suit me. The settlement would be confined to Peoria. Why should I take that case to the referee? If I had some other case, more vital, is it not more probable that I would take advantage of the provision of the Building Trades Department constitution, which will not be changed by the adoption of this report, and we could go through that procedure. But still, if I lost in

Peoria and if I lost here, I would have an opportunity to go to the referee, as a national question.

Now, I ask the delegates to accept that report and let us attend to the other business of the convention in Tampa, seven months hence. If the working of the plan provided in this report has not proved helpful, then you will have from now until the time of the convention to devise some other method of procedure. I ask you not to recess, because after the recess you will be in exactly the same situation tomorrow as you are now. The Chairman has ruled amendments are out of order. So, will we be in any better position tomorrow?

Delegate Drew, Plumbers: How does Brother Bates know that we will not change our minds by morning? He is no magician. How do we know that the committee will not change their own minds? There is nothing to stop the committee from modifying that over night. We did not expect that anybody would appoint a committee if they did not think the committee would settle the thing harmoniously. After all, we are human. If we want to doubt anybody, we can go all the way back to Adam, with the things he told Eve. I do not think that there are any objections to just waiting a little while. After all, when he says that we can not change our minds, I think Brother Bates is assuming an awful lot of responsibility.

Delegate Cocfield, Plumbers and Steam Fitters: I want to agree with Delegate Bates to a certain extent. I do not agree with everything he says, but I agree, absolutely, that there will be no change on the part of the delegates this afternoon or until tomorrow morning, and that the delegates are just as well able to vote on this now as tomorrow morning. I am in favor of adjournment to the next convention, but I am not in favor of an adjournment to tomorrow morning.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: Would the committee have any objections to including in the report that this report, if accepted today, would be concurred in and we would act in conjunction with the report, and this be made a special order of business for our next convention?

Chairman Tracy: I can not speak authoratively on that question. I would say, speaking for myself, if I understand you correctly, it is that the report of the committee, in its entirety, would be accepted and concurred in, and that the committee would recommend that this subject matter of a jurisdictional tribunal would be a special order of business at the Tampa Convention.

Is that correct?

Delegate Wallace, Painter: Yes.

Chairman Tracy: Speaking for myself, I would have no objection, Brother Wallace.

Delegate Hutcheson, Carpenters: Speaking as a member of that committee, I do not see why Brother Wallace's idea can not be carried out in any event. Undoubtedly, at this convention, the Executive Council that will be selected by this gathering will make a report to the convention and, undoubtedly, going further, they will probably make some report or some comments on what has taken place between now and then pertaining to the adjustment or the settlement of these jurisdictional disputes. So I can not see why any of us should object, or why we should specially make and designate it as a special order of business, because there is no way of keeping it off the floor.

There is one other observation that I would like to make as a member of the committee. In the report we mention a referee and we say preferably a federal judge. Some of the delegates here have expressed a fear of a federal judge. Undoubtedly, if we were going into court, any one of us here, any one of our organizations, in a contest in court, with an employer, we might feel that we perhaps would not get the consideration that the other party did.

But in the event that we do select a federal judge as referee, any case that comes before him will have as the two contestants labor organizations; and I can not see why we should have any fear of any prejudice or favoritism being shown, as would be the case if one of the contestants was an employer or an employers' organization. I just wanted to make that observation, as there could not, under a condition of that kind, be an opportunity for favoritism.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: Mr. Chairman, would the employer be interested in having this jurisdictional dispute settled in his interest, for cheaper labor? That is the question, and that has been proven.

Delegate Hutcheson, Carpenters: Might I, as a member of the committee, answer Brother Wallace?

Chairman Tracy: Yes.

Delegate Hutcheson, Carpenters: Will he accept my thought on that? The thought, I think, of the committee members, at least it is my thought and I think we all had the same thought in mind, was that a case could be taken to a referee only by an International Union, and other Internationals who might have an interest in the matter might also become parties to that proceeding. There is no suggestion made about employers. My understanding is that the employers could not bring any case before the referee, and I would not approve of a plan of that kind.

Delegate Wallace, Painters: I would just like to recite a little instance that happened in the City of Chicago, and which, perhaps not everybody here was familiar with. There was a dispute between the employers and the labor organizations and Judge Landis was chosen as arbitrator for the purpose of settling a wage dispute; and the employers were able to bring enough pressure upon Judge Landis at that time, even though he was a federal judge, to make recommendations not to arbitrate the question of the wage, where the dispute was on, but to reduce the wages down to whatever reductions was made by the employers. Also, in the other dispute at that time, this federal judge used his court as a subpoena for those who didn't want to go into this organization, and our organizations, for instance, had an agreement to go over another year, and this judge subpoenaed the Secretary of the Painters District Council, and sent a bailiff and ordered them into his court and made a decision for our organization, when our agreement did not run out for a year, and reduced our wages from $1.50 an hour to 85 cents an hour.

Now, I would like to know what would prevent this judge, if he was chosen as a referee for any jurisdictional dispute, from favoring the one paying the lower wages; and we all know that the employer has an inroad into those channels, rather than the labor organizations.

That is the reason why I am objecting to accepting any federal judge as a referee. We ough to stay out of the courts. If we are not big enough to pick men out of our own organizations to settle these disputes, I think it is about time that we disband as a labor organization and let the courts settle all the disputes.

On this other part of the report, for the purpose of creating harmony in this Building Trades Department, I would even be so agreeable as to let this report stand, just until the next convention, if they make that a special order of business.

In this convention they called us here, and they read a report to us, and we ask them if we have got a right to make a motion to reject or to concur in this report and they say we haven't got a right to do that much. Now, I don't want that same thing to happen in the Tampa Convention, to hear the President say that was already settled in the City of Washington, and that you have no right to make that a part of the proceedings of this convention, because the committee at that time had the full power to act, and what decision they then made was then fully binding upon this entire organization.

I think if the committee would agree to make this a special order of business, after the report is concurred in, that it would settle the whole thing, and we would all have it in print, to be able to analyze this thing, because I don't think that there is any trade in this Building Trades Department that has not got as much vital interest in that as the committee or anybody else. I think every trade here wants to get away from jurisdictional disputes. I think that is the aim and object of every trade here; and if they can find any way to clarify that situation, I think they would be more than happy to accept anything that would help clarify it.

Chairman Tracy: Delgate Wallace has asked me a question previously, and I got an expression from one of the committee members on the suggestion of Delegate Wallace. Now, the other four members are here, and I would like to have them express their views.

Delegate Bates, Bricklayers: I have no objection to it being made a special order at Tampa. Anybody can go into Tampa and have it taken up, without it being made a special order.

Chairman Tracy: What is your idea, Brother McSorley?

Delegate McSorley, Lathers: I will agree to that.

Chairman Tracy: And what is your idea, Brother Colleran?

Delegate Colleran, Plasters: Mr. Chairman, I rose before to speak on the question and I will express my opinion as I go along.

I just want to say, for the benefit of the delegates at this convention, that you are just going through and witnessing a repetition of what took place at those committee meetings, particularly on the question of the jurisdictional disputes and settlement. To show you how vital your committee thought the question of settling the jurisdictional disputes was, before they decided upon or even talked of any officers to be elected or selected, or before Brother Harrison was brought into the picture at all, to render any decision, as the seventh man (which he was empowered to do by the terms of the agreement), the first question before your committee was that of jurisdictional disputes and whether it would be possible to perfect a plan in which we could sit down and say that after all we have now got something to settle these disputes. All of the things that were said here today were said in that committee room; there was advice by both sides and suggestions by both sides and discussion.

As I sit here, listening to the various speakers arguing on the report of the committee, it is clear that there is no difference of opinion on the part of any of the nineteen trades now assembled in this room; that we are all agreed that there should be a jurisdictional board set up or a referee to handle them. All the arguments come upon the question of how it should be set up.

If you paid attention to the reading of the report, which I am sure most of you did, you noticed that, as we go down the line, in the duties, as set forth, that, whoever that referee might be, that the language in there is typical of that which you worked under on the other boards, which were successful up to a point of years, until their abandonment.

I find also that we have agreed, not so long ago, when the N. R. A. was in effect, to a plan. I was not present at the time, but all the trades were present and they agreed to a plan satisfactory to both sides, evidently. That plan and the setup is identical with the plan and setup here, with the exception that the plan would have three members, ten members, and three members. This plan is identical, with respect to the duties of the referee, with the exception that it cuts from ten men and three men down to one man.

Now, I, too, am in sympathy with the thoughts of some of the previous speakers who have expressed their opinions of federal judges. The committee knows; I raised that question; I still have my doubts as to whether we could select a federal judge who would be satisfactory. I still believe that some of the federal judges that it might be possible to select one from, would possibly belong to a coterie of contractors' associations, or, possibly, have represented them; and there would still be a little sympathy between the former clients and the judge today.

But there is nothing binding in that report which says it must be a federal judge. The only thing in there which is controversial this morning is the setup of one man, known as a referee. There are some qualifying words in there, which say "preferably a federal judge"; but it is not mandatory that a federal judge be selected; it is optional with the committee. If they can select a man, outside of the fact of his holding some judicial position, and if they feel that he is a man who would give a proper decision, that man would be the man to be selected. The selection would be as a one-man board and not as a federal judge.

So, as I say, Mr. Chairman, as a member of that committee, I am in favor of this proposition, as you have suggested, that it go to the next convention as a special order of business, to be taken up there. In fact, as you say, the committee has not selected anybody yet.

Secretary Lindelof: Mr. Chairman, may I call the attention of the delegates to the fact that in the plan as recommended by the committee, they have embodied what was agreed upon after lengthy discussions by the committee members. I have before me some of the plans that were submitted, from which the final plan was compiled. Not only did we have five plans typewritten and submitted to the committee members; but they also took into consideration the old setup and the old jurisdictional board of awards, the planning and adjustment board, and others. We also took into consideration suggestions made by International presidents and International representatives.

After the expression made by Secretary Wallace, of the District Council in Chicago, you know what experience we have had with federal judges, so it is not necessary for me to inform the delegates here how I stand on a federal judge proposition.

It is my opinion that the setup as presented to the delegates in this convention could possibly be improved upon. But, no matter how it was amended or how is was improved, in my opinion, there would still be some objection, from someone else. The committee, in order to conclude its work, adopted the plan, and they felt that the plan would be an experiment, at least for the present.

As expressed by other members of the committee, I, for one, am willing that this subject matter, after being adopted in this convention today, may again come up at the convention at Tampa, Florida, in November, when every delegate will have the opportunity of presenting some solution which, in his mind, would be the proper thing to solve the problems of jurisdictional disputes.

Personally, I would like to see carried out this program that the committee has reported today; and then take the matter up again at the convention, at Tampa, Florida, and we would have eight months in which to find out whether the experiment has proven successful or not.

Delegate Posschl, Operating Engineer;: Mr. Chairman, may I ask just two questions, and then I will sit down? Is it intended by this setup that an employer shall have a right to go to the referee?

Chairman Tracy: An employer has absolutely no rights under this plan.

Delegate Posschl, Operating Engineers: As I understand it, if the setup is completed, and if we have the privilege of working under it for eight months, it can then come up as a special order of business in the next convention.

Chairman Tracy: That would be a subject matter for the incoming executive council to decide, Brother Posschl.

Delegate Posschl, Operating Engineers: As I understand it, all of the ex parte decisions that have been rendered by the other tribunals are wiped out, but the decisions of the American Federation of Labor and any Building Trades Department decisions that has not been appealed to the American Federation of Labor will be recognized.

Chairman Tracy: Yes; the understanding is that all former bona fide decisions, as well as agreements entered into between International organizations, shall stand. Ex parte decisions, in which both sides did not have an opportunity to be heard, shall not be included.

In connection with the previous speaker, Secretary Lindelof, the committee is unanimous in complying with the request or the suggestion of Delegate Wallace, that is, that the report of the committee be received and concurred in, and the committee recommends that the jurisdictional subject of the committee's report be made a special order of business at the next convention of the Building Trades Department, in Tampa.

Am I correct, Delegate Wallace?

Delegate Wallace, Painters: Yes.

Chairman Tracy: Now, then, with that expression, we will proceed with the committee's report.

The Chair announces that the committee's report was received and concurred in. However, he is going to ask all of those that are here present, that are in favor of receiving and concurring in the report of the committee to signify by saying "Aye."

(A number of delegates responded "A.")

Chairman Tracy: Contrary, "No."

(Some delegates responded "No.")

Chairman Tracy: The ayes have it, and it is so ordered.

I am quite sure that, with only one more subject on the agenda of the committee it will not be necessary for us to adjourn now.

Delegate Coefield, Plumbers and Steam Fitters: Mr. Chairman, I request that the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters be recorded as voting "No."

Delegate MacDonald, Elevator Constructors: I desire to be recorded as voting against that motion.

A Delegate: May I ask just what becomes of the original proposition, that we all get copies of this committee report?

Chairman Tracy: They will be furnished to all the International organizations and will be contained in the proceedings of this convention. It will not be possible to furnish the copies today.

Now comes the final subject. In compliance with the resolution reported by the committee to amend Section 9 of the Constitution and Bylaws, the election of officers for the Building Trades Department is now in order.

Delegate Case, Lathers: Mr. Chairman, is it the intention to adjourn this convention as soon as we have the election of officers?

Chairman Tracy: There is no other subjects on the agenda of the committee before this convention.

Delegate Case, Lathers: Mr. Chairman, I brought a matter here that is of very great importance. It does not deal with the constitution of the Building Trades Department.

Might I just say this, that I called every International man to come into the City of Columbus, and all you International presidents or secretaries had a copy of the action of that committee. It deals with doing away with that dastardly classification that has been handed down against the building mechanics of the United States and Canada; and might I ask this organization—and I make a motion, Brother Chairman—that this matter that was taken up in Columbus, that all the presidents are familiar with here, that it be turned over to the new, incoming executive board, of the new, unified Building Trades Department, and be taken up here in Washington and be clarified.

Chairman Tracy: The Chair has no objection to that, and you are privileged, as a delegate of this convention, to meet with the incoming executive council and have the opportunity of placing your case before them.

Delegate McDonough, Plasters: The agreement reached at Atlantic City, provides "and such other business as may properly come before the convention." It is my contention that if any delegates to this convention have resolutions or other matters that are of import to this convention, that it is within their rights to present them. I think that is going along with the agreement entered into at Atlantic City; and that, if Brother Case, or any of the other delegates, have brought resolutions, and they feel this convention should act on them, I believe we are not going contrary to the agreement reached at Atlantic City.

Chairman Tracy: There have been no resolutions presented, Delegate McDonough, and the committee has discussed that part of the agreement. The Joint Committee was advised that there were no resolutions to be presented to this convention; that, if there were any resolutions or subject matters that were new, that the executive council was going to meet, at some convenient time following the adjournment of this convention, to take up such matters as might be presented to it here and to take care of the unfinished business.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

As I made known to you, the subject matter of the election of officers is now before the body.

The Chair will entertain nominations for president.

Delegate Tobin, Chauffeurs: Is the constitution amended automatically?

Chairman Tracy: By the terms of the agreement and the committe's report, it is.

Delegate Duffy, Carpenters: In accordance with the report of the committee, which has just been adopted, and which specifies, according to the arbitrator, that one side shall have the office of president and the other side shall have the office of secretary, and which seems to bring about at least some harmony between us, I rise at this time to nominate J. W. Williams, delegate of the Carpenters, for President of the Building Trades Department.

Chairman Tracy: Delegate J. W. Williams has been nominated for President. Are there any other nominations?

Hearing none, the nominations will be closed and the Secretary will cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for J. W. Williams as President of the Building Trades Department.

Secretary Lindelof: I hereby cast the unanimous vote of this convention of the Building Trades Department for J. W. Williams for the position of president for the term to expire in 1937.

Chairman Tracy: Brother J. W. Williams has been duly elected president for the term to expire in 1937.

First vice president, the Sheet Metal Workers Organization.

Delegate Moriarty, Sheet Metal Workers: Mr. Chairman, it gives me pleasure to nominate John J. Hynes, Internation President of the Sheet Metal Workers Association, for the office of first vice president.

Chairman Tracy: Brother John J. Hynes has been nominated for the office of first vice president. Are there any other nominations? Hearing none, the nominations will be closed and the Secretary will cast the unanimous ballot of the convention for John J. Hynes as first vice president.

Chairman Tracy: I declare John J. Hynes duly elected first vice president for the ensuing term.

Secretary Lindelof: I hereby cast the unanimous vote of this convention for John J. Hynes for the position of First Vice President.

Second vice president, Engineers.

Delegate Fitzgerald, Engineers: Mr. Chairman, I desire to place in nomination for the office of second vice president John Possehl, President of the Engineers.

Chairman Tracy: President John Possehl of the Engineers has been nominated for second vice president. Are there any further nominations? Hearing none, the Secretary will cast the unanimous ballot of this convention for Mr. Possehl.

Secretary Lindelof: I hereby cast the unanimous vote of this Convention for John Possehl for the position of second vice president.

Chairman Tracy: I declare John Possehl duly elected second vice president for the ensuing term.

For third vice president, Painters and Decorators.

Delegate Knoud, Painters and Decorators: Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to place in nomination for third vice president Lawrence P. Lindelof, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Chairman Tracy: Brother Lawrence P. Lindelof has been nominated for third vice president. Are there any further nominations? If not, the Chair will cast the unanimous ballot of this convention for the ensuing term.

Brother Lindelof is declared duly elected third vice president.

Fourth vice president, Bricklayers.

Delegate Bates, Bricklayers: Mr. Chairman, I place in nomination for the officer of fourth vice president, Richard J. Gray, Treasurer of the Bricklayers.

Chairman Tracy: Brother Richard J. Gray of the Bricklayers has been nominated for fourth vice president. Are there any further nominations? Hearing none, the Secretary will cast the unanimous ballot of this convention for Mr. Gray.

Secretary Lindelof: I hereby cast the unanimous vote of this convention for Richard J. Gray for the position of fourth vice president.

Chairman Tracy: I declare Richard J. Gray duly elected fourth vice president for the ensuing term.

Nominations for fifth vice president, the Iron Workers.

Delegate McCain, Iron Workers: Mr. President, I place in nomination P. J. Morrin, President of the Iron Workers.

Chairman Tracy: President Morrin of the Iron Workers has been nominated for the position of fifth vice president. Are there any further nominations? Hearing none, the Secretary will cast the unanimous ballot of this convention for Mr. Morrin.

Secretary Lindelof: I hereby cast the unanimous vote of this convention for P. J. Morrin for the position of fifth vice president.

Chairman Tracy: I declare P. J. Morrin duly elected fifth vice president for the ensuing term.

Sixth vice president, Electrical Workers.

Delegate Bugniazet, Electrical Workers: I place in nomination for sixth vice president, D. W. Tracy, President of the Electric Workers.

Chairman Tracy: D. W. Tracy has been placed in nomination for sixth vice president. Are there any further nominations? Hearing none, the Secretary will cast the unanimous ballot of the convention.

Secretary Lindelof: I hereby cast the unanimous vote of this convention for D. W. Tracy for the position of sixth vice president.

Chairman Tracy: I declare D. W. Tracy duly elected sixth vice president for the ensuing term.

Seventh vice president, Lathers.

Delegate Case, Lathers: Mr. Chairman, I place in nomination William J. McSorley, for the office of seventh vice president.

Chairman Tracy: Brother William J. McSorley of the Lathers has been nominated for seventh vice president. Are there any further nominations? Hearing none, the Secretary will cast the unanimous ballot of this convention for Mr. McSorley.

Secretary Lindelof: I hereby cast the unanimous vote of this convention for William J. McSorley for the position of seventh vice president.

Chairman Tracy: I declare William J. Sorley duly elected seventh vice president for the ensuing term.

Eight vice president, Building Laborers.

Delegate Moreschi, Building Laborers: Mr. Chairman, I place in nomination Herbert Rivers, for the office of eighth vice president.

Chairman Tracy: Brother Herbert Rivers of the Building Laborers has been nominated for eighth vice president. Are there any further nominations? Hearing none, the Secretary will cast the unfurther nominations? Hearing none, the Secretary will cast the unanimous ballot of this convention for Mr. Rivers.

Secretary Lindelof: I hereby cast the unanimous vote of this convention for Herbert Rivers for the position of eighth vice president.

Chairman Tracy: I declare Herbert Rivers duly elected eighth vice president for the ensuing term.

Nominations are in order for secretary-treasurer.

Delegate Colleran, Plasterers: Mr. Chairman, I place in nomination Michael John McDonough, for the office of secretary-treasurer.

Chairman Tracy: Brother McDonough has been nominated for secretary-treasurer. Are there any further nominations?

Delegate Colleran, Plasterers: I move that nominations be closed.

Chairman Tracy: There being no further nominations, the Secretary will cast the unanimous ballot of this convention for Brother McDonough.

Secretary Lindelof: I hereby cast the unanimous vote of this convention for Michael John McDonough for the position of secretary-treasurer.

Chairman Tracy: I declare Michael John McDonough duly elected secretary-treasurer for the ensuing term.

This concludes the report of the work of the committee at this time.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

It will be necessary for the Executive Council to meet following the adjournment of this convention. The Chair will take suggestions as to the most convenient time for that meeting to be held. Is there any suggestion from the elected vice presidents as to when it would be agreeable to meet, or do they desire that the present Chairman decide the time and the place? (There was no response.)

Might I suggest that the Council meet at 3:30 this afternoon in the Building Trades Department office, in this building? If there is no objection now, it will be so ordered, until changed by the newly elected executive officers.

OBLIGATION OF OFFICERS

Brother McSorley, will you come forward and give the obligations?

The Secretary will read off the names of the newly elected officers, who will rise and come forward.

Delegate McSorley, Lathers: Mr. Chairman, I suggest that Brother Colleran give the obligation, since I am one of those to be obligated.

Chairman Tracy: Will Brother Colleran come forward and give the obligation?

Thereupon Delegate M. J. Colleran obligated the newly elected officers, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution as follows:

President—J. W. Williams, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

First Vice President—John J. Hynes, Internation Association Sheet Metal Workers.

Second Vice President—John Possehl, International Union of Operating Engineers.

Third Vice President—Lawrence P. Lindelof, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Fourth Vice President—Richard J. Gray, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America.

Fifth Vice President—P. J. Morrin, International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Sixth Vice President—D. W. Tracy, International Broatherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

Seventh Vice President—Wm. J. McSorley, Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union.

Eighth Vice President—Herbert Rivers, International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America.

Secretary-Treasurer—Michael J. McDonough, Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada.

Chairman Tracy: Delegates, if you will give me your attention a moment, it is the desire of the retiring Chairman to thank you for your presence and your cooperation. It is his hope and wish that we can solve this problem that is now confronting us between now and the time that we meet in the next convention.

At this time I turn over the gavel to President Williams, the newly elected President.

President Williams: The business of the convention seems to have been completed and the Chair, therefore, will entertain a motion to adjourn sine die.

Thereupon, on motion duly made, seconded, and unanimously carried at 12:40 P. M. the convention adjourned sine die.

Your delegates are pleased to report that this amalgamation of the two building trades departments will, we feel, be the means of bringing about a greater degree of cooperation and harmony to prevail amongst all building trades organizations all throughout the country.

Delegates Chas. J. Case,
Geo. T. Moore,
Wm. J. McSorley.

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DECISIONS OF THE GENERAL PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Sec. 109—All decisions of the General President must be published in the following issue of The Lather, together with a short concise synopsis of the case. All decisions of the Executive Council must be published in the following issue of The Lather, showing how each member of the Council has voted.

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Milton Eby, 31057 Versus Local No. 19

Brother Eby appealed against the action of Local No. 19 in placing against him the $5.00 International fine prescribed in Section 133 L. I. U. constitution, on charges that he violated the provisions thereof. The General President after receiving a copy of the evidence presented by both sides and carefully considering the same, found the appellant guilty of the charges preferred and he therefore sustained the action of Local No. 19.

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Milton Eby, 31057 Versus General President's Decision

Brother Eby being dissatisfied with the decision rendered in his case, appealed to the International Executive Council, which body after receiving copy of all evidence submitted sustained the appeal of brother Eby by a vote of four to two; those voting to sustain the General President's decision were: Vice Presidents J. H. Duty and M. F. Nealon. Those voting to sustain brother Eby's appeal were Vice Presidents Geo. T. Moore, Wm. J. Murphy, C. J. Haggerty and Edw. F. McKnight. The fine on this brother therefore stands remitted.

Wm. Hartkemeyer, 15598 and Harry Hartkemeyer, 33655 Versus Local No. 47

Brother Harry G. Hartkemeyer appealed to the General President against a fine of $10.00 which was levied against him by Local No. 47 on the following two charges ($5.00 on each charge): for not collecting his pay on Friday as prescribed, and for not paying $2.00 a day on permit as also prescribed by law. Brother William Hartkemeyer appealed against the action of Local No. 47 in levying a $5.00 fine against him for not collecting his money on Friday as prescribed. The General President after carefully considering all the evidence presented by both sides in this case, found the appellants guilty of the charges preferred and he therefore sustained the action of the local union.

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David Sandberg, 13774 Versus Local No. 64

Contractor David Sandberg appealed against the action of Local No. 64 in levying a $100.00 assessment against him on the charge of violating Section 164 of the L. I. U. constitution on a job done in their locality by this contractor. After carefully considering all of the evidence as presented by both sides, the General President found the action of Local 64 to be both unfair and unjust and he therefore ordered the same rescinded.

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R. M. Florine, 12408 Versus Local No. 73

Brother Florine appealed against the action of Local 73 in placing a $100.00 fine against him, also against their action in cancelling his foremanship privilege in that local union, on the charge of violating the construction laws of Local No. 73. The General President after carefully reviewing all of the evidence presented by both sides, found that the charges in this case were preferred after the brother had been granted a clear transfer by the local union, and he therefore found the action of Local No. 73 under the circumstances to be illegal, and so ruled.

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Leon Fournier, 32885 Versus Local No. 139

Brother Fournier appealed against the action of Local No. 139 in placing against him a $50.00 fine, for working unfair and soliciting work in their territory. The General President after carefully considering all of the evidence presented by both sides in this case found the appellant guilty of the charges preferred and he therefore sustained the action of the local union.

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Economically our nation is at the cross-roads; Shall we move toward recovery with a large standing army of unemployed, wealth for the few and privations for the many, or shall we set ourselves to the problem of producing plenty for all with opportunity for each?

Minutes of The International Executive Council Meeting

Held at Headquarters, Lathers Building, Cleveland, Ohio, March 19 to 21, 1936, inclusive

Thursday, March 19. Morning Session.

Meeting called to order by Chairman First Vice President George T. Moore. Members of the Executive Council present were:

First Vice President, George T. Moore, Chairman
Third Vice President, C. J. Haggerty
Fourth Vice President, Joseph H. Duty
Fifth Vice President, Edward F. McKnight
Sixth Vice President, M. F. Nealon

Vice President Haggerty was appointed Secretary for the council meetings. Upon motion a committee of two was appointed to draft a suitable resolution of respect to our late Second Vice President William J. Murphy, to be submitted to the Council. The chair appointed Vice President Nealon and Secretary Haggerty. It was moved and seconded when we adjourn, we do so out of respect for the late Second Vice President William J. Murphy.

Case No. 1: Request of Mrs. Marie Josselyn for balance of funeral benefit of Brother C. A. Worrill, No. 327, in the amount of $85.00 due. Motion by Vice President Nealon, seconded by Vice President Haggerty that this claim be denied as claimant offered no proof that she was dependent on the deceased brother. Meeting adjourned, 12:15 P. M. Carried.

Thursday, Afternoon Session

Meeting was called to order by Chairman Moore at 2 P. M., all Vice Presidents being present. Committee on Resolution of Respect for Second Vice President William J. Murphy submitted the following resolution which was adopted by the General Executive Council:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler in His infinite and heavenly wisdom to call from this life into contentment and peace our friend and member of the Executive Council, Second Vice President William J. Murphy, 12176, and

WHEREAS, In the sudden and untimely passing of Brother William J. Murphy, the entire labor movement to which he gave unsparingly of his time and talents has suffered a great loss, and

WHEREAS, He was a leader of unapproachable honesty and integrity and was ever alert to the cause of labor, and, in his untiring efforts and loyalty, made many sacrifices, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the officers and members of the Executive Council of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, extend to the members of his family our heartfelt sympathy in this time of sorrow, and, be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be published in our official journal, and that the charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

Respectfully submitted,
George T. Moore, First Vice President
C. J. Haggerty, Third Vice President
Jos. H. Duty, Fourth Vice President
Edw. F. McKnight, Fifth Vice President.
M. F. Nealon, Sixth Vice President

Case No. 2: Lifting of automatic suspension against Brother John Brady, 1778 (deceased as of March 31, 1932), and the request of Charles T. Brady, son, for the balance of $400.00 due on the funeral benefit. Motion by Vice President Haggerty, seconded by Vice President Nealon that the automatic suspension of Brother Brady as of April 30, 1929, be nullified and the full funeral benefits be allowed. Carried.

Case No. 3: Request of Local Union No. 2 to place an additional fine of $100.00 against William Simmons, 6717 for strikebreaking in their territory. Motion by Vice President Haggerty, seconded by Vice President McKnight that the request of Local Union No. 2 be granted. Carried unanimously. Meeting adjourned at 5 P. M.

Friday, March 20. Morning Session

Meeting called to order by Chairman Moore at 10 A. M., all members of the Board present.

Case No. 4: Abrogation of agreement with Carpenters. Motion by Vice President Duty, seconded by Vice President McKnight that this Executive Council can see no good reason why this agreement should be abrogated, and unanimously reaffirm our organization's stand at that time, and order this agreement kept in full force and effect.

Case No. 5: Erection of Steel Houses. Motion by Vice President Duty, seconded by Vice President Nealon that this controversial subject to be referred to the General President, and the delegates to the Building Trades Department, with instructions to obtain an agreement with the Bridge-Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers' International Association for our protection on this class of work. Carried. Meeting adjourned at 12:30 P. M.

Friday, Afternoon Session

Meeting called to order by Chairman Moore at 2:20 P. M., all members of the Board present.

Case No. 6: Need for organization to control and protect wood lath, residential and kindred work throughout the country. Recognizing the vital importance of immediate steps for the preservation of this section of our craft, the following recommendation is submitted by the General Executive Council:

It has been brought to the attention of the Executive Council of the International Union that in some localities throughout the United States and Canada, there is a demoralizing condition existing in the wood end of our trade, as well as upon some of the substitutes therefor. Your Executive Council, after a careful study of existing conditions on residential and kindred types of construction is of the opinion that all local unions must make a determined effort to control this class of work through an active organization program and recommends that the General President make every possible effort to promote the necessary activity within our local unions to the end that the control of this class of work be again obtained for the members of our organization. Your Executive Council is firmly convinced that action should be taken on this subject without delay, as federal statistics show that 78 per cent of all construction for the year 1935 was of the residential type.

Case No. 7: Question of making it possible for members, who were suspended for nonpayment of dues since 1930, to regain their former good standing that they had at the time of their suspension, upon the payment of all their back per capita tax; and that such good standing shall be restored after a period of six months has elapsed after their reinstatement.

Your Executive Council, realizing the importance of this particular subject, after due consideration submits the following resolution for consideration at the next Convention:

"WHEREAS, Within the past six years of unemployment, many members of our craft were dropped from the rolls of our International Union for nonpayment of dues through no fault of their own and other members took advantage of our withdrawal card system to maintain their good standing in our International Union but suffered the loss of their funeral benefit: therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the members of the Executive Council recommend to the delegates at the next convention of our International Union that all members who were dropped from the rolls and all members who were required to take out withdrawal cards from our organization on or after January 1st, 1931, may make application to cancel such suspension or withdrawal card record, provided that they pay all back tax within six months from the adjournment of the Convention; and further provided that they did not work detrimental to any of our Local Unions or the International Union. Six months after the final payment of such back tax to headquarters they shall have their former good standing restored as it was on the date of their suspension or withdrawal.

Meeting adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

Saturday, March 21. All Day Session

Meeting called to order by Chairman First Vice President George T. Moore. All members of the Executive Council present.

Case No. 8: Setting time and place of next convention. Motion by Vice President Haggerty, seconded by Vice President McKnight, this Council instruct the General Secretary to communicate with Local Union No. 97 of Toronto, Ontario and request them to relinquish claim for the next Convention, as it would be more economical and expedient to hold same at the headquarters city, Cleveland, Ohio, and if this be granted, the Convention be held in Cleveland, Ohio, but in either event, that we hold our next convention beginning on October 19th, 1936. Carried.

Case No. 9: In view of the honor bestowed upon our General President William J. McSorley, by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in electing him to represent that organization at the coming Convention of the British Trades and Labor Congress to be held in England, September 7th, 1936, it being customary with International Unions to help defray the expenses of such delegates, the Executive Council upon motion properly made and seconded, appropriates the sum of $2,000.00 to defray his expenses in attending this Congress. Carried.

Case No. 10: The Council then proceeded with the elections to fill the vacancies existing in the Sixth and Seventh Vice Presidencies. The Chairman read the list of candidates as submitted by the General Office, and the record cards of the candidates and applicants were read. Nominations were then opened and the following nomination was made: Brother John P. Cook, 21504, for the office of Sixth Vice President. There being no further nominations for this office, Brother Cook was unanimously elected. The chair then called for nominations for the office of Seventh Vice President and the following nominations were made: Brothers Ora A. Kress, 13505; Fred A. Canfield, 2452; George W. Cupp, 2062. There being no further nominations motion made nominations be closed. Carried. Brother Ora Kress, 13505 having received a majority of votes, the chairman declared him duly elected Seventh Vice President.

At this time Fifth Vice President McKnight presented his resignation in writing, in contemplation of becoming a solicitor or contractor at some time in the future, which upon motion, was duly accepted. In accordance with Section 12, L. I. U. constitution, this automatically advanced the two re-elected Vice Presidents one position, thereby leaving the vacancy in the Seventh Vice Presidency. Nominations were then opened for this vacancy. The following nominations were made: Brothers Fred A. Canfield, 2452, and George W. Cupp, 2062. There being no further nominations, motion made that nominations be closed. Carried. Brother Fred A. Canfield, 2452, having received the majority of votes cast, the chairman declared him duly elected Seventh Vice President.

There being no further business before the Council, the meeting adjourned at 2 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

George T. Moore, Chairman

C. J. Haggerty, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It was God's will to remove from our midst Brother Joseph F. Hope, No. 300, and

WHEREAS, Brother Hope was a true and loyal member since the year 1900, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local Union No. 250 extend to relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union 250 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives and a copy be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal.

James F. Singleton, Financial Secretary — Local Union No. 250.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother Henry Dare, No. 9681, and

WHEREAS, Brother Dare has been a true and loyal member of Local Union 102 and the passing of Brother Dare is a deep regret to the members of Local Union No. 102, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 102 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal and the members of Local Union No. 102 extend to the family of our departed brother our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

John J. Vohden, Jr., Secretary, — Local Union No. 102.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother William J. Murphy, No. 12176, and

WHEREAS, Brother Murphy has been a loyal and sincere and conscientious worker in Local Union No. 102 and the passing of Brother Murphy is a deep regret to the members of our local union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 102 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal and the members of Local Union No. 102 extend to the family of our departed brother our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

John J. Vohden, Jr., Secretary, — Local Union No. 102.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother Henry Hamson Wilson, No. 23401 and

WHEREAS, Brother Wilson has been a true a loyal member of Local Union No. 102 and the passing of Brother Wilson is a deep regret to the members of Local Union No. 102, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 102 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal and the members of Local Union No. 102 extend to the family of our departed brother our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

John J. Vohden, Jr., Secretary, — Local Union No. 102.

IN MEMORIAM

33 Alvin Ord Carney, 35608
42 Le Roy Souder, 8930
65 John Dieter, 6884
88 Fred Edward Fox, 13318
97 William Washington Johnston, 1263
102 Henry Dare, 9681
102 Henry Hamson Wilson, 23401
125 Joseph Messier, 306
143 Philip Woodruff, 3570
158 Dennis Louis McGrath, 10384
250 Joseph Francis Hope, 300

A. F. OF L. TAKES ISSUE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR DECISION

The American Federation of Labor decided to carry its fight for a $500,000,000 low-cost housing program directly to President Roosevelt.

Already called upon to arbitrate a dispute between leading New Dealers over details of a program they have been working on, Roosevelt will face a labor demand for both Federal subsidies and low-interest loans to build homes for low-income workers.

The Federation's demand for a $500,000,000 appropriation this year to start off the program came in the face of a White House assertion that the Administration has approved no such figure. The Federation proposed that the program be entrusted to a national public housing authority, divorced from existing housing agencies.

The Administration scrap centered around a difference over whether the Government should provide subsidies or only low-interest loans. The recently announced government search for places to cut expenses was reported to have played a part in the controversy.

An A. F. of L. declaration of policy, adopted today, said:

"The time has come when the frequent pledges of the Administration to develop a clear-cut, permanent national public housing program designed to improve workers' living conditions, re-employ building workers at fair wages in productive work and broaden and stabilize the potential market of the building industry, must be fulfilled.

"The housing problem, as we see it, comes down to one simple question: How can an adequate supply of decent housing be built for families with incomes of $1,500, $1,000 and less?

"Private enterprise cannot do it alone. Local government cannot do it alone.

"There must be a definite long-term program for the provision of an adequate supply of low-rent housing available to families who cannot secure decent housing through ordinary private initiative."

The Federation said the National Public Housing Authority should possess power to administer subsidies, make low interest loans, guarantee private loans and to supervise building and administration.

"The authority must be independent of any agency such as the Federal Housing Administration, primarily concerned with the financing of individual middle class and upper class homes," the statement said. "Such agencies and the interests with which they are allied have too often proved themselves to be hostile to the purposes and procedure of the public housing program."

"In isolated areas, subsistence homesteads merely extend the feudal conditions already existing in many one-industry and company towns," it said. "In the suburbs of large cities they will only serve to keep down the level of cash wages."

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

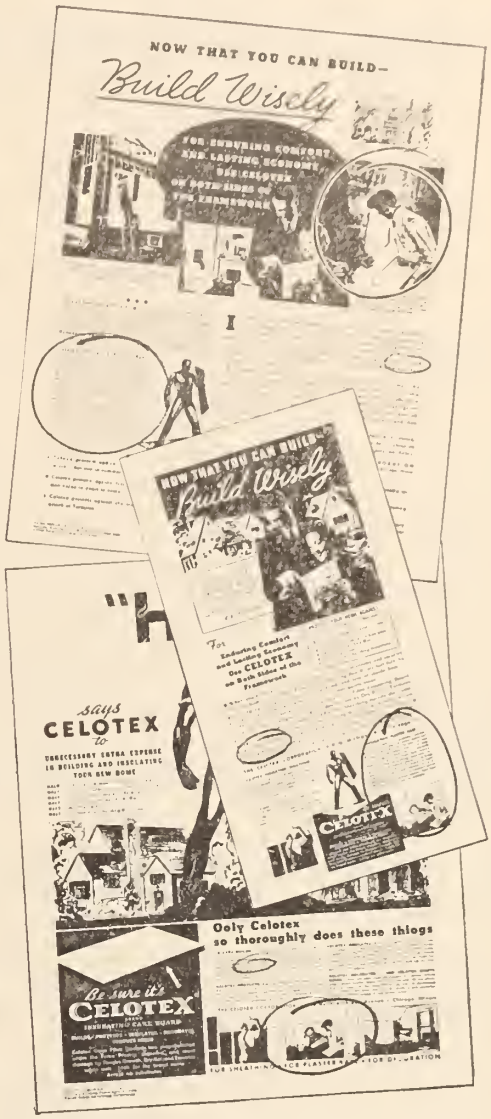
Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
	Southern Calif. D. C.	W. A. Hoggan	F. Coffey		
25	Springfield, Mass.	A. Talbot	W. H. Dion	A. Dubuc	L. Moquin
30	Dayton, Ohio	A. Robson	W. Evans	A. E. Beam	W. Evans
33	Pittsburgh, Pa.	F. T. Blaisdell	M. V. Doyle	B. F. Smith	J. H. Duty
44	Evansville, Ind.	P. J. Ramey	W. Jameson	E. R. Jameson	
52	Utica, N. Y.	P. Thomann	F. Percacciante	F. Percacciante	F. Percacciante
64	E. St. Louis, Ill.	A. H. LaSurs	F. J. Wilbert	F. J. Wilbert	F. J. Wilbert
69	Butte, Mont.	C. L. Knopp	T. Ryan	T. Ryan	
71	Akron, Ohio	C. E. Shreve	W. P. White	C. Perrin	E. Wolf
103	Chicago Heights, Ill.	W. B. McHenry	L. R. Patton		W. B. McHenry
105	Grand Rapids, Mich.	W. DeBree	A. H. Spaman	H. Briggs	
108	Wilmington, Del.				C. Hartman
121	Aurora, Ill.	W. A. Swift	A. J. Plant	C. C. Heise	A. J. Plant
123	Brockton, Mass.	A. H. Hunt	H. L. Reagan	H. L. Reagan	A. H. Hunt
169	Enid, Okla.	E. Baldwin	E. Storey		
173	Perth Amboy, N. J.	J. Bucholz	H. E. Farnsworth	H. E. Farnsworth	K. Aggerholm
214	Tampa, Fla.		W. B. Roach	R. B. Allen	
353	Santa Monica, Calif.	W. A. Waters	F. N. Coffey		
360	London, Ontario	B. Wand	S. Miller	E. Fenn	
394	Tucson, Ariz.	W. S. Smith	J. W. Smith	H. S. Oliver	
401	Allentown, Pa.	H. Sassauman	H. Frey	R. Duggan	
481	Winona, Minn.	W. L. Gilles	C. E. Anderson		E. T. Popple
483	St. Paul, Minn.	L. Hayne	L. Peffer	F. Nordstrom	L. Peffer

Celotex Promotes More and Better PLASTERED INTERIORS

OVER five million advertisements in such national magazines as the Saturday Evening Post, American Home, Better Homes and Gardens, House and Garden and others, are going to builders and prospective home owners each month, telling the story of Celotex—and the advantages of plastered interiors on Celotex Lath. This advertising, plus our large field sales organization, is constantly promoting the use of more and better plastered interiors.

Celotex Lath provides a smooth, even plaster base, on which the scratch coat can be applied easily and quickly. Because plaster bonds perfectly to the fibrous surface of Celotex Lath, it builds strong, insulated, *permanent* walls and ceilings, which will never contain unsightly lath marks.

Celotex Lath is sold by lumber dealers everywhere. See your local yard, and write us for interesting literature.



Circled portions show how Celotex is promoting plastered interiors through national advertising

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION
919 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CELOTEX
BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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The LATHER

VOL. XXXVI APRIL, No. 8

Official Publication and devoted to the interests of The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

SUBSCRIPTION

A Year $1.20
Single Copy ..... 10 Cents

TERRY FORD, Editor
Lathers' Building
Detroit Ave. at W. 26th St.
Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone CHerry 5403

Published Monthly
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28

The Lather earnestly solicits correspondence, but disclaims responsibility for opinions or views expressed under its heading.

All articles for the correspondence columns of The Lather must be signed by the writers of same to insure publication, but publication of signature will be withheld on request.

Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

The Senate Munitions Committee made a spectacular finish to its amazing investigation. It carried the inquiry straight into the sale by our own War Department of discarded and superseded guns. It showed that the vultures of the munitions trade look to these sales as regular sources of supply.

For example, Jacob Paley of New York testified that in August, 1933, he bought from the War Department at Schenectady, N. Y., machine guns for which he paid 12 cents each. He got for $1,500 guns which had cost the government more than $1,660,000. These guns were "mutilated" before being sold; but the evidence showed that they could be easily reassembled. And weapons singularly like these have appeared in South American uprisings.

It will pay to give a few details. Among the guns which Paley got were 3,334 Colt-Marlins and 500 Hotchkiss machine guns. There was nothing whatever wrong with them; they were not quite up to date in the matter of mass murder, and the War Department wants the latest developments in this line. But there is not the slightest doubt that half these guns would have turned battle into rout if used on either side of the international and domestic outbreaks which have occurred in South America since the sale.

Other tales were told before the committee. One involved our neighbor, Canada. The Canadian government sold a patrol boat for $18,000; and it was resold to Brazilian rebels for $50,000.

A hundred machine guns were sold to Brazilian insurrectos in 1932 for $49,000. On this basis, the guns which Paley bought for $1,500 would have brought $2,940,000.

There is nothing new about this. In one of our Indian wars, American soldiers were killed with American rifles which had been bought in this country—no one knows all the details—by speculators in slaughter, and sent to the Apaches by a double bit of smuggling over the Mexican line.

And of course, one must never forget that J. P. Morgan, the elder, belonged to a syndicate which bought discarded carbines at the opening of the Civil War, sold them to the government for several times their cost, though they were so defective that they blew off the thumbs of the soldiers who fired them.

There are no morals in the munitions business.

———o———

When one considers the extent to which the American people were robbed by unscrupulous promoters one can but wonder why the nation's desperate situation is not worse.

During the lush years of "grab and gouge" so-called investment houses peddled approximately $10,000,000,000 of real estate bonds to unsuspecting investors, and that more than $8,000,000,000 of these "securities" are now in default.

More than 4,000,000 thrifty, hard-working Americans have been looted of their savings.

Many had placed their life-savings in these real-estate securities, only to be destitute.

The same investment houses which perpetrated this gigantic raid are now trying to pick the bones through misnamed "bondholders' protective committees."

———o———

Construction of 750,000 homes a year, over a 10-year period, through cooperation between private capital and the government, was a scheme laid before President Roosevelt by the Committee of Economic Recovery, Inc., a nonpartisan organization of business men.

Sponsors of the program claim that it will pro-

vide jobs for 4,000,000 workers — the final push needed to lift the country out of the depression.

The committee declared that 10,000,000 American families are in need of better housing, and contended that construction undertaken by the government is not a drop in the bucket. At the same time it claimed, the Federal housing program is deterring private capital from loosening its purse strings.

The committee suggests that there is a field for both the government and capital, and insists that if each keeps within its "proper sphere" there can be teamwork that will contribute immensely to national prosperity.

Declaring that high interest rates have been the main obstacle to wider home-owning, the committee demands that the cost of mortgages be not more than 4½ per cent. It wants Uncle Sam to guarantee repayment of mortgages, holding that private lenders, in return for absolute security, will be willing to accept a lower return.

The program laid before the President is said to be modeled after a plan now functioning in England. To the English program of home building the committee attributes at least 50 per cent of that country's economic recovery.

———o———

AN EASTER MESSAGE

Easter, commemorating the resurrection of Him who came "that we might have life and have it more abundantly," is observed during the season of Spring, when Mother Earth in many lands is bursting forth in radiant glory, and all Nature seems to shout, "Rejoice, rejoice, for Spring is here!" Dainty blossoms shed their fragrance and beauty while majestic trees spread out their verdant branches in response to warm showers and sunshine, thus expressing gratitude for new life and new opportunities to serve mankind.

Ever since the dawn of that first Easter morn, those immortal words, "He is not here, but is risen," which fell upon the ears of those faithful women, the last at Calvary and the first at the sepulchre, have brought hope and comfort to countless broken family circles, bidding sorrowing hearts rejoice and give praise for the promise of resurrection and life eternal.

Let us, therefore, keep our hearts in tune with the carols of birds, inviting us to join them in welcoming the return of Spring. Let us seek opportunities for service. A friendly call or a message expressing sympathy may bring peace and comfort to lonely souls who, since last Easter, may have lost for a while those near and dear to them.

Remember: "He is not here, but is risen."

FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE—TAXES

Here are two stanzas from a verse that has been making rounds recently:

"When you light the evening lamp
You pay a tax.
When you buy a postage stamp
You pay a tax.
When you buy the baby clothes,
When you read the morning news,
When you buy a pair of shoes,
You pay a tax.

"When you buy an ice cream cone
You pay a tax.
For the water that you drink
You pay a tax.
When you buy a loaf of bread,
When the doctor says you're dead,
When the final prayers are said,
You pay a tax."

It is doubtful if sadder or truer words were ever penned. Taxes begin with the cradle and end only in the grave. And today we are taxed more heavily, and in more ways, than we ever were before. Sit down some time and reflect on the taxes, indirect and direct, that you must pay in the course of any day's normal activities—and you'll get some idea of how necessary real tax reduction is.

———o———

OLD, OUT OF WORK AND—BROKE

A man of sixty-five drowned himself in a park lagoon in Chicago. His pockets were found to be turned inside out—mute evidence of the fact that he took his own life because of dire poverty. Perhaps he did not believe in another world, or perhaps he believed the next world would be less cruel and more kindly. He probably thought it couldn't be worse than this one anyhow—and he would take a chance.

Thousands of suicides occur each year in this land of the free profiteer and home of the brave bucaneer.

Many reasons are given for these thousands of suicides. If all the reasons could be traced back a stage or two, doubtless it would be found that poverty is the chief cause.

Mankind has the wherewithal to make the world such a happy place that all would want to stay as long as possible. It would be a still sadder place than it is now, if one did not know that an increasing number of men and women want to make it fit for human beings to live in. The brother who turned his pockets inside out and jumped into the water was one of the millions of victims who are sacrificed to selfishness while these men and women are in the slow process of becoming a majority.

PROJECTS OF $50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ALABAMA

DOTHAM, ALA.—Schools (4) and additions (8): $163,000. PWA. H. G. Dempsey, Piedmont, contr.

ARIZONA

TEMPE, ARIZ.—Women's dormitory and combined stadium and industrial arts building: $196,402. PWA. D. E. Webb Constr. Co., 1633 West Jefferson St., Phoenix, contr.

GEORGIA

COLUMBUS, GA.—Schools: $206,171. PWA. J. P. Bradfield, C. E. Cooper, Georgia Electric & Constr. Co., contrs.

ILLINOIS

GALESBURG, ILL.—Post office: $118,524. Holton Seelye & Co., 32 West Randolph St., Chicago, contr.

MANTENO, ILL.—Assembly hall, Manteno State Hospital: $200,011. Patrick, Warren Constr. Co., 226 North LaSalle St., Chicago, contr.

INDIANA

KOKOMO, IND.—Court house: $314,438. PWA. Buesching-Hagerman Corp., 402 East Superior St., Fort Wayne, contr.

LAWRENCEBURG, IND.—Consolidated high school: $350,000. PWA. Roche, Connel & Laub, Shaw Ave. and Wasson St., Cincinnati, Ohio, contr.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.—High school addition: $227,820. PWA. Tonn & Black, 104 North Frankln St., contr.

NOTRE DAME, IND.—Dormitory Notre Dame University: $300,000. Sollitt & Sons Constr. Co., 518 East Sample St., South Bend, contr.

KENTUCKY

MURRAY, KY.—Health building and home demonstration house addition to school: $263,000. PWA. Jack Cole, Paducah, contr.

MINNESOTA

CASS LAKE, MINN.—Hospital: $95,866. G. J. Grant, 893 Como Blvd., St. Paul, contr.

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN.—School: $320,417. PWA. Dauplaise & Kileen, 1716 Winer St., Superior, Wis., contr.

MISSOURI

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.—Mineral water building: $437,136. PWA. McDonald Constr. Co., 3826 Pine Blvd., St. Louis, contr.

FULTON, MO.—Hospital ward wing: $303,000. PWA. John Epple Constr. Co., Columbia, contr.

KOCH, MO.—Ward building, Robert Koch Hospital: $242,919. H. B. Deal & Co., Inc., 1218 Olive St., contr.

MONTANA

BOZEMAN, MONT.—Student building, Montana State College: $235,000. PWA. E. Oreland, Secretary, State Bd. Educ., Helena.

BROWNING, MONT.—Blackfoot Hospital: $107,660. F. R. Comb Co., 211 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

CROW AGENCY, MONT.—Hospital: $146,500. Ring Constr. Co., 1645 Henn Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

NEW JERSEY

BELLEVILLE, N. J.—School, St. Peters Roman Catholic Church: $112,600. E. M. Waldron, Inc., 40 Park Pl., Newark, contr.

NEW MEXICO

HOT SPRINGS, N. M.—Hospital, nurses' home, doctors' apartments, etc.: $423,791. WPA. W. C. Kruger, Santa Fe, archt.

NEW YORK

BERLIN, N. Y.—Central school building: $198,000. PWA. Stone Bros. Bldg. Co., 1814 Highland Ave., Troy, contr.

CORFU, N. Y.—School for Union Free School Dist. 7: $158,000. PWA. Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, contr.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Senior High School: $180,000. PWA. Randell & Vedder, S. A. & K. Bldg., Syracuse, archts.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHEROKEE, N. C.—Hospital building: $76,410. R. M. Lee, 250 Ivy St., Atlanta, Ga., contr.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Post office: $249,436. A. Blair, First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala., contr.

NORTH DAKOTA

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—School addition: $226,334. PWA. McGough Bros, 1954 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn., contr.

OHIO

GRANVILLE, OHIO—Library, Denison University: $350,000. Skinner, Cook & Babcock, 60 East 42d St., New York, contr.

IRONTON, OHIO—Hospital building: $125,000. PWA. Norton & Nadalin Co., Columbus, contr.

NEW MIAMI, OHIO—School: $151,857. PWA. F. K. Vaughn Building Co., Hamilton, contr.

SANDUSKY, OHIO—Court house addition: $101,101. PWA. Steinle-Wolfe Co., 1515 Croghan St., Fremont, contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

EASTON, PA.—Extending and remodeling post office: $156,620. A. Christensen, 80 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., contr.

FRANKLIN, PA.—Junior high school: $229,787. C. Shutrump & Son, 10 West Hylda St., Youngstown, Ohio, contr.

SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Psychopathic building: $324,190. PWA. J. A. Jones Constr. Co., Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, S. C., contr.

STATE PARK, S. C.—State Park Tuberculosis Sanatarium: $64,612. J. J. McDevitt Constr. Co., Builders Building, Charlotte, N. C., contr.

SOUTH DAKOTA

CROW CREEK, S. D.—Hospital building: $116,628. F. R. Comb Co., 211 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

LEMMON, S. D.—Post office: $57,750. S. W. Johnson & Co., Aberdeen, contr.

SISSETON, S. D.—Hospital: $130,610. H. Carlson Co., Sioux Falls, N. D., contr.

YANKTON, S. D.—Hospital building: $92,972. W. C. Smith, 311 Builders Exch. Bldg., Duluth, contr.

TEXAS

BAYTOWN, TEX.—Post office: $50,000. J. I. Barnes, Springfield, contr.

LAREDO, TEX.—East End High School: $757,195. PWA. Southwestern Constr. Co., 3800 Clay Ave., contr.

UTAH

MORGAN, UTAH—School: $127,486. PWA. Campion Co., Ogden, contr.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE, VA.—Infirmary building: $318,639. North-Eastern Constr. Co., 810 Mission Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C., contr.

WISCONSIN

KAUKAUNA, WIS.—Post office: $50,000. C. Bloss & Son, 901 14th Ave., W. Washland, contr.

HAWAII

PEARL HARBOR, T. H.—Quarters at fleet air base: $307,000. Pioneer Constr. Co., Lloyd Bldg., Seattle, Wash., contr.

ONTARIO

FOREST HILL, ONT.—School: $150,000. Dickie Constr. Co., Ltd., 17 Yorkville St., Toronto, contr.

WIT AND HUMOR

The sad-looking man in the tenement area leaned over the banister and caught the visitor before she could disappear down a hole in the staircase.

"I wonder," said the visitor indignantly, "the landlord doesn't do something to repair this deplorable building?"

"Well," said the slum dweller, philosophically, "he was going to do something about it until he went on a tour to Naples and saw the ruins of Pompeii. Now he thinks this isn't so bad."

———o———

"Hands up!" Why not? A gentleman in Kansas obeyed cheerfully. He had $27 in his mittens and only 17 cents in his pockets.

———o———

Three shop girls were enjoying a selection by the orchestra.

"Isn't it divine! Wonder what they're playing?" said Madge.

"It's the sextette from 'Lucia,'" announced Tillie positively.

"No, it's 'Tales from Hoffman,'" persisted Annabelle.

"I think you are both wrong; but there's a card up there—I'll go and see for myself!" announced Madge, suiting the action to the word. She came back triumphant.

"You're way off, girls! It's the 'Refrain from Spitting.'"

———o———

"All the mechanical toys you make seem to be very successful," said the visitor.

"Yes," said the inventer. "I've only one failure."

"What was the matter with it?" asked the visitor.

"Too life-like. It was a toy tramp, and it wouldn't work!"

———o———

Some time ago a young farmer was very much in love. He wanted to marry the girl, but being a shy lad he couldn't for the life of him ask her outright to marry him. He felt he would choke if he tried to mention the words marry or marriage to her. So, after taking much earnest, shrewd thought on the problem he asked her in a whisper one evening.

"Julia, how would you like to be buried with my people?"

A miner and his wife were emigrating to America. On arrival, the clerk, reading his passport, said: "Yes, this appears all right, but how are you going to prove that this woman is your wife?"

"Ma bonnie lad," said Geordie, "if tha can prove she isn't, A'all give tha ten pounds."—Yorkshire Post.

———o———

"Yeh," said the new hand, as he stirred up a barrel of swill, "the fellow I worked for before was sure dumb. Tried to argue with me eucalyptus was the name of a musical instrument—he didn't know it was a book in the Bible."

———o———

Tramp (to housewife)—"Lady, would you be kind enough to give me the recipe for that plum cake you handed me this morning?"

Astonished Housewife—"For goodness sake, what do you want the recipe for?"

Tramp—"To settle a bet, lady. My partner says you use three cupfuls of cement to one of sugar, and I claim you use only two and a half."

———o———

Fortunio, the lion tamer, who had been appearing at the Scala in Berlin, was asked if he had ever been attacked by his lions.

"Well, I should say so! In the three years I have been handling them I have had nineteen narrow escapes. Once an old lion bit me when my back was turned and for six weeks I didn't know what part of my anatomy to sit down on; on another occation a blow from a paw gave me concussion of the brain, and the last time I was half eaten up when they pulled me from the jaws of the beasts."

"But why in heaven's name do you keep at it, then?"

"Well, one wants to live."

———o———

Lady—"Now James, are you sure you've got your license, tax receipt, insurance, driving test record, and that you know all the stop lights, built-up areas, pedestrian crossings, cattle crossings, dog safety areas, and all the other things?"

Chauffeur—"Yes, ma'am."

Lady—"Then we will proceed at 7½ miles an hour."

LUNETTE DEVELOPMENT BY MEANS OF TEMPLET LAID OUT AT RIGHT ANGLES TO WALL LINE

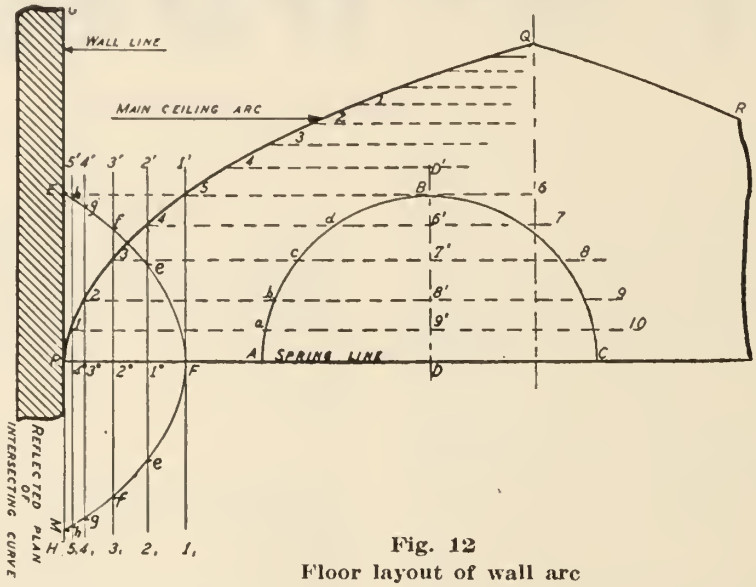

Fig. 12
Floor layout of wall arc

Should it be desired to construct a templet which may be laid on the scaffold or at any height above or below spring line, and from it, with a plumb bob, establish the intersecting curve of lunette with main ceiling, the method in Fig. 12 may be used. In this figure the crown of lunette is level. The lunette developed in Fig. 12 is the same kind as those developed in Figs. 1 to 5, in Fig. 7 and in diagram C.

Proceed as follows:

First: Lay out the wall arc A-B-C, half of main ceiling arc as P-Q and wall line GH as in previous illustrations.

Next: At crown of semi-circle as B—the line B-5 is laid out parallel to the spring line.

From 5 on the curve P-Q space up and down for furring of main ceiling as 4-3-2, etc., and from these points lay out the lines 4-7, 3-8, etc., parallel to spring line.

Next: Lay out the lines 1^1-1, through point F, 2^1-2, through point 1^0, etc., holding these lines parallel to wall line G-H.

Next: Make the distances 1^0 to equal to d-6^1, 2^0 to f equal to C-7^1fi 3^0-g equal to b-8^1 and 4^0-h equal to a-9^1, thus establishing the points h, g, f and e and then through these points trace the curve E-F-M.

A templet constructed to this curve (E-F-M) may be laid out level on scaffold or at any point above or below spring line and from it the intersecting curve plumbed into main ceiling.

The templet must be properly centered, etc., with point F

LUNETTE DEVELOPMENT BY MEANS OF A WOOD TEMPLET

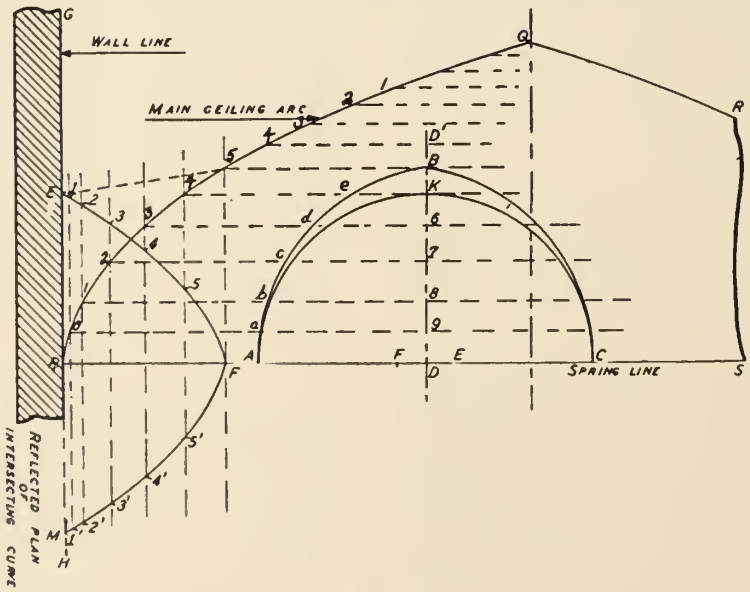

Fig. 13
Floor layout of wall arc and intersecting curve

of the templet direcly under or above point 5 on the main ceiling and with the line E-M of templet parallel to the wall line and templet at all times must be square with the wall line.

In Fig. 13 is developed the same kind of a lunette as those developed in Fig. 9 and in Fig 6 of Diagram D. These lunettes splay upward and have the same radius and curve at all places while in other figures some lunettes are square with wall line and others splay upward and outward, in which case the arc of lunette gets larger as it extends in toward center of main ceiling and the radius of its curve is continually changing.

The wall arc, wall line and main ceiling curve are laid out in the usual manner. The intersecting curve A-B-C is then laid out from the radius points F and E.

The line 5-B is then laid out square with center line D-B of wall arc.

On the main arc P-Q the points 4, 3, 2, etc., are laid out above and below point 5 at a distance apart furring of main ceiling is to be. Lines are then drawn from these points, parallel to line 5-B, as lines 4-K, 3-6, 2-7, etc. (It just happens in this figure that the line 4-K is on a level with point K—crown of wall arc—this of course is not necessary and is merely a coincidence).

From the points 5-4-3, etc., on curve P-Q other lines are drawn as 4-5¹, 3-4¹, etc., parallel to wall line.

The span E-M is next laid out in wall line, making it the same length as A-C of wall arc.

P-F is then established as the center line and rise. The curve of templet E-F-M is then developed by making the points of intersection the same distance from center line P-F as curve A-B-C is from center line D-B, points 5 and 5¹ being marked on line 4 a distance from center line P-F equal to the distance K-e, points 4 and 4¹ a distance from center line P-F equal to 6-d, etc., thus establishing the points 1, 2, 3, etc., and 1¹, 2¹, 3¹, etc., and through these points we then trace the curve E-F-M.

To this curve a templet is constructed which when placed at right angles to wall line, level, and with center line P-F direcly under or above crown if lunette E-5 the intersecting curve may be plumbed into main ceiling.

Fig. 14 is a layout for a lunette hat has the same splay all the way around, so that the surface of the lunette is at all times and places pointing from the smaller semi-circle A¹-K¹ (wall arc) toward the larger semi-circle A-B-C, the size the curve of lunette would be at point B. In other words, this lunette is part of a cone and the farther out from the wall line it extends toward cener of main ceiling, the larger becomes the arcs of which it is composed.

From a front view this lunette appears similar to Fig. 13 but in Fig. 11 the lunette splays upward and outward and radius of curve is continually changing, while in Fig 13 it only splays upward, in its entirety, with the same curve throughout.

To lay out.—First lay out the wall curve and the main ceiling curve in the usual way, then lay out the lines 5-B, 4-K¹, 3-L¹, etc., parallel to the spring line, the spaces between these lines being the distance apart furring irons of main ceiling are to be.

Through 1, 2, 3, etc., lay out lines as 1¹-1,, 2¹-2,, etc., parallel to the wall line G-H.

On the wall line lay out E-M equal to A¹-C¹ (the span of wall arc).

Next lay out the line E-5, which represents the splay of lunette (also crown).

From D, the center point of lunette curve, mark on line K-K¹ the points a, making the distances D-a equal to 2⁰-2¹.

From D on line 6¹-L¹ mark points b, a distance equal to 3⁰-3¹.

From D on line 7¹-M¹ mark points c, a distance equal to 4⁰-4¹.

From D on line 8¹-N¹ mark points d, a distance equal to 5⁰-5¹.

Next on the line 2¹-2, mark the distances from 2⁰ to e equal K-a.

On the line 3¹-3, mark the distances from 3⁰ to f equal to 6¹-b.

On the line 4¹-4, mark the distances from 4⁰ to g equal to 7¹-c.

On the line 5¹-5, mark the distances from 5⁰ to h equal to 8¹-d.

Then from E through h, g, f and e trace the curve E-F-M.

A templet constructed to the curve E-F-M, when laid out at right angles to the wall line and with center line P-F directly under or above crown (E-5) of lunette, will, when plumbed into main ceiling, develop the intersecting curve.

The lunette in elevation will have the same sply all the way around it and from the semi-circle A¹-K-C¹ will splay upward and outward and intersect the main ceiling in the curve A¹-B-C¹, only half of which is shown in Fig. 14 as A¹-B.

From the curve developed as A¹-B the measuring stick may be used if desired, by placing it parallel to lines 4-K¹, 3-L¹, etc., and marking on it the points a, b, c and d as was done in Fig. 1. This demonstrates that from this layout either the templet or measuring stick method may be used.

The lunette developed in this figure is the same kind as that developed in Diagram D.

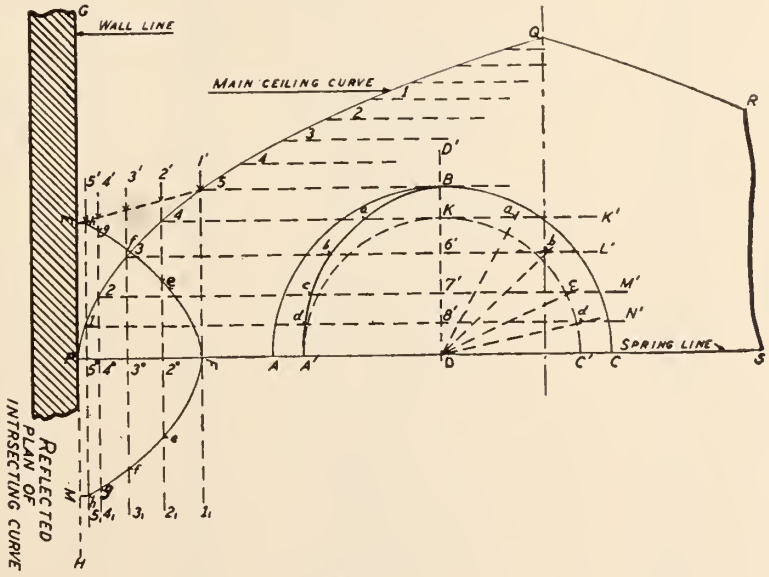

Fig. 14

Floor layout of front view of wall arc (A¹-K-C¹) and one-half of intersecting curve (A¹-)

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

MARCH RECEIPTS

Mar.	Local		Amount
2	10	Feb. report	$ 24.40
2	18	Feb. report	20.25
2	23	Feb. report	3.60
2	40	Feb. report	7.20
2	48	Feb. report	3.00
2	65	Feb. report	67.60
2	76	Feb. report	5.55
2	99	Feb. report	16.30
2	122	B. T.	2.70
2	172	Jan. report	45.00
2	233	Jan. report	39.60
2	305	Feb. report (cr.)	
2	234	Feb. report	91.50
2	281	Feb. report	5.90
2	302	Feb. report	4.50
2	240	Feb. report	41.10
2	263	Jan. tax (add'l.)	.90
2	401	Feb. report	1.50
2	440	Feb. report	12.20
2	446	Feb. report	4.90
3	71	Feb.-Mar. reports	39.74
3	72	Enrollments	10.00
3	75	Jan. report	13.50
3	300	Feb. report	5.40
3	97	Jan. report	36.40
4	26	Feb. report	15.45
4	47	Feb. report	68.73
4	49	Feb. report	5.40
4	82	Feb. report	6.30
4	244	Supp.	1.00
4	344	Feb. report	10.00
4	345	Feb. tax (add'l.); supp.	2.60
5	57	Mar. report	6.25
5	108	Feb.-Mar. reports	27.90
5	222	Mar. report	12.60
5	244	Supp.	1.00
5	353	Feb. report	7.35
5	456	Feb. report	9.70
5	214	Supp.	1.00
6	4	Mar. report	14.40
6	114	Mar. report	11.25
6	123	Feb. report	9.90
6	136	Jan. report	10.55
6	250	Mar. report	10.80
6	258	Mar. report	5.40
6	419	Jan.-Feb. report	8.10
6	483	B. T.; supp.	30.00
9	64	Mar. report	8.10
9	70	Feb. report	8.10
9	87	Feb.-Mar. report	30.60
9	103	Feb. report	8.10
9	151	Mar. report	10.65
9	173	Jan.-Feb. reports; B. T. (cr.)	
9	185	B. T.	7.20
9	212	Mar. report	9.25
9	259	Mar. report	3.60
9	413	Mar. report	7.20
9	481	B. T.	7.20
9	407	Mar. report (cr.)	
9	224	Mar. report	31.20
10	18	Supp.	3.00
10	32	Mar. report	51.40
10	39	Feb. report	29.80
10	73	Mar. report	82.80
10	126	Jan.-Feb. reports	10.80
10	213	Feb. report	4.64
10	281	Mar report	5.40
10	152	Feb. report	30.15
11	20	Feb. report	7.20
11	45	B. T.	1.80
11	165	Mar. report	3.60
11	328	Feb. report	7.20
11	169	Mar. report	8.20
11	74	Feb. report	589.25
12	34	Mar. report	4.30
12	53	Mar. report	86.60
12	107	Jan. report	13.65
12	185	Mar. report	7.70
12	428	Feb.-Mar. reports	3.60
12	140	Reinst.	3.90
13	28	Mar. report	17.23
13	33	Mar. report	76.60
13	166	Feb. report	7.20
13	244	Supp.	4.00
13	268	Feb. report	8.10
16	8	Feb. report	14.40
16	14	Mar. report	12.95
16	19	Mar. report	5.30
16	27	Mar. report	42.30
16	30	Feb. report	21.75
16	55	Mar. report	3.85
16	62	Mar. report	18.80
16	81	Mar. report	11.80
16	84	Feb. report	4.50
16	67	Mar. report	69.30
16	72	Feb. report	127.30
16	102	Feb. report	50.00
16	105	Feb. report	14.40
16	106	Mar. report	18.00
16	109	Mar. report	19.80
16	115	Feb. report	5.55
16	121	Mar. report	9.90
16	125	Mar. report	6.30
16	132	Feb.-Mar. report	9.00
16	142	Feb. report	11.70
16	147	Feb. report	1.80
16	232	Mar. report	13.60
16	214	Mar. report	4.60
16	260	Mar. report	20.70
16	292	Feb.-Mar. reports	9.00
16	309	Mar. report	13.85
16	319	B. T.	5.40
16	359	Feb. report	22.60
17	25	Feb. report	8.10
17	43	Mar. report	16.20
17	63	Jan. report	3.74
17	84	Mar. report	5.50
17	97	Supp. and paid on account	27.50
17	158	Mar. report	3.60
17	162	Feb. report	12.40
17	275	Feb. report	2.70
17	332	Feb. report	3.60
17	378	Mar. report	6.10
17	386	Jan.-Feb. report	26.30
17	455	Mar. report (cr.)	
17	345	Mar. report	63.00
18	12	Mar. report	11.70
18	85	Feb. report	9.85
18	123	Mar. report	11.70
18	155	Mar. report	13.50
18	238	Mar. report	9.30
18	243	Mar. report	5.40
18	286	Feb. report	13.50
18	394	Overpayment	2.00
19	23	Mar. report	6.30
19	31	Mar. report	9.90
19	48	Mar. report	3.50
20	110	Mar. report	6.70
20	208	Feb.-Mar. reports	16.20
20	279	Mar. report	7.85
20	244	Supp.	5.00
20	190	Mar. report	87.30
20	244	Mar. report	378.30
20	308	Feb.-Mar. reports	600.00
23	7	Mar. report	9.27
23	24	Mar. report	23.32
23	36	Mar. report	11.70
23	122	Mar. report	31.55
23	299	Feb. report	8.30
23	278	Mar. report	28.85
23	137	Mar. report	7.45
23	435	Feb. report (cr.)	
23	104	Jan. report; B.T.	71.40
23	104	Feb. report	35.20
23	88	Jan.-Feb.-Mar. reports	88.50
23	5	Feb. report	122.70
24	350	B. T.	9.00
24	244	B. T.	3.60
24	66	Mar. report	9.00
24	75	Feb. report	9.40
24	225	Feb.-Mar. report	2.70
24	388	Feb. report	1.85
24	397	Mar. report	4.45
24	233	Feb. report	35.15
25	42	Mar. report	130.00
25	78	Mar. report	9.90
25	143	Feb. report	36.00
25	46	Mar. report (bal.)	383.35
25	172	Feb. report	38.80
25	203	Mar. report	.65
25	254	Mar. report	3.60
25	263	Feb. report	8.10
26	1	Mar. report	13.50
26	9	Mar. report (cr.)	
26	262	Mar. report	10.50
27	230	Mar. report	4.70
27	336	Mar. report	3.60
27	379	Mar. report; B.T.	72.65
30	10	Mar. report	24.20
30	69	Mar. report	8.45
30	83	Mar. report	15.80
30	93	Mar. report	10.80
30	99	Mar. report	15.30
30	140	Mar. report	47.90
30	215	Mar. report	9.40
30	226	Mar. report	19.20
30	234	Mar. report	51.03
30	68	Supp.; paid on acct.	40.00
30	301	Mar. report	26.75
30	340	Mar. report	5.40
30	385	Jan. report	9.00
30	392	Mar. report	4.60
30	374	Mar. report	12.80
30	406	Mar. report	9.40
30	440	Mar. report	20.70
30	483	Jan. report	25.50
31	40	Mar. report	8.00
31	52	Mar. report	11.70
31	111	Mar. report	9.65
31	302	Mar. report	4.50
31	44	B. T. and reinst.; supp.	27.30
31	233	Supp.	1.50
31		Advertising and sub. — The Lather	27.70
31		Transfer indebtedness	297.10
		Total	$5,895.35

MARCH DISBURSEMENTS

March		
5	Acme Stamp Co., office supp.	$ 2.84
5	Burrows Bros. Co., office supp.	.88
13	George T. Moore, attending funeral of Vice President Wm. J. Murphy	123.40
20	C. J. Haggerty, organizer	88.23
25	March tax to Building Trades Dept.	60.75
31	Distillata Co., March installment on cooler, water service	5.07
31	Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co., typewriter repairs	12.58
31	Union Paper & Twine Co., office supp.	6.97
31	Knoble Bros. Co., floral tribute for Vice President Wm. J. Murphy	26.51
31	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 2/14-3/13/36	2.10
31	Western Union Telegraph Co., Feb. messages	26.50
31	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. service	45.24
31	Central United National Bank, rental of safety deposit box	5.50
31	Riehl Printing Co., March journal, local and office supp.	479.60
31	Office salaries	559.00
31	Funeral benefits paid:	
	Local 308, Michael J. McCloskey, 2709	500.00
	Local 104, Ernie A. Bardwell, 2160 (bal.)	387.60
	Local 102, Wm. J. Murphy, 12176	500.00
31	Salary and expenses a/c Executive Board meeting:	
	George T. Moore, first Vice President	179.17
	C. J. Haggerty, second Vice President	442.05
	Jos. H. Duty, third Vice President	152.15
	E. F. McKnight, fourth Vice President	442.05
	M. F. Nealon fifth Vice President	132.35
31	Charles A. Case, delegate to special convention of Bldg. Trades Dept., on acct.	100.00
31	Wm. J. McSorley, General President	980.00
31	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer	575.00
31	Postage	21.00
31	Misc. office supplies	1.58
31	Central United National Bank, service chrge.	5.52
	Total disbursements	$5,863.64

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, February 28, 1936	$75,457.59
March receipts	5,895.35
	$81,352.94
March disbursements	5,863.64
Cash on hand, March 31, 1936	$75,489.30

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

Local	
72	Lawrence James Comer 36480 (Dec.)
72	James Thomas Lannan 36481 (Dec.)
72	John Joseph O'Brien 36482 (Dec.)
72	Ernest Louis Schultz 36483 (Dec.)
240	Louis Edwin Stinchcomb 36484
42	Harry William Francis 36485
46	William James Leitch 36486
72	Joseph H. Sweeney 36487 (Dec.)
97	Terrance Edward Mokedanz 36488 (Nov.)
386	John Thomas Gallivan 36489
46	George Vincent Perkins 36490
46	Walter Joseph Perkins 36491
308	Giuseppe Milone 36492
308	Giuseppe Oritici 36493

REINSTATEMENTS

233	D. Ritacco 28173
233	L. J. Dimando 33824
234	C. Benton 33057
234	O. Matthis 25538
97	W. V. Nicolle 29110
114	G. Borst 15430
483	W. F. Hayne 14035
407	V. C. Thomason 35138
152	J. J. Smith 7242
140	F. C. Bray 11000
46	Wm. Jos. Leitch 26235
140	D. C. Willman 20796
238	C. L. Wasmer 33914
46	J. Weir 22732
46	E. Matthews 35781
122	H. Eiseman 30107
122	N. L. Barter 35495
122	A. W. Barter 9375
46	E. J. Pointing 35788
278	W. C. Maxon 34985
278	F. H. Waight 23559
278	I. C. Easton 23376
88	M. M. Ogden 31868 (Jan.)
46	R. J. Regan 26250
46	E. T. Ryan 17659
46	T. P. Brennan 35220
46	C. Schaefer 36033
46	C. L. McKiernan 35733
46	G. J. Muller 35858
46	J. M. Law 34328
46	J. Altman 22653
46	W. J. Ames 35821
46	A. Fay 23537
46	F. E. McCabe 33712
203	J. L. Miller 23100
46	P. O'Connell 35738
9	L. J. Sisselberger 28579
140	H. H. Shannon 35569
140	F. E. Bundy 20489
226	C. R. Hardy 33449
301	J. L. Wallace 33427
440	E. V. Fox 22495
440	G. E. Hunter 21215
440	A. E. Bale, Jr. 32526
44	D. J. Dayvolt 30266
44	J. S. Dayvolt 24210
44	W. A. Dayvolt 30223
44	E. R. Jameson 23684
44	W. Jameson 23288
44	J. Kercher 19729
44	P. J. Ramez 32852
46	R. G. Ames 35820
46	B. G. Clinton 35830
46	John J. Foley 35714
46	Wm. F. Galvin 34310
46	W. J. Grauwiler 35715
46	John J. Haas 35780
46	R. J. Parker, Jr. 36032
46	F. J. Simermeyer 35747
46	T. P. Scully 26459
46	Jos. P. McCann 22249
46	J. S. Anderson 34284
46	A. R. Bernard 22675
46	J. J. Corrigan 26591
46	H. Cowie 33517
46	J. A. Curry 35103
46	T. Duffy 24619
46	E. M. Dunn 31569
46	J. A. Fitzferald 35680
46	J. F. Fitzgerald 22210
46	J. A. Fleming 35730
46	E. J. Frank 34309
46	J. E. Gaffney 24117
46	C. Golden 22793
46	J. T. Killeen 26601
46	C. E. McAlonen 24132
46	H. A. McBride 13750
46	Frank Nolan 36053
46	W. Oliver 35861
46	Chas. Schmidt 22313
46	J. T. Sherry 22304
46	W. E. Sutherland 26619
46	A. Shurtluff 35992
46	W. J. Tracey 24358
46	J. E. Trainor 34363
46	G. J. Wiesinger 35808
46	E. J. Pointing 35788
46	Eugene Matthews 3578 1
46	J. Weir 22732
308	M. Bracciaventi 25630
308	L. G. Erra 34667
308	V. Laspada 32651
46	J. F. Scully 32255

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

126 J. H. Mumaw 3136 (ren. Jan.)
152 S. Cocivera 23751 (Feb.)
4 J. M. Vanfossen 8956 (ren. May '35)
46 W. R. Boyd 28742 (ren. Nov.)

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

47 T. D. Porter 16046
244 G. DiBenedetto 32005
244 N. L. Steinman 32841
308 C. A. Alberti 24058
74 E. W. Byczek 34848 (Feb.)

APPRENTICES INDENTURED

74 Grantley Kenneth Oberg, age 17 (Feb.)
74 Fred Taylor, age 20 (Feb.)
109 Leo Conner, age 20 (Feb.)
5 Lowell Hamilton Nichols, age 19 (June)
69 John Erwin Baker, age 19 (Nov.)

REINSTATED LOCAL UNION

44 Evansville, Indiana

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

65 T. M. Seeholser 28235 (Jan.)
233 S. Tinto 17233
224 W. G. Allen 27453 (Feb.)
224 W. H. Heffley 34497 (Feb.)
244 N. Fialkoff 26804 (Jan.)
244 N. Sleifing 15697 (Jan.)
140 D. Rains 29869

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE DEPOSITED

185 O. H. Blase, Jr. 33692 (Feb.)

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

143 W. C. Lambie 32062
143 W. C. Dobbins 1353, $30.00
42 F. R. Bernard 16222, $55.00
172 F. A. Caswell 30511, $55.00
172 H. A. Caswell 23184, $55.00
172 W. B. Dyer 36143, $55.00
106 F. Stabile 18563, $25.00
250 J. B. Linze 14515, $100.00
250 H. Salzman 9571, $100.00
2 W. Simmons 6717, $100.00
435 R. L. Taylor 20177, $55.00

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To
1	C. B. Hoffman 17103	350
11	J. A. Kauertz 7340	234
12	A. Schlenker 29937	190
27	A. D. Hill 28449	279
31	A. Auclair 29341	25
32	J. N. Hall 32981	309
32	G. J. Seitz 34785	309
34	K. A. Swift 29910	121
40	B. Barnhart 9393	5
42	A. Cole 16625	374
43	A. D. Hoaglin 30706	42
43	J. A. Muir 19691	42
46	J. Bouchey 22191	67
46	F. Coleman 6320	67
46	J. Drennan 5560	67
46	R. Feldtman 6240	67
46	J. Harmuth 25909	67
46	A. J. Munn 22282	67
46	J. Werner 25930	67
52	M. J. Brown 17507	2
52	J. Conway 10103	151
52	L. Fuller 32342	392
52	G. S. Larson 28389	151
52	G. Swift 30055	386
52	B. J. Wales 32470	151
52	G. Zinn 4520	386
53	R. Mabin 25585	108
67	J. Bauer 22175	46
67	P. Becht 27832	46
67	G. Becker 16798	46
67	F. Becker 27833	46
67	J. Bouchey 22191	46
67	T. Cahill 24011	46
67	F. Coleman 6320	46
67	J. Conley 19075	46
67	J. Costello 6308	46
67	J. Curran 8650	46
67	W. Decker 22260	46
67	W. Dobbins 1353	46
67	T. J. Donnelly 24318	46
67	J. Drennan 5560	46
67	J. Eger 22357	46
67	V. Eger 34304	46
67	R. Feldtman 6240	46
67	P. Gennoy 27839	46
67	J. Harmuth 25909	46
67	T. Kipp 7920	46
67	L. McGarry 10535	46
67	W. Malloy 26326	46
67	M. Mattis 15018	46
67	W. Mueller 17959	46
67	A. Munn 22282	46
67	L. Shanahan 26331	46
67	W. Shea 22302	46
67	H. Shoemaker 2233	46
67	C. Spillane 29987	46
67	R. Spillane 34355	46
67	S. Stern 30092	102
67	B. Taylor 24360	46
67	H. Weideman 32267	46
67	J. Werner 25930	46
68	R. E. Dobson 19493	48
68	V. C. Inskeep 25827	69
68	A. Matthews 23137	48
69	O. E. Crouse 29674	212
69	E. Morrow 2567	104
72	P. Doppler 35214	31
72	J. F. Tobin 28001	123
72	A. G. Walls 770	31
73	C. B. Allton 2753	140
73	G. Culver 28508	140
73	G. C. Culver 4641	140
74	H. D. Sheppard 18669	48
88	J. C. Nelson 11408	278
88	P. Stanford 25166	434
93	R. E. Moore 7587	104
93	S. A. Smith 16131	104
99	J. Zaiser 13829	72
113	S. E. Larson 30208	190
120	R. E. Barbour 29333	151
120	A. W. Fischel 3021	392
120	J. Lang 30634	392
122	H. H. Friend 32126	88
140	J. B. Little 33222	224
140	J. Cunningham 23239	435
140	V. R. Griffin 36466	230
140	W. C. Lyday 33876	230
140	T. L. McKnight 17214	435
140	D. C. Willman 20796	435
144	W. G. Bauman 27815	88
144	H. R. Cushman 17202	88
151	G. Larson 28389	392
152	G. Morra 25040	233
152	J. W. Smith 4351	233
162	A. Tall 15065	46
172	J. G. Mason 30354	81
228	M. J. Welch 23086	279
230	C. S. Jordan 24026	140
234	H. E. Campbell 36138	7
234	P. Hamilton 32954	45
234	L. Honea 26162	45
234	L. K. Mallow 30169	7
234	J. B. Wallace 16425	45
238	G. G. Dudley 18874	374
238	C. O. Souder 22347	374
254	A. Laplante 20275	123
254	A. Laplante 6810	123
258	E. F. McLaughlin 13066	104
258	W. Turner, Sr. 5967	104
258	W. Turner, Jr. 34872	104
262	A. T. Persons 25972	407
279	A. D. Hill 28449	27
279	H. L. King 30074	203
301	T. Tope 21101	224
309	C. H. Berry 1555	76
309	P. E. Berry 21475	76
326	W. L. Hatfield 29697	55
345	W. T. Jones 28938	102
345	P. Pajack 21064	234
359	W. R. Cook 19004	72
359	L. Crepeau 29521	123
359	H. LaPoint 34104	72
359	A. Sankey 23692	123
360	J. Young 16572	97
378	F. B. Ahearn 31841	73
407	C. Henderson 12795	374
419	A. Nicholson 15167	71
434	H. Lewis 13570	42
434	P. Stanford 25166	88
435	G. E. Moore 3400	140
435	T. Ritter 14846	140
486	G. W. Newton 36323	240

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
401	$ 2.00	429	H. W. Shankweiler 20300
49	1.00	68	S. A. O'Day 20642
123	2.00	359	L. A. Crepeau 21521
212	4.00	69	O. E. Crouse 29674
55	1.50	326	W. L. Hatfield 29697
55	1.00	27	E. L. Bright 15936
74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754
378	4.40	36	L. Seats 18560
386	4.00	52	G. Zinn 4520
386	5.00	52	G. W. Swift 30055
12	72.50	190	J. J. Nissen 28398
140	13.50	435	D. C. Willman 20796
238	18.00	185	C. L. Wasmer 33914
278	9.00	65	F. H. Waight 23559
278	2.00	65	J. L. Sullivan 31693
88	1.50	434	P. Stanford 25166
75	3.00	9	R. S. Boyd 23948
233	6.00	152	J. Smith 4351
233	3.00	152	G. Morra 25040
42	40.00	9	J. E. Walton 17506
230	2.00	140	V. R. Griffin 36466
230	4.15	140	C. W. Lyday 33876
99	9.25	79	H. S. Parlee 17774
140	6.40	435	G. E. Moore 3400
140	6.40	435	T. Ritter 14846
140	1.50	230	C. S. Jordan 24026
140	12.00	407	G. C. Rabb 34115
140	23.00	224	G. C. Rabb 34115
301	12.00	407	W. R. Slawson 36159
301	4.00	224	W. Hughes 32099
392	2.00	120	J. A. Long 30634
374	3.00	169	L. G. Reynolds 32649
233	9.00	152	J. Smith 4351
233	3.00	152	G. Morra 25040
244	4.00	102	J. Alshule 27670
185	2.00	311	E. Storey 34234
185	1.50	26	L. G. Reynolds 32649
407	3.00	262	J. L. Henrey 25245
139	4.00	254	R. Gagnon 26123
139	4.00	254	A. Gagnon 33787
139	2.00	254	N. Chevalier 26122
139	2.00	254	A. Lizotte 3326
139	2.00	254	C. Armstrong 19101
45	1.60	234	P. Hamilton 32954
67	6.00	46	F. Quigley 12081
140	2.00	311	F. E. Bundy 20489

SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

Local	
152	A. Keegan 16168
152	W. Wiseman 17234
152	P. Urciuoli 23817
152	F. Grasso 26826
152	P. Quadagno 26830
152	G. H. Wiseman 36103
106	F. Norgard 32491
308	F. Munafo 33441
238	W. Thiehoff 27972 (Nov.)
190	O. Tuff 12186 (Dec.)
42	E. T. Gaylor 7609
42	W. E. Cole 32211
42	A. A. Johnson 25069
42	R. T. Seeley 5331
88	M. Grivet 32593 (Feb.)
46	H. W. Bilyeu 31595
46	J. Birney 14936
46	E. Blickenstaff 35193
46	W. J. Bocker 16688
46	W. T. Bohan 34267
46	E. E. Bontz 32215
46	A. Y. Carter 32560
46	A. Collins 22274
46	J. A. Collins 22352
46	J. J. Collins 19548
46	T. J. Collins 20833
46	J. G. Compton 29283
46	J. J. Delaney 35986
46	E. G. Dickinson 35768
46	A. J. Donaldson 34388
46	G. E. Donohue 35770
46	J. F. Donohue 24726
46	J. T. Donahue 22996
46	J. Douglas 6214
46	W. Eichelberger 6233
46	R. H. Ewing 36052
46	R. F. Flemming 5597
46	W. J. Fogarty 26955
46	C. Fredericks 20983
46	W. E. Gallagher 36010
46	J. Gilhooley 26959
46	J. J. Grawerlee 23154
46	C. T. Greene 22197
46	C. Haslam 22215
46	A. Held 6174
46	J. J. Higgins 22414
46	B. F. Hill 24329
46	V. G. Klaymeier 17364
46	H. O. Koeten 26602
46	F. J. Leibrock 14802
46	J. V. Leibrock 17228
46	C. R. Leedy 28863
46	G. A. Lucas 34191
46	H. H. Marshall 6111
46	J. J. Meeney 26241
46	J. W. Mercer 6121
46	H. Meyer 26607
46	J. G. Meyers 11012
46	F. M. McGrath 26968
46	W. L. McKay 13278
46	B. F. McKeag 2234
46	C. L. McKiernan 35733
46	J. McMahon 18998
46	M. T. McMahon 23064
46	W. J. Ness 34278
46	R. E. Nugent 20960
46	R. F. O'Connor 35054
46	J. J. O'Leary 27429
46	A. J. O'Rourke 29354
46	H. F. Perrine 33631
46	E. W. Peter 29985
46	H. F. Peters 9042
46	W. J. Peters 6148
46	F. F. Rice 12222
46	J. F. Ricketson 27698
46	T. V. Slinay 33360
46	H. J. Slockblower 26460
46	J. A. Smith 24126
46	W. C. Smith 22297
46	R. Steele 27433
46	W. Swenk 22671
46	P. J. Troy 6000
46	B. W. Tuthill 6006

ATTENTION TRAVELING BROTHERS

Stay away from Minneapolis: Lathers, plasterers and tenders are urged not to be fooled by the advertisements in out of town papers about a building boom in Minneapolis. No such boom exists. It is done to flood the city with building mechanics to hamper the struggle for 100% union conditions in the building industry.

Unemployment is still rampant. The plasterers and lathers and plaster tenders in Minneapolis and St. Paul have been organized 100% throughout the winter and are working together as a unit to maintain their gains in spite of the vicious drive of the open shop movement to break our solidarity.

There are enough lathers, plasterers and tenders here to take care of present and future work. Talk of a building boom in Minneapolis is false information.

DUES BOOKS LOST

5	C. A. Bonswor 13152
9	E. R. Downs 16809
30	H. Treadway 13507
74	G. F. Quint 27971
144	D. L. Dymond 35960
224	R. A. Bilyeu 35425
244	H. Cohen 36004
262	G. Liddle, Jr. 36427
301	J. W. Powers 19757

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Third Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
Fifth Vice President—John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.
Sixth Vice President—Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.
Seventh Vice President—Fred Canfield, 208 20th St. N. E., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.

Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y., Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.

Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.

Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.

Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.

Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.

Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73 and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.

New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.

Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.

Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.

Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City.

Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.

West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	$ .25
Apprentice Indentures	.50
Arrearage Notices	.50
Charter	2.00
Charter and Outfit	15.00
Constitution	.15
Contractor Certificates	.50
Dating Stamp	.50
Dues Stamps, per 100	.15
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	8.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	14.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Jurisdicton Award Book	.20
Labels, per 50	.35
Lapel Button	.50
Letterheads, Official	.70
Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting"	.10
Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Membership Book, Small	1.00
Reports, Long Form, per doz.	.40
Reports, Short Form, per doz.	.60
Seal	4.50
Secretary Order Book	.35
Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Solicitor Certificates	.50
Stamp Pad	.25
Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Transfers	.50
Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Triplicate Receipts	.35
Withdrawal Cards	.60
Working Permits	.35

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.

2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POtomac 2038.

4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.

5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. E. R Miottel, 2622 McDougall Ave.

7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.

8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.

9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St. N. E. Phone, Lincoln 2028.

10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 W. Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.

11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121 (B).

12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St.

14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon. eve., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Sr., 215 Depew St. Phone, Genessee 2281-J.

18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.

19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2112 Cass St.

20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets every Sat., 9:30 a. m., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.

23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.

24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. L. A. Moffitt, 1737½ Ottawa Dr. Tel. Forest 2612-W.

25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone 3-3547.

26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Sun., 9:30 a. m., 527½ W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. H. Wm. Andrews mail address So. W. 30th St. and Agnew; residence, 2416 So. W. Binkley. Phone 2-8090. Note: Sec. out of town. Correspond with O. R. Ballard, 911 N. W. 32d St.

27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.

28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.

29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.

30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio

31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.

32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.

33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon., 8:00 p. m., following regular meetings. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.

34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. C. A. Routt, 3209 Rodgers Ave. Phone, H-49433.

36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.

39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.

40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.

42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.

43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. John H. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.

44 Evansville, Ind.—Warren Jameson, 625 S. Harlan Ave.

45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.

46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.

47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymeade Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.

48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W Platte St.

49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.

52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percacciante, 1417 Nye Ave.

53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.

54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. W. A. Himstreet, 109 Labor Temple

55 Memphis, Tenn—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 309 Court St.

57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.

62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 1:00 p. m., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Sat., 12:30 p. m. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.

63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, sec. P. T., 1319 W. Main St.

64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, Shirley Place, Collinsville, Ill.

65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St. Tel. Valencia 8120

66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun., 2 p. m., at home of H. M. Babbitt, B. A., R. D. No. 6, Diverty Rd. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.

67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.

68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, 1064 Clarkson.

69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.

70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.

71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.

72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 5 Saxton St., Dorchester, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.

73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beerman, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel, Forest 9357.

74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St

75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.

76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.

77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.

78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.

79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A., 23 Clarendon St. H. G. Reed, 15 Gold St.

81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831

82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.

83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.

84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.

85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.

87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.

88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat., 10 a. m. to 12 m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. J. C. Reynolds, Sec. P. T., 2236 San Antonio Ave., Alameda, Calif.

93 Spokane, Wash—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.

97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 84 Chambers Ave. Phone, Ju. 7472.

98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. T. W. Smith, Rt. 1, Box 612a. Phone, Stockton 4752-J.

99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 2428-W.

102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.

103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.

104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. R. A. Burke, Labor Temple.

105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.

106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 112 Madison Ave. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J.

107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.

108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Kemblesville, Pa. 24R5.

109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.

110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 Croswell St.

111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Friday, Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. J. Backlund, 312 Dunning St.

113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.

114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.

115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.

120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 618 Smith St. Phone 4-2177.

121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.

122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. J. L. Beckham, P. O. Box 473, Watsonville, Calif.

123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.

125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.

126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 9:30 a. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 220 Court Ave., No. Canton. H. W. Little, Schneider Rd., R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio

132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.

136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex. Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 3530 No. 27th St.

137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 32 State Street. Andrew Tuttle, 32 State St.

139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 971 Slade St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.

140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Marsalis St. W. D. Hall, 921 St. Joseph St.

142 Waltham, Mass—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.

143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.

144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel. Ballard 8147.

147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.

151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St.

152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 52 Stevens St.

155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. R. D. Thornton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Phone, Garland 0974-R.

158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.

162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone, Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.

165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p.m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.

166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clother, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.

169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. E. W. Baldwin, pro tem. 521 Kenwood Blvd.

171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.

172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 1205 Magnolia Ave.

173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.

185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 1316 No. Lorraine. Bert Prothero, 2000 E. Franklin Rd.

190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Ex. Bd. meets each Fri., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Office: 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave., So.

195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.

197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.

203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.

208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.

209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.

212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 515 No. 4th St. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.

213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.

214 Tampa Fla.—Meets 2d Thurs., 8 p. m., Bricklayers & Plasterers' Hall, 16th St. and 11th Ave. W. B. Roach, 2601 Corina St.

215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. J. Murmane, 131 Winthrop Ave.

222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St

224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., Sat., 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.

225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.

226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Oddfellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 William St.

228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets Mon. J. A. Yeates, 1543 E. Admiral Place.

230 Forth Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.

232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Oslon, 2603 Olive St.

233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets last Fri., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.

234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jack Bailey, 1089 Harwell St., N. W.

238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. E. L. Endicott, 415 No. Edith St.

240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. J. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.

243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.

244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.

246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 1210.

250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. J. F. Singleton, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.

254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.

258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks & Waiters Hall, Babcock Bldg. W. C. Schellsmidt, P O. Box 40.

259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.

260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.

262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Mon., 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple, 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2. Phone, 7-8567-R.

263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.

268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.

275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.

276 Waterloo, Iowa—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.

278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.

279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone, 3327.

281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.

286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, 11 Orchard Pl., Coscob, Conn. Phones, Green. 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.

292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.

299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.

300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.

301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. A. F. Burch, 722 Schley Ave.

302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.

305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.

308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Exec. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx. Tel. Raymond 9-3458.

309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall, Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.

311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1623 S. Pierce St.

319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.

326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st Wed., Labor Temple, 213½ W. 2d St. W. E. Summers, 2505 Marshall St. Phone, 5323.

328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Gen. Delivery. Tel., 7376.

330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.

332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.

336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.

340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.

344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.

345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.

346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Hall, Asbury Ave. and Pine St. A. D. Hunt, 73 Benson Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.

350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Sun., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.

353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 38 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.

360 London, Ont.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Tem., Dundas St. Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.

374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. C. H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.

378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.

379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.

380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.

385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.

386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 26 Streit Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel. 2787-R. B. A. Barrenger, Sec., 886a Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone, 1544-J.

388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.

392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2—5852.

394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. J. W. Smith, P. O. Box 385.

395 Warren, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 428 Main Ave., S. W. W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.

397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, 209 Vawter St. Mail Add.: Box 966.

401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.

406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. Harry E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.

407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. R. I. Lemaire, 1608 Navasota St.

413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.

419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.

428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.

429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St.

434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.

435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.

440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Builders' Exchange Bldg. J. Rinkwich, 412 No. Flower St. c/o J. A. Moore.

443 Steubenville, O.—O. F. Sealock, R. F. D. No. 1.

446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.

454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.

455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold. Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.

456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Exec. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Ave. So. Phone, 85242.

478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.

481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 432 12th Ave. S. E. P. O. Gen. Del., Rochester, Minn.

483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. L. Peffer, 252 Charles St.

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FRICTION IN LOCAL UNIONS

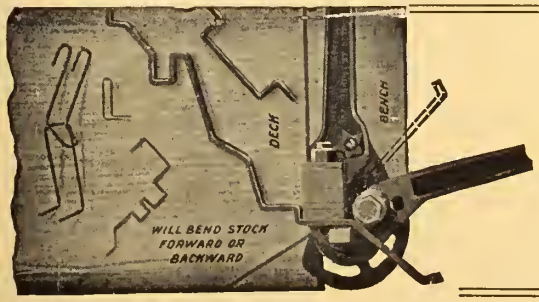
One of the most deadly enemies of a local union, destroying its power to be of any value to the membership, creating a pleasant smile on the face of the boss, is where local unions (especially among its officers) permit factions to creep in; permit a local union to be divided, one side fighting the other. I cannot think of anything that smacks of as little intelligence as a condition of this kind. I hope men with vision do not permit it to occur. Men who believe in labor unions and know what labor unions are, realize that their interests are identical; that the teachings of unionism mean solidarity, and under no consideration would let it creep in.

It has come to our attention on a few occasions—and we are glad to say few, we wish we could say none—that friction does exist in some few places.

I am urging you, in fact I am asking the members of the local unions, that if friction exists in any place, stamp it out. Don't let it raise its slimy head amongst you. You are paying your dues into the Organization for the purpose of unionism that means solidarity; that means standing shoulder-to-shoulder. Your interest is the same; your paramount issue in life is the same, so why should there be any friction amongst you. Your ability to live in harmony practically determines the amount of intelligence amongst you.

I would start right now and do everything within my power, if I were a member of any local union, to try to terminate any friction that may exist therein. You haven't got a union; you've simply got a tug o' war where one side is pulling against the other, while the boss goes along serenely, smiling in contentment.

Think this over carefully and, when you do, ask yourself this question. Can I honestly, as a man, defend any friction that exists in my local union. Wouldn't my local union be better if we were all working in harmony. And remember, when you answer that question, it can be done, so start in to do it.



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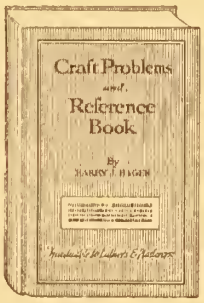

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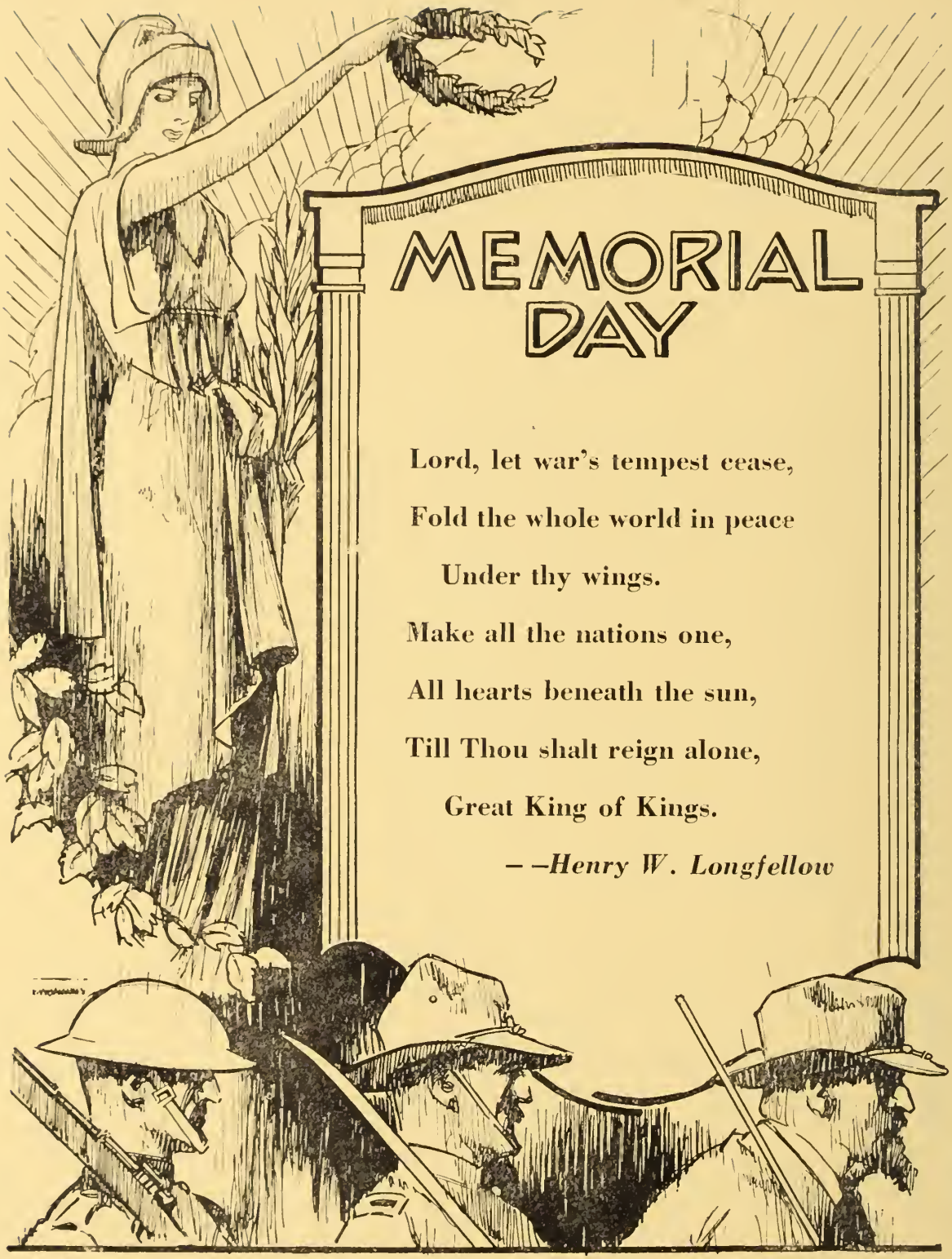
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXVI. MAY, 1936 No. 9


MEMORIAL DAY
Lord, let war's tempest cease,
Fold the whole world in peace
Under thy wings.
Make all the nations one,
All hearts beneath the sun,
Till Thou shalt reign alone,
Great King of Kings.
—Henry W. Longfellow

The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE CONSTITUTION

THERE seems to be a mistaken idea in the minds of many people concerning the attitude of Labor unions towards the Constitution of the United States. The charge has been made that Labor unions have no regard for that immortal document and would, if they could, destroy it. Nothing, of course, is farther from the truth. The American labor movement, as represented by the A. F. of L. and its affiliated organizations, has given ample evidence that no other group of citizens, no matter what their character or for whatever purpose they may exist, are more loyal to the Constitution, and to the Government, than Trades Unionists. What Labor unions object to is the narrow manner in which it feels the Constitution has on several occasions been interpreted when the Constitutionality of Congressional enactments were challenged before the courts.

Without attempting here to consider the century old argument as to whether or not the Supreme Court is expressly empowered to set aside legislation enacted by Congress on the grounds that such legislation is repugnant to the Constitution, and exercising our right to disagree—unavailingly, of course—with certain decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, in which we have plenty of distinguished company, including members of the Court itself, we believe that a curb should be put on inferior courts so that an Act of Congress may not be made ineffective by any "two cent" judge before whom an Act of Congress may be challenged.

No matter what may be true of the powers of the U. S. Supreme Court, which is a creature of the Constitution, certainly such extreme powers as those exercised by the Supreme Court should not be vested in inferior Courts, which are created by Congress. Under the present practice, an Act of Congress may be set aside by even a Justice of the Peace.

A case brought before the U. S. Supreme Court is considered by the nine Judges composing the Court. This is not true of inferior Courts, and during the past few months the nation is called upon to witness the amusing, though serious, spectacle of conflicting decisions with respect to the National Labor Relations Act.

The Constitutionality of this law has been repeatedly challenged in the Federal Courts, and while it is gratifying to note that in the majority of the cases so far recorded, Federal Judges have declined to restrain the activities of the Board, on the other hand, a few judges have declared the legislation to be unconstitutional. Justice Barnes, of Chicago, apparently had no difficulty reaching the conclusion the whole Wagner-Connery Act is unconstitutional, while in Warren, Ark., the General Counsel of the Board was, because of terrorism created by a lumber company and its sympathizers, compelled to move the place of hearing in a case affecting the lumber company from Warren, Ark., to New Orleans, La. In this case the company failing to get an injunction in the U. S. District Court and the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, secured a restraining order from an obscure county judge, who declared the Wagner-Connery Act null and void.

It is against such practices that Organized Labor registers its protest—not against the Constitution itself. The U. S. Constitution clearly defines the original and appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, and it may well be that, although the power to set aside Acts of Congress is not expressly conferred by the Constitution on the Supreme Court, it will continue the practice of ex-

ercising such power assumed by Chief Justice Marshall a century ago.

However, Congress can, if it so desires, put a stop to the practice of inferior courts tossing Acts of Congress into the discard. Whether Congress will ever do so is a matter of conjecture. In any event, Organized Labor, amused more than resentful of claims of such "super-patriotic" organizations exemplified by the American Liberty League and other self-constituted custodians of the Constitution and the liberties of the American people, will continue to uphold the Constitution and remain loyal to the United States in the future as it has in the past.

———o———

LOST MOTION

We keep sending missionaries to the savages and heathen to civilize them, and I'm willing to bet that in a good many cases the so-called heathen knows more about living than the missionary himself. We send these misguided philosophers over to teach them to work. It educates the barbarian to work so they may become prosperous and rich, which, produces leisure and comfort which they had before the missionary edged in. What else does it do? It stirs up strife, and as long as there is strife the missionary can send hopeful, though distorted, news of his success; in the meantime the missionary waxes fat.

This is a process of civilization, with all its hypocrisy, thievry and distruct of his fellow man.

We need missionaries all right. We need them so badly in this country that every one of them should be recalled and put to work trying to civilize the home guards. We have enough population in the prisons and pens to start a good size province. Practically everyone of them the handiwork of our civilization. Isn't nature grand?

When the savage kills a deer it is divided up among the tribe as far as it will go. When the civilized kills a deer he salts it away for future reference. Nothing is thrown away. Someone might pick it up.

But I guess after all the world is getting better in spite of all the damages inflicted by the well-fed missionaries, though I say this with fingers crossed. We are civilized one day, and the next day we have a war, which is nothing more than legalized murder. Yes, we need some missionaries—for chaplains in the army, not to tell us how to live, but to tell us how to die, there are so many different ways, you know. We need several missionaries at each road house and dance hall; then we also need missionaries to watch the missionaries. We need them in the navy to see that the guns are elevated at a proper elevation to blow the other guy into smithereens, but that's the other fellow's lookout. If he comes over attacking us, we have a perfect right to use our navy, which is built for defensive purposes.—S. Schinneer.

———o———

RAPS THIRD DEGREE

A white farmer was killed in Mississippi. Three negroes were arrested. They protested their innocence, but were given the "third degree" in most brutal fashion and finally signed a confession.

They were found guilty in the lower court and sentenced to death. The Supreme Court of Mississippi sustained the verdict on a technicality, but one of the members of the court, Justice Virgil Griffith, dissented, saying:

"The transcript reads more like pages torn from some medieval account than a record made within the confines of a modern civilization which aspires to an enlightened constitutional government."

The case finally reached the Supreme Court of the United States, and at the hearing all nine Judges decided that the negroes did not have a fair trial. "The rack and torture chamber may not be substituted for the witness stand," Chief Justice Hughes declared.

In practically every police station in this country, on substantially every day of the year, prisoners are given the "third degree." It is a hideous practice. Confessions secured by such methods should never be accepted in court.

———o———

FILENE STILL APPEALS TO CAPITALISM

With fine courage and unflagging optimism, Edward A. Filene, wealthy Boston merchant, goes about the country pleading with the representatives of capitalism to repent and reform while they still have a chance to attain salvation. Here's his latest statement, given out at Madison, Wisconsin:

"It must be hammered into the the minds of American bankers and industrialists that WAGES MUST GO UP before buying-power can increase and prosperity can return.

"America must create its own markets because no new markets will be opened in Europe for the next 10 or 15 years. RAISING WAGES IN THIS COUNTRY IS THE BEST WAY OF CREATING OUR OWN MARKETS. If wages were raised, consumers in this country would be able to absorb a productivity double that of the 1929 peak.

"I am a capitalist, and I believe in capitalism; but I believe in a reformed capitalism, not that of the present day. One hundred years from now, today's paradox of starvation in the midst of plenty will be inconceivable."

The Cause of Poverty

By Clarence Darrow

"WHAT makes poverty?" Why, ages since, strong men of this world reached out their hands and captured the earth, and they owned it and the poor were their slaves; they took what was left. Down to the present time this state has continued; the powerful have taken all the coal and all the iron that Nature has stored up in the earth; they have taken the great forests and appropriated these to themselves.

They have taken the shores of our rivers and the shores of our lakes and the shores of our seas.They have all the means of production and distribution. They have the great highways of commerce, and the great mass of mankind, the poor, the despoiled, have nothing to do but to sell their labor and their lives to anyone who buys.

They clutch at each other's throats for a chance to live. They don't own the earth. They don't own a share of the coal that is underneath the earth.

The steel trust owns all the ore and the poor have none; they own no interests in the forests or in the land. All they can do is to look for a job and take such pay as the employer, the monopolist sees fit to give.

There never has been but one way to abolish poverty in this old world of ours, and I don't speak of my opinions alone, but I speak the opinion of every political economist who has ever cared for the working man; every one of them. You can't make the poor man rich unless you abolish the monoply of the earth that is now in the hands of a few.

Until you organize society and industry so that the poorest child just born on the earth shall have the same heritage as the richest who comes upon the earth in the same way, until all have a common heritage and a like right, until that time comes there will be the rich and there will be the poor.

Have you looked back at the history of workingmen? If you do you will find that one hundred and fifty years ago in England and all over continental Europe, he was a slave. He was bought and sold with the land. He wore one garment, if you would call it a garment. His food was the coarsest. He had no luxuries.

But gradually the light began to dawn in the minds of the toilers, and they organized themselves into guilds and trade unions, and they met in the forests and waste places and formed their unions.

They were sent to jail and died on the gallows for liberty; fighting for better food, for better clothing, for shorter hours, for something to drink, for some little of the luxuries which the rich had always claimed for themselves; and you, the poor man of today, you have profited by the brave fight that your ancestors made in the years gone by.

The world's goal is liberty. There is no other way. It has never yet had real liberty. It has never had enough. It has never had very much.

What we are hoping for and dreaming of is that real liberty will some day come to this old world of ours. If you look at the history of the human race, look at its progress in the past, slow and difficult, but still on the whole onward and onward; if you look away back to where man first began, and it looked very hopeless, and look at this world now and you think he has a good deal.

Every step is marked with blood. It shows the toils and troubles of the human race, and yet through all the world has gone on moving upward and every step has led by one hope and one dream and that is the hope and dream of liberty, the dearest to the hearts of men.

The answer is: Join our union.

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A CREED FOR THE FOREMAN

A man's work is from sun to sun—but a foreman's work is never done.

He is supervisor, manager and teacher.

The bosses have discovered that a foreman's brains are of more value than a violent tongue or a big fist.

The foreman must be a buffer, and sometimes he has a sorry time of it. He must be loyal to the management and at the same time keep the men contented.

It pays to appeal to intelligence and good will. A man who knows he is incompetent is never happy. The biggest thing for a foreman to do is to waken and train the minds of men under him, so he can utilize their brains as well as their hands.

What do you say to this as a creed for foremen:

Give everybody a square deal.

Set a good example in self control, safety, punctuality, obedience to rules, and knowledge of the business.

Be considerate, but firm. See that all company orders and instructions are carefully transmitted to your men. Don't be a knocker. If you have criticisms or suggestions to offer, state them clearly and frankly to the person responsible.

Think of your men as human beings. Let them know you are interested in their personal success. Do these things, and you will have what every foreman values above all else—the respect and confidence of your gang.—The Master Builder.

SHARECROPPERS

By DOROTHY DAY
In "America"

IT was seventeen above zero when we started out with a carload of flour, meal, lard, sugar, coffee and soap. The car was so full in the back that Marie Pierce, the colored girl who is on the executive committee of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, and I were crammed together warmly on the back seat. But our feet were icy (it was not a heated car) and when we stopped at a gas station where there was also a dry goods store, we went in to buy an extra pair of socks. They had only cotton ones, but they helped. I bought some candy, and Marie wanted to know whether I had an extra nickel for some snuff.

She and her husband were sharecroppers and they had been evicted on account of their work for the union, and now she was on her way home to her husband's people where there were three other evicted families living in the two room cabin. But they were comfortably off people—there was timber on the little piece of land they rented from the Government and they could keep warm.

We had set out from the headquarters of the Union which was just across the river in Memphis where it was safer. H. L. Mitchel, executive secretary of the Union, who with J. R. Butler had started the work of organizing two years before, had lived in Tyronza, Arkansas, but his life wasn't safe there. What with meetings being raided, union members shot in the back and then arrested for disturbing the peace, it wasn't healthy to keep the union headquarters in Arkansas. Especially when the union membership grew from seventeen to 25,000. So they had moved to Memphis.

The offices of the Union, on the outskirts of town where the rent is cheap, comprise two rooms. In the room where I am writing there is a table and two chairs and shelves piled with literature and papers, for they are publishing a monthly called the Sharecroppers' Voice. Around the wall there are crudely painted signs:

"Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field till there be no room, and ye be made to dwell alone in the midst of the land."

"What mean ye that ye crush my people and grind the faces of the poor?"

"Land for the landless."

And landless indeed these people are, for although most folk now realize that there are eleven million unemployed in the cities, they do not know that there are eight million dispossessed through the South, according to figures published by the University of North Carolina Press.

Marie had come into town for home meetings, and on the way out to bring relief to dispossessed families, we were going to drop her off at her home.

The road was frightful and it was only because we were wedged in that we were saved from being bruised by the jolting we received. We skidded through and over the frozen ruts for miles, and after a while we cut across fields where not a track of a road was visible.

We passed some Negroes with a sack of chickens over their shoulder on their way to sell them.

"They get ten cents a pound," Marie explained. "Good frying chickens, too. They're selling whatever they got. Can't afford to eat them themselves. Lots of folks haven't even chickens to sell."

Marie's house was right on the edge of the woods and we stopped to let her out and we, too, went in to warm ourselves by the stove. The room was lined with newspapers, there was one high bed made up neatly, and a few chairs around the stove. It was no better than a shack through which the wind tore and nagged at the loose-hung doors. Everyone came in to say hello and one of the evicted men told of trying to get relief.

"They told us to go out and kill rabbits," he said. "Until March, and then planters'd take care of us. So they said. Hoover hogs we used to call them rabbits. They ain't any now showing themselves."

"When Roosevelt come in they said it was against the law to kill rabbits. Just ketch'em milk 'em and leave 'em for the next fellow," and the farmer who propounded this one laughed uproariously.

That laughter sounded strange to me, conditions being as they were. But I had seen nothing yet. I was to see more laughing as we went through the day—a hard desperate laughter, but it was laughter.

One of the Negro boys stayed on the running board and directed us through fields until we struck another little road as rutted and dangerous as the last. The fields had been better. It was some eight miles along this road until we reached Earle where most trouble was lately.

We passed the Holiness Church on the outskirts where the meeting of five hundred sharecroppers and tenants had been broken up some weeks before. The planters had come, broken in all the windows, beaten up the men, women and children. On the way from one of those meetings two of the men had been shot in the back, then carted off to jail.

The whole town had been aroused and had wanted to hold another meeting immediately, an

armed meeting, that would be prepared for an attack. But the Union is opposed to violence. That's why there are no meetings being held right now, except back in the woods, in cabins and barns, behind locked doors with guards stationed out along the roads to warn them of the coming of the planters.

Strangely enough, the American Legion in that town is all with the Union. The small towns want the Union, want justice for the croppers, want some small measure of freedom for the farmers. As it is now, the plantation owners have company stores and "furnish" the tenants during the season, so that no business ever comes the way of the towns.

Six miles out of Earle we visited another little church which was not much more than a shed. You could not even dignify it by the name barn. In this church, five families were living with all their belongings. They too had been evicted, put out on the road the month before. The men were out when we came, foraging for wood. But the church was packed nevertheless with humans.

By the door, one young woman was washing clothes. It was one of the saddest sights—to see this attempt at cleanliness in this hovel unfit even for animals. Furniture was stacked everywhere, and beds took up every available inch of space, except around the fire.

J. R. Butler, an Arkansan all his life, president of the Union, was the one who was driving around distributing the relief. There was also Blaine Treadway, a printer on the Scripps Howard paper at Memphis.

"Some time back, an automobile killed a hog," Butler said, "and of course the driver didn't stop. The State ranger took it off into the woods and it was rotting there. Of course he could have given it to the poor families in the first place but he didn't. This crowd found it when it was all bloated and swollen and stiff, and they ate it. Hunger's gripping them everywhere."

It wasn't until late in the afternoon that we reached the worst place of all, just outside Parkin, Arkansas. There drawn up along the road was a tent colony, which housed 108 people, four infants among them, and God knows how many children.

Three little girls giggled and laughed with their arms around each other while we talked to this evicted crowd of sharecroppers. Only one of them had on a sweater and the heels and toes of all of them were coming out of their shoes. And it was seventeen above. Their giggling started them coughing and woke one of the babies who cried fretfully, weakly.

"We ain't got much to complain of about health," one man said. "All the children's got colds and two of the young ones got burned against the stove. Pretty bad too. Mine was one. He's four years old. One man died last night. He was taken desolate sick here. He died last night between three and four. He shore suffered afore he died."

The little tent where we stood on the frozen earth was filled with fourteen children and there were thirteen more in the camp. Here too there were four infants, wrapped in scanty cotton blankets.

"The trouble with Arkansas," Mr. Butler said, "is that it is planter-owned. Most of them are absentee landlords at that. They put in a boss-driver and they go off and live in the towns. The Dewey-Chapman plantation has about 20,000 acres. Wilson's is the largest with 30,000. The boss driver allows about fifteen acres to the family so you see how many families are affected. They always end up the year owing the boss. There is no money for shoes, for clothes. They grow cotton but they dress in flour sacks. It's the richest land in the country but they aren't allowed to put in a garden or keep a pig. They can't go to school, every child that can, works in the fields. The Government has started rehabilitation farms but all that happens is that the owner rents his land to the Government, the boss-driver is left on to direct the job and the work runs along same as usual."

What the sharecroppers want is small farms of their own and some help from the government the first year to buy equipment and food until they get going. What the Union wants to do is start co-operative farms—of 2,400 acres compared to the planters' 60,000.

But nothing can be done. Eighty per cent of the people are disfranchised on account of the poll tax legislature, relief and the press are run by planters.

This is the situation in one State but all the other Southern States are affected in the same way. There are 125,000,000 acres devoted to a single crop, nearly as much land as is given to all other crops in the whole region. Negroes no longer make up the bulk of cotton tenants. White workers outnumber of blacks five to three. A seventy-page study of the collapse of cotton tenancy is published by the University of North Carolina Press. The preface of this is signed by Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan and Rev. Edgar Schmiedeler, with fifteen other leaders.

While surveys are being made and written, the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union carries on. They are organizing the sharecroppers into a union, they are holding meetings on cooperation, they are bringing relief. They have had a hard struggle in the past and the future looks dark. But combined with faith and charity, they have hope, and the terror that walks by day and by night in Arkansas does not daunt them.

AN APPEAL FOR WAR ON THE SLUM

By THE REV. RAYMOND McGOWAN
(Assistant Director, N. C. W. C. Dept. of Social Action)

THAT appeal of the New York priests, ministers and rabbis for a fight against the slums was addressed not alone to New Yorkers but to all America. Father Moore, of the Catholic Charities, signed it for the Archdiocese. It is a strong document.

The figures it gives are for New York City but, as the statement says, New York is not alone. Neither is it a problem of cities only. I have yet to see a slumless city. I have yet to see a slumless town. And if a slum home is a physical sub-standard home, then most form homes are slum homes, too.

Read the following and think of your own city or town: "The slum is a menace to the welfare of body, mind and spirit . . . a blight . . . breeds crime . . . conducive of a higher infant mortality and incidence of disease . . . tuberculosis . . . aggravates nearly every physical and spiritual ill . . . denies God-given rights and necessities . . . denies the sort of home environment in which a wholesome family can be maintained and nourished.

". . . Denies room to play . . . denies privacy . . . denies surroundings for fair and satisfactory associations . . . denies to hard working men and women elements essential to the home and to a personal and family self-respect.

". . . the proffered 'right to life, liberty and human happiness' becomes almost a travesty . . . adds to the toll of human waste and suffering . . . to condone their continuance is to consent . . . to raise supposed insuperable objections is to suggest the futility of our order of American existence."

The statement is a cry of indignation. It appeals to the country to demand the end of the slums. It closes with an appeal to the National, State and City Governments to set forward a program of housing at once. It outlines no methods. It merely tells the story and demands action.

Sixteen years ago the Bishops' Program of Social Reconstruction asked that the war-time Federal program of public housing be continued by the cities. Since the depression began the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference has several times included slum clearance and housing in its demands for public works. In a pamphlet it issued long ago the taxing power was referred to as a means of improvement of housing.

These signers do not say that the attack on the slum is to be a substitute for what they term "the more fundamental necessity of reordering our economic and social structure." They say it is to be a supplement. Indeed it can be made a part of the very fight for a right social order.

THE TROUBLE WITH AESOP'S BEAR

As long as industry and finance find the problem of re-employment too difficult for solution, the public will lean towards a paternal government. Pride sleeps when want stalks, and pride awakes when men are sheltered, nourished and supplied their primary needs. That is the axiom.

Government has been in business before, only to vacate when men chose personal management of their destiny above paternalism. Feudalism in the middle ages, often highly benevolent, lost its hold on the population, partly at least because human beings at a certain stage of development wanted the privilege of running their own lives. The roots of independence are sunk deep into the soil of human longing.

In emergencies it may be necessary to shelve principles of government long tried, proven and accepted. Our private convenience must sometimes be set aside for the good of many. That is to be expected and it is indeed a small price to pay for the public welfare. What none would forego willingly are the priceless, hard-won liberties which are the strength and charm of this civilization.

Not any of us would want to be like the old man in Aesop's fable who commanded his bear to guard him and keep the flies off as he slept. The bear, seeing a fly on his head, hurled a rock which at once killed the fly and at the same time crushed his master's skull. Better a society in which there are a few flies, however annoying, than no flies and no civilization at all.

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The labor movement is a folk movement with that timeless quality that assures its existence as long as men do work for others.

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Unemployment insurance is not relief and it is not charity but a right of workers inherent in their relations to industry. The accumulation of funds to meet this obligation is a requirement which the Federal Government feels should devolve upon business concerns. Those agencies administering unemployment compensation are administering a right of Labor and should have the close cooperation of Labor, together with the benefits of its experience and counsels.

WHEN THE SLEEPING GIANT AWAKENS

By HARRY W. FOX

Former President Wyoming Federation of Labor

THERE is accumulating evidence on every hand that the "sleeping giant," which has become the accepted term for the sleeping indifference of wage earners to their own economic and political betterment, is awakening.

Under the beneficent influence of the National Recovery Act, with all of the fault that was found with the inability of the Government to enforce its very moderate "Bill of Rights," workers by the hundreds of thousands were inducted into some expression of the labor movement.

The writer concedes that many, many, thousands of these, disappointed because they did not find the vast benefits they had anticipated awaiting them, and unschooled in the necessity for struggle that is part of the payment for success in any venture, allowed their membership to lapse.

Other thousands dissatisfied with the labor movement, its rules and laws, which, however faulty they may be, were founded on the experience of those who had for decades weathered the storms of opposition and whose sacrifices had made it possible for workers to enjoy the right of organization, returned to their former status.

While we regret all of these deflections from any cause, we can still call attention to the millions permanently enrolled in membership as one result of the efforts put forth by the organizations of wage earners who are still "carrying on" and will continue to carry on for the betterment and upbuilding of labor standards.

There is no room for a third party political movement in this Nation along strictly labor lines; I doubt the wisdom of any waste of effort to build up such an organization. Personal experience with these movements have not been such as to encourage confidence in either the desire of any considerable number of workers and farmers for such a movement or for any practical benefits to accrue from such a movement.

But there is a very healthy indication, not apparent in the published reports of "straw votes" taken among a so-called "cross-section" of our population, and which has been widely publicized as indicating a wide deflection in the support of so-called "New Deal" policies and program, that the real workers have determined NOT TO PERMIT ANY RETURN TO THE OLD CONDITIONS without a well organized resistance on their part.

The wage earners of our Nation have tasted the "old order of things" which we are admonished to return to, and have not forgotten either the unfriendly attitude of employers or the unsympathetic political administrations that marked this period. If we are to judge by present indications neither wage earners or farmers will vote to return power to these influences.

Bear this in mind—who ever is elected President —LABOR MUST BUILD AND MAINTAIN EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF BARGAINING COLLECTIVELY. The functions performed by the unions CANNOT be taken over, assuredly WILL NOT be assumed by any other agency; but with what greater cheer can we push ahead to a wider participation in the affairs of our Government when we have a President with broad human sympathies, backed by a favorable Congress than were the reverse the case.

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6 TO 9 MILLION ALIENS IN U. S., DIES CLAIMS

A recent statement credited to Commissioner of Immigration Daniel W. McCormick that there are only 4,922,000 aliens in the United States brought a challenge from Representative Martin Dies, of Texas, who declared that after thorough investigation he was convinced the number ranges from six to nine million with the possibility that even the nine million figure is exceeded.

He stated that although the census of 1930 places the aliens at a little over six million this number does not include aliens illegally in the United States for the reason that aliens of this type do not reveal their identity to census enumerators.

Mr. Dies pointed out that Senator Davis declared in 1929, when he was Secretary of Labor, that there were one million Mexicans illegally in the United States and that from 1907 to 1921 more than 307,000 alien seamen were recorded as having deserted from ships reaching American ports.

Much of the American unemployment problem, Mr. Dies believes, is linked up with the alien question. As a remedy he has sponsored a drastic immigration bill and has filed a petition in the House of Representatives to force action on it. The measure proposes to stop all immigration; deport all aliens illegally in the United States, whom Mr. Dies estimates from two to three million; deport all aliens legally here who fail to become naturalized citizens within a reasonable time; register and fingerprint all aliens, and require every alien to secure from the Department of Labor a permit to work before he can hold a job, with the provision that work permits will be denied to any alien so long as there is an American citizen able and willing to work.

"IF AMERICA SHOULD GO RED"

UNDER the above caption the Utah Labor News prints a strong editorial by a friend of the American Federation of Labor which says in part:

"There isn't any question about your desire to Think Right and Build Right for your family and your neighbor's family. Few men that have enjoyed the advantages of individual initiative in these United States of ours would exchange their state for one of Communal bondage, where the individual becomes a number and the family a memory—yet, under the stress of repressed wrongs, injured feelings and dire necessity many races have stepped from freedom into bondage that was smeared with the crimson stain of Revolution, have placed themselves at the mercy of dictators, men and systems from which it was a long, long trail back to liberty.

"If America should go Red—what would be your role? Think it over. Heed the warning signs about you."

In Liberty's leading editorial for April 4th Bernarr Macfadden says:

"Practically half of the riches of the world have come to us because our form of government was such that it encouraged individual genius. Dormant talents were aroused. Dreams were made to come true through the enthusiasm and inspiration that come to freemen who find a sphere in life that arouses fervid, keen interest. When you love your work you put your very soul into it. It becomes a game that is stimulating and sometimes thrilling."

These editorials contain many fine expressions of the good old American spirit although one might not agree with all they say.

Out in Toledo they are doing something about the situation. Editor and Publisher for March 21 said in part:

"When a sharp conflict develops, it seems to follow a rather conventional routine. Labor threatens something, management refuses to talk, and the whole thing comes to an impasse. At that time the great necessity is some recognized meeting ground, some place to go. The fact that a crisis has developed indicates that there is no such meeting ground.

"In Toledo there is now such a meeting ground. Indeed the Toledo Peace Board is more than that. It is a ground for negotiation, a community meeting-ground, presumably with some reputation for fairness and intelligence, and with community sanction and backing. That sanction and backing is represented by the support all newspapers have given this plan. Any such community plan cannot be worked without a concert of support among the newspapers.

"The mere fact that the Toledo Peace Plan is in effect here, entitles the city to national recognition. Here 18 Toledoans, representing three different groups, have eaten from the table, with no casualities thus far reported. This peace panel of 18 included, five representatives of labor, five representatives of management, and eight impartial citizens-at-large. The success of the board without benefit of strong-arm methods of mandatory powers, shows that American Labor and American Industry need a proper introduction."

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BREAD AND LIBERTY

Men want liberty because they want it. It is nonsense to ask them why.

But if you analyze their thoughts and desires you will soon discover that for most of them liberty means bread—that is to say, a decent and safe material existence.

What is liberty without an income? And what does liberty really mean? Without an income you can enjoy nothing, and a starving man will sell all his liberties and rights for food.

Liberty is only a means to an end, and the end is man's happiness. Liberty means freedom from things that make a person miserable, freedom from compulsion, from the domination of another's will.

But are you free when hunger forces you to be another man's tool? Are you free when economic helplessness compels you to be another man's servant? Are you free when unemployment makes you look for a master? Are you free if poverty deprives you of the means to acquire an education that would enable you to do your own thinking? Are you free if your material interest puts a gag into your mouth? Are you free, can you be free, when other people control the means by which you live, and you are prevented from making a living unless you secure the permission of somebody else to do so?

Let us get rid of all sentimentality and political cant in connection with the problem of liberty. For the common man liberty means bread—in the broad sense of the word—a good, well-paying, lasting job, and for others, for those who live upon other people's labor, for those liberty means the right of unrestricted exploitation and accumulation of wealth.

Politicians talk a good deal about liberty, but what they are doing is to muzzle liberty whenever they get a chance, and proscribe freedom as a danger to law and order.

The production of the economic means of life is the basis of all social institutions, liberties and rights, and those that control this production lord it over the rest of the human race.

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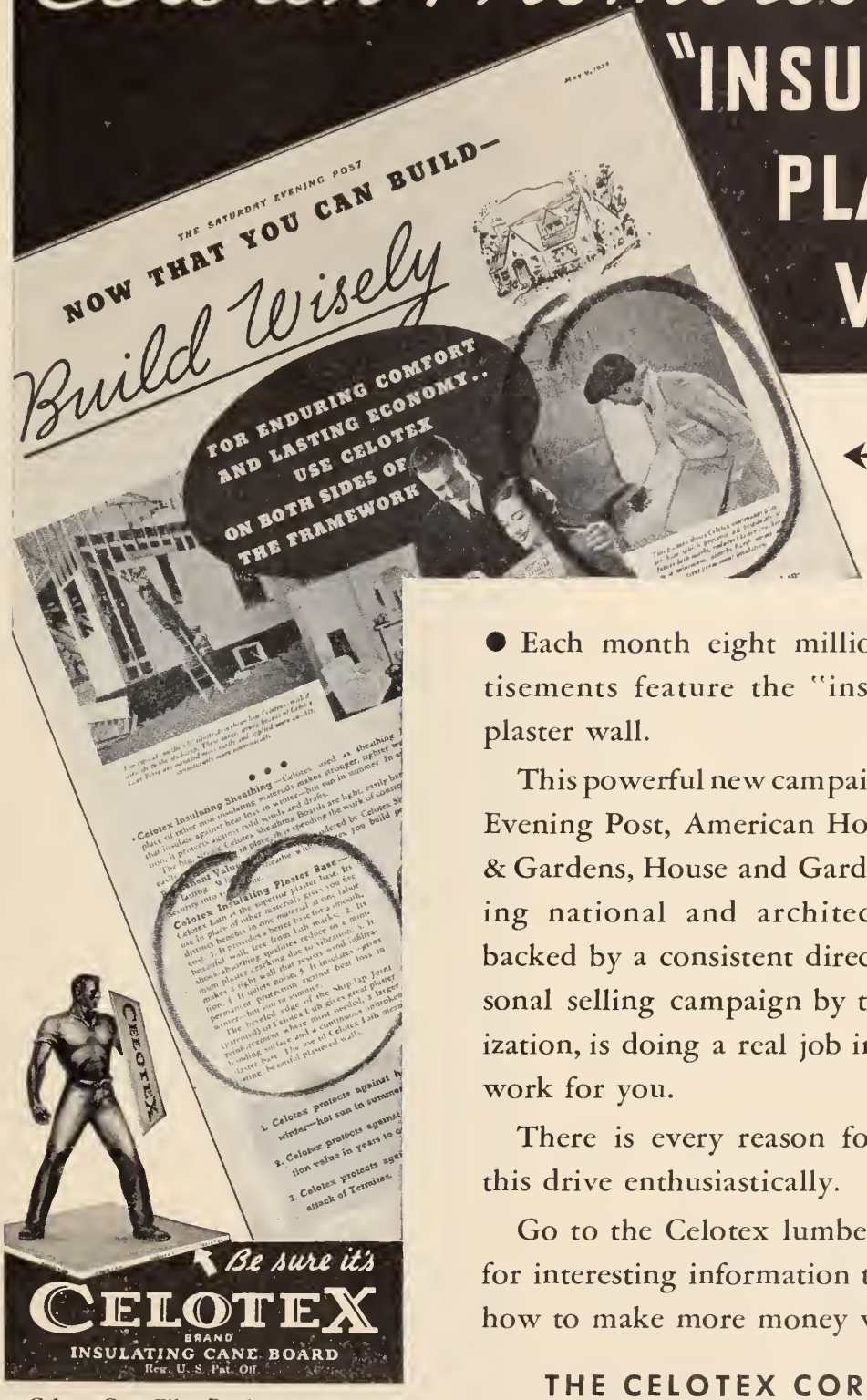

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LADY ASTOR DENOUNCES ADVOCATE OF CHILD LABOR IN PARLIAMENT

Lady Astor, American born member of the British Parliament, denounced the Duchess of Atholl in Commons when the duchess recommended child labor between the ages of 14 and 15.

The duchess told the standing committee on education that industry needed children of that age, and opposed raising the age for leaving school from 14 to 15.

"If industry depends on the little hand, then it had better stop," Lady Astor declared. "It is difficult for me to speak without emotion, and if the Duchess of Atholl had her way, children would still be up the chimney and down the mine."

Her reference was to England's Historic child chimney sweeps.

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A MODERN MELODRAMA IN ONE SCENE

They were quite alone in his apartment.

"Let me go," she commanded.

He stood with his back to the door, twirling the key on his little finger. A cynical smile twisted his lips.

"How dare you!" she cried, and flung at him with small round fists.

He tossed the key into the air, catching it lightly a few inches above her snatching hand.

"Let me go," she panted. "How dare you!"

The corners of his eyes shot into amused wrinkles. She was quite delightful when aroused.

"Please let me go," she stormed in a tear-edged voice.

"Not tonight, dear."

He pointed to an adjoining door where a slant of white bedspread showed.

"There's the door you'll take when you leave this room."

"No, no," she sobbed and sank into his favorite chair.

His worldly eye rested on her slim body in its scanty clothing, on the small, closely-bobbed head, on the quivering lips ripe with rouge, on the smooth cheeks fresh with powder, on the beaded lashes heavy with mystery.

"You belong to me," he mused.

He took a step toward her.

She sprang to her feet, and retreated slowly, never taking her eyes from his face.

Back, back—she paused at the bedroom door. Her look was one of courageous scorn.

"I'll hate you forever and ever," she said and flung herself face downward across the bed.

He drew his favorite chair under the reading lamp.

"Good Lord," he sighed. "It's awful to be the father of a sixteen-year-old girl!"

COMMONER'S BLOOD SAVES A PRINCE

Occasionally we still hear of "royal blood," but apparently skeptics like Thomas Jefferson were right—if there is such a thing, it's of very poor quality.

Down in Havana the 28-year-old-Count of Covadonga, who surrendered his claim to the Spanish throne in order to marry a commoner, almost died of hemophilia—a disease which apparently affects all the members of his family. It might be more understandable if we said the Bourbons are "bleeders," but hemophilia sounds more aristocratic, and we will stick to that.

When the count was just about to pass out, the physicians called in some Cuban workers and gave their royal patient a blood transfusion, and now he's on the high road to recovery.

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Final settlement of the differences which split the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in two groups for 18 months, was made when representatives of 19 building trades unions formed one Building Trades Department, elected officers and approved a plan for settling jurisdictional disputes.

Building mechanics throughout the entire country will give hearty approval to this action and will gladly embrace the opportunity accorded them to unite and work together for a common purpose to advance and promote the economic interests of those employed in the construction industry.

The action of the representatives of the building trades organizations demonstrated the fact that the organized labor movement possesses the ability, the resourcefulness and the power of self-control to settle difficult, vexing problems by negotiations, through mutual agreement, within the family of organized labor. . . . The work done at the convention of the Building Trades Department will be of great value to the entire organized labor movement.

The plan for adjusting jurisdictional controversies provides that mechanics remain at work where jurisdiction is in dispute, pending arbitration by an arbiter, preferably a Federal judge. The procedure would be as follows:

Only international unions would submit cases to the arbiter. All unions would be notified of claims. The arbiter would determine if such claims had been disposed of by past decisions and no past decisions would be reopened. If claims had not been settled, hearings would be held. Both sides would have opportunity to file briefs, and those claimants who failed to appear at the hearings would be eliminated. Decisions would be made within ten days of submission, whenever possible and would be binding on all unions.

SURPLUSES AND "PUBLIC SECURITY"

Comes now Mr. William J. Cameron, of the Ford Motor Company, and broadcasts the statement that "private surplus is public security," because, forsooth, when the depression hit the country the big companies had the surplus to spend, and in order to save the American business system, they have been spending some of this surplus.

He claims that during the four years beginning in 1930 these big corporations spent $27 billions of their savings for the purpose of "keeping the country going."

At which point we wish to rise for a parliamentary inquiry, as it were, and ask Mr. Cameron what was the connection, between the accumulation of this enormous surplus and the emergency, in which the country had to be given all this stimulating corporation benevolence in order to "keep it going?"

Personally, we would very much have preferred not to have had quite so much of the life-blood of the nation extracted from its vital circulation, and accumulated under the control of these economic specialists in surpluses.

And anyhow, what interest did they have in this project of "keeping the country going"—if it was not so that they could extract some more surplus?

By what divine right do these gentlemen find themselves in possession of the vital fluids of the national life? And why should they be patting themselves on the back because they have brought about a condition where it is now necessary to feed and clothe and house almost one-fourth of the national population by some kind of charity? These are useful people—or they were, before the corporations took away from them their connection with the processes of production and distribution of the necessities of life.

Moreover, if this is the best job these gentlemen can do, of "keeping the country going"—probably we would better let out that contract to somebody else, who may not have quite so much of what they call "surplus," but will have a little more "savvy" of how to connect up 40 million people with the vital processes of making and distributing the necessities of life.

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HARRY L. HOPKINS FORBIDS POLITICS IN WPA

Works Progress Administrator Harry Hopkins issued a general letter to all State WPA directors ordering that "no person shall be employed or discharged on the ground of his support or non-support of any political organization."

Hopkins' order, sent out as a "notice to all WPA workers," came after WPA had been accused of political activity in West Virginia, Illinois, New York and Michigan.

Senator Rush D. Holt, Democrat, of West Virginia, has pressed the charges since an investigation ordered by Hopkins purported to show no political favoritism in Holt's state.

Hopkins' letter was to be posted in every district WPA office and to be delivered to every project foreman throughout the country. His order read:

"No employee of WPA, either administrative or engaged on a project, is required to make any contribution to any political party.

"No WPA employe's job will be in jeopardy because of the failure of said employe to make contribution.

"No employe of WPA shall at any time solicit contributions for any political party, and evidence of such solicitation will be the cause for immediate discharge. The question of whether or not to contribute to any political party is a matter entirely for the voluntary decision of said employe.

"No person shall be employed or discharged by PWA on the ground of his support or non-support of any candidate of any political organization."

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THE ALIBI BIRD

List, my brethren, to the tale of the Alibi Bird. He wingeth his way from Montreal to Miami; he goeth from Pittsburgh to Spokane and many points between.

His voice is heard in the land; yea, in the parlors of boarding houses and in the lobbies of hotels is heard the mournful lament of the Alibi Bird. He is the Misery that loveth company and he spilleth his tale in all and sundry ears. He is the Vulture, the great Germ Carrier of Business.

Behold, my brethren, the Alibi Bird! He sitteth on the Eggs of Opportunity and hatcheth out Hard Luck. Woe betide him and his and all those who listen to his prattle and plaint.

———o———

A lost donkey wandered aimlessly over the Idaho hills near what is now the town of Kellogg. Its masters, the prospectors O'Rourke and Kellogg, began an ill-humored search for the beast. At last they came upon it placidly standing on a great outcropping of silver-lead ore. Who owned the mine? The prospectors had only borrowed the donkey, and the real owner of the animal claimed the property, as did O'Rourke and Kellogg. Judge Norman Buck, of the District Court of Idaho, in 1885 declared the donkey official discoverer of the mine, and the owner of the donkey obtained title to a half interest in this property, which has paid a total of more than $43,000,000.

The LATHER

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TERRY FORD, Editor
Lathers' Building
Detroit Ave. at W. 26th St.
Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone CHerry 5403

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LABOR RELATIONS HUMAN, NOT LEGALISTIC

We have always been old fashioned enough to believe that lawyers had no real place in labor disputes, that the relations of employer and employe were human and not legalistic, that the best results were always to be attained by argument, however heated, by men seated about a table.

Now comes Dr. Stewart Scrimshaw, Marquette University economist and former Milwaukee Regional Labor Board director, to say:

"My experience shows that employers too frequently think that an agreement with labor must be a contract in the legal sense. These are matters primarily of human relations, not of legal battle. Therefore, the more the legalistic attitude is taken out of bargaining, the more progress can be made.

"After all, if you have to go to court over a labor agreement, it isn't much good, any way. Labor contracts should be thought of as mutual agreements and in most cases, if the parties talk around the table long enough, they'll reach such an agreement."

ALMOST EVERY UNION HAS ONE

A calamity howler.

One or two "stool pigeons."

Half a dozen bosses' men.

A few bounders who would vote to strike the best job in the country.

An executive board which is always trying to find out how its news "leaks."

An "economist" who charges for every minute he gives the local committee.

A few members who believe their per capita is spent by the officials for wine and cigars.

A bunch that's sore on the organizer, composed of men he beat for office and persons he forced to join the Union.

A handful of never-will-be mechanics who stand on the corner and wonder why they don't get started.

And a whole lot of good fellows who stay away from Union meetings and let the Union run itself.

Are you one of them?

—A. E. U. Monthly Journal and Report.

THE BROWN DERBY THAT WENT HIGH HAT

When Al Smith speaks before the American Liberty League he speaks for big business.

It is not hard to understand why he does so.

Al has always been a regular, in or out of politics.

After his defeat in 1928, Al retired from politics. Aside from any possible feeling of pique, Al had to make a living. He went into the service of big business.

Always the organization man, Al speaks for his new "organization."

It must be kept in mind that Al is no longer the gay warrior, the common people's champion.

His business interests are wide.

He is president and director of the corporation which owns the $55,000,000 Empire State Building, largest in the world.

He has just been made a trustee of the 125 million dollar Postal Telegraph Company.

He is a director of the two billion dollar New York Life Insurance Company.

He is a director of the fifty million dollar National Surety Corporation.

He is chairman of the board of directors of the forty-two million dollars Lawyers County Trust Company, of the Meenan Coal Company, Inc., of the Meenan Oil Company, Inc., and of the County Improvement Corporation, and a director of the Knott

Hotels Corporation, one of the country's largest chains of hotels.

A big business man, Al cannot be blamed for taking the big business point of view toward the New Deal.

Criticism, if any, can only be directed to the use of his old political influence for an entirely alien purpose.

After all, Al's political prestige was based on the brown derby, not the silk hat.

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U. S. REPORT CONFIRMS CHARGES "VOCATIONAL TRAINING" BOOSTED GREEDY MILL BOSSES' PROFITS

Young people out of employment getting "vocational training" by the help of Uncle Sam have been exploited and made a source of profit by mill bosses in whose plants this "training" was given. Instead of being given technical information and practice, they were drilled to speed up production. The goods they produced at less than normal wage cost were sold on the open market, to the profit of Big Business and the further displacement of labor.

These facts are shown in a joint statement recently issued by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Commissioner of Education J. W. Studebaker. The statement is the outcome of a conference, in which labor was represented by John P. Frey, Washington, George L. Googe, Atlanta, and Eil Rieve, Philadelphia.

Some of the items revealed are these:

Workers were trained on production in three educational programs without pay, or with less than code wages, from 6 to 12 weeks. Then they were transferred to payrolls at "learners' wages," when they had already learned all that need be learned at their own and the government's expense.

In 10 programs, "instruction" consisted in repeating and re-repeating a single operation to get up speed.

In five places, the persons employed as "instructors" were foremen or operatives.

In three places, goods produced by vocational students were sold on the open market.

Rules have been put out by the Department of Labor which it is hoped will make this peculiarly mean exploitation impossible in the future.

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COUNCIL LEARNS A LITTLE

The New England Council has been conducting an intensive survey of the scarcity of skilled mechanics, especially in Connecticut and Rhode Island. It has discovered that skilled workers are more or less perishable, and under some circumstances are so whimsical! At times they almost act like human beings.

It has been discovered that these skilled workers —while they are still in the offing—do not respond to the factory whistle as of yore. They seem to have found some other occupations more interesting. They are skeptical of the permanence of the jobs which are being held out to them. Actually, they have shown they are capable of making a living in other ways.

Especially difficult is that part of the situation in which it is discovered that the government navy yard has enticed some of these mechanics and is paying them so much wages that they prefer to stay there, rather than go back to the brass works in Connecticut. The government is interfering with private business in some ways that are particularly shameless!

And again, it is now noted by the New England Council that during the five-year period—more or less—for some unaccountable reason, there have been no apprentices learning these trades of brass working, machine tool manufacture, and even woolen manufactures.

Isaac Newton was hit on the head by an apple, it is said, and forthwith discovered the law of gravitation. The New England Council has been hit—evidently on the head—with a depression, and the things it has failed to discover thus far would furnish shadows enough to make an eclipse of the sun!

———o———

YOU CAN'T GET AWAY WITH IT

Fake accident racketeers are an insidious threat to every honest business and every individual. Following is an article describing some of the tricks of the racketeers—showing that these tricks do not work against organized business. Watch out for them yourself.

Dr. Samuel Harmon was not the only leader of a fake accident ring whose greed led to his downfall because he appropriated too much of the "take" himself. But Dr. Harmon's case sheds interesting light upon the lack of honor among thieves.

Dr. Harmon first got into the business of faking accidents when he sprained his ankle while playing golf. He made it appear that the ankle had been injured when he was struck by an auto and through collusion collected damages.

This was only a small beginning for one as ambitious as Dr. Harmon. He didn't need to have himself "hurt" again. As a doctor he was in a position to suggest to poor patients who had received injuries in their homes or elsewhere, that they could translate those injuries into cash. For instance, one lady fell on a rug in her house, tearing the ligaments in her shoulder. When Dr. Harmon treated her, he told her she could have the shoulder fixed without

its costing a cent. In fact, he said, she could make some money.

That night, according to arrangement, the woman fell beside a car as it backed out of a driveway. Under the doctor's guidance and with the help of a shyster lawyer, she sued for damages. Three months later, Dr. Harmon brought her some papers to sign and gave her a few dollars. He didn't tell her about the much larger sum which he had kept.

In this way the doctor's activities expanded steadily. Soon he was directing a ring which at one time or another, numbered 50 men and women. Later, when they added up the money which the doctor and his accomplices had succeeded in extorting through fake claims from honest victims, it totaled nearly $50,000.

Unfortunately for the doctor, fake claim practices are becoming harder and harder to get away with. Inevitably the time came when those who paid the damages found the chance to fight back. Aided by the vigilant work of the Index Bureau System maintained by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, they closed in. An investigator showed them how the doctor had kept from his associates all but a fraction of the damages collected. They became so angry upon learning of the doctor's duplicity that they told everything.

The doctor, faced with an array of incontrovertible evidence, pleaded guilty, and went to the penitentiary along with dozens of his duped accomplices.

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BUCK, BUCK, WHO PASSED THE BUCK?

They had reached the last subject on the program of the executive conference.

"This mistake has cost the company eleven hundred dollars," said the president, "and I want to know who is responsible!"

He glared around the table at the eight men next to him in rank in the organization. He was prepared for a session of that exasperating game called "Passing the Buck."

"I am responsible," said the youngest vice-president. "And the only explanation I have to offer is that I acted like a dumb-bell."

There followed a silence foreboding trouble.

The president fixed his eyes on the youngest vice-president and said in an even tone: "I'll see you here right after the meeting—and the meeting is over."

The other men, melting out of the room, left the two, seated, facing each other.

"This has never happened before since I took hold of the company six years ago," the president declared.

"I'm sorry," said the young man.

The president, who, like many business successes, was both hard-boiled and sentimental, grinned and repeated:

"Sorry, I'm delighted! I don't relish that eleven-hundred-dollar loss. But I'm sick of buck passing and alibis, and I thank God I've found someone in this outfit with the courage to look me in the eye and admit he is wrong."

———o———

WHY THE RUSH?

The average building is intended for occupancy fifty to one hundred years. The new slum clearance projects of the Public Works Administration are designed for a sixty-year amortization.

Substitutes for plastic materials may claim a saving of a few days or weeks in getting the building ready for occupancy.

If a week or two can be saved in the time of construction without sacrificing quality, an owner is justified in crowding a job. But if sound, permanent materials are displaced by those which are shoddy and of questionable value and permanence merely to save a week or two in the time of completion, the owner will have many years in which to regret the choice which saved that first brief week or two.

Advocates of substitutes for plastering seek far and wide for arguments. Some of their reasons sound plausible, some very far fetched. Greater speed on the job is a favorite claim for the dry materials, that the building can be ready for occupancy more quickly.

If we should presume that all of their arguments were sound (which we certainly do not admit) still the more fundamental fact remains that a fine job of plastering on metal lath is the most satisfactory of all surfaces for walls and ceilings. We cannot reiterate too often that the reasons for its superiority, durability, fire safety, economy of upkeep, sanitation and flexibility of design, are advantages that should not be overlooked. It is practically impossible to obtain such continuous sanitary surfaces with any but plastic materials. These are all worked wet on the job.

The dry materials arguments are advanced largely in favor of fabricated and panel constructions. Some of these dry materials are too dry and after they are put in position in the building thy absorb moisture and warp and buckle. The joints between panels are sometimes covered with batten strips. Whether covered or not, the joinings usually open, leaving cracks to harbor germs and vermin.

After all the one great consideration in selecting materials for the exposed surfaces of a building is that the materials should answer the purposes for which they are intended for the full life of the building (or at least until it is paid for), and that they

should do this economically, and while doing so remain permanently attractive.

It is now and always has been true that plastic materials require a little time to set. But the use of plastering on metal lath assures a life-time of satisfaction.

o

TIME FOR ACTION

In the current issue of a leading business magazine there is a passing reference to "families that cannot afford either to buy houses at any price, or to pay an economic rent." Presumably an "economic rent" would be defined as a rental which would meet the capital charges of such housing for land, construction, maintenance, insurance, and interest upon investment.

The same article seems to recognize the responsibility of the community, either national or local, to furnish such housing somehow, on terms which can be met by the "families that cannot afford" them, in the economic sense.

This nation, including all its possessions, has a total land area of about 3,685,000 square miles. We have approximately 25 million families in all. That seems to indicate somewhere between eight to ten families to the square mile; or betwen 40 to 60 persons to the square mile, of area. That would seem to be land enough to make decent back yards, and some generous front lawns, for all the families included in the national family.

But our "families cannot afford . . . houses at any price . . ." Not that there is a scarcity of housing material. Not that we are lacking in people with skill to put together the material to make good enough housing for anybody. And always, when we begin to ask "Why cannot these families afford . . . houses at any price . . ."? we are met with a sort of shushing movement of the hands, and a pursing of the lips, and an upward glancing of the eyes as is given children when they ask awkward questions about the origin of babies.

Well, we are going right on asking these questions. If they are embarrassing questions to some people, the situation is a whole lot more embarrassing to the "families who cannot afford . . . houses at any price."

o

MAKING ENEMIES

A business agent—and a good one—says he quit his position because he had to make enemies.

But quitting his job will not help him—for enemies he will have. There is nothing more common nor certain. In this mad race of life you are either too radical or too conservative; too slow or too aggressive; too emotional or too sentimental; too hard or too soft, greedy, careless or changeable. You simply can not "seem right to any unless you seem wrong to many."

And show us the man who is not making his enemies, and we will show you a worthless, insignificant creature who is simply cheating the undertaker out of his just dues. Faultless people are all in the cemeteries. No human being is infallible.

So this business agent should not have quit his job just because of his enemies. Anybody can do that. That's why history is full of quitters. Rather he should have striven to lift himself up and above the sneers and the lack of appreciation and want of kindness on the part of others. His proper concern should have been that what he did was just and timely, and that it was done just as good as he could possibly do it.

So long as we follow this rule, we should worry little about our enemies and eventualities. They are beyond our control anyway.

o

THE GOATHERDER AND THE GOATS

It was a stormy day, and the snow was falling fast, when a Goatherder drove his Goats all white with snow, into a desert cave for shelter. There he found that a herd of wildgoats, more numerous and larger than his own, had already taken possession. So, thinking to secure them all, he left his own Goats to take care of themselves, and threw the branches which he had brought for them to the Wildgoats to browse on. But when the weather cleared up, he found his own Goats had perished from hunger, while the Wildgoats were off and away to the hills and woods. So the Goatherder returned a laughingstock to his neighbors, having failed to gain the Wildgoats and having lost his own.

They who neglect their old friends for the sake of new, are rightly served if they lose both.—Aesop's Fables.

o

IS IT MERELY A CYCLE?

As near as the ordinary American can size up the present situation in Europe, it is a case of practically every nation trying to arrange for the use of some other nation's army and navy if, when and as war breaks out again.

It must be admitted, of course, that in this matter Europe is running true to ancient if not honorable tradition. It is a recurring event!

Are we now in the path of a war cycle? There seem to be at least two of these war cycles. The Scotch version of it deals with prosperity and poverty: War brings Poverty; Poverty brings Peace. Peace brings Prosperity; Prosperity brings Pride. Then Pride brings War again. Which contradicts the idea that war can be waged for profits.

TRAFFIC KILLS MORE THAN TWO LONG WARS

London.—Britain still remembers the South African war of 1899-1902, in which we lost 7,534 men from bullets and wounds.

Last year Britain lost 7,343—almost as many—on the roads.

Think of it! A three-year war barely exceeds the death roll of an average year's road accidents.

Yet, there are no daily casualty lists, no special reports from the front.

If this be peace, let us declare war to the end against all bad citizens on the roads—whether they be bad motorists, bad cyclists or bad pedestrians.

Children hear in the schools of the Spanish-American War of 1898-1902. America lost 3,906 officers and men—or just over half as many mothers, fathers and children as we lose in six months.

And they were trying to kill each other. We are at peace!

Since 1920 76,940 people have been killed on the roads.

Only 15 years. The wars of Great Britain against France (from 1793 to 1815) lasted 20 years and 165 days. The total killed is given as 920 officers and 15,392 men.

Seventy-six thousand nine hundred and forty. More than Britain's losses in the South African War and the Crimean War together; more than Canada, New Zealand or India lost in the great war.

More than twice as many casualties as the navy suffered right through the war.—Exchange.

o

MISS PERKINS FOR BILL FIXING LABOR STANDARDS

Secretary of Labor Perkins told a House Judiciary Committee that she favors the Healey bill to permit the government to establish wage and labor standards for bidders on government contracts.

Miss Perkins said she could see no reason why the government cannot establish labor standards since it fixes quality and price conditions in its contracts.

She urged the committee, however, to make three modifications in the bill. One would put the responsibility of maintaining the standards on both contractors and subcontractors to prevent the contractor from "passing the buck" to the sub-contractor.

Another would prohibit all kinds of homework in government contracts and another would establish a quasi-judicial board in the Labor Department for determination of the standards.

o

GOOD ADVICE

Attend the meetings of your local regularly. Take an active interest in its affairs. Make yourself familiar with what is being done and what needs to be accomplished. Be a critic, that is all right if you are a constructive one, but do not make the mistake of finding fault with everything that others try to do and then hanging back or refusing to take any active part yourself. Honest criticism never hurt anyone who is making a sincere effort, but there is a difference between criticism and fault-finding, the latter saps the vitality of any organization and undermines its usefulness.—Exchange.

o

SPECTER FROM THE SOUTH

Like the "Nigger of the Narcissus," George Robinson, Negro silicosis victim, with two years at best to live, hushed the gaiety of a New York banquet while eminent spokesmen were jovially telling what they would do as President.

The man came amidst the festivities as a sudden surprise speaker to tell of two thousand men killed or doomed by silica dust in the West Virginia water tunnel.

This strange apparition at a Gotham banquet board said: "We was driven to stay in the tunnel 13 hours a day for $3. . . .There ain't no cure for it. I helped bury 35 myself. . . . They hired an undertaker and he went and bought a little tract of land to bury them. When the tunnel was done he moved. They made a farm of it to hide the dead. . . . But it won't stay hid."

At last it will not. Congress is investigating. Yet the grim emergence of this specter from the South in our midst provokes the query, why did a great civilization fail to start its inquiry when the hired undertaker arrived to stake out his graveyard?

o

"THEY FEEL LIKE FREE MEN"

A remarkable tribute to labor unions was published recently in "The American Friend," magazine of the Friends' Church, often called the "Quakers." It was written by Mary Kelsey, who recently went back to Mingo county, West Virginia, to visit the coal mining communities in which she served three years as director of child feeding in the Friends' relief organization.

"An entirely new factor has come into being since I was here,' she writes. "It has basically changed the situation. Of course I am referring to the unionization that has come like a miracle, and that insures to the men who are working, a decent livelihood and endurable hours of work.

"At long last, the union being safely installed, it is possible to look forward to a day when the coal industry of West Virginia will be healthy and prosperous. There is evident now an entirely different attitude than that which existed among the workers three years ago—the sense of being in a trap with no way out. They feel like free men today."

TO THE POINT

The greatest dictators in our land are the bankers. Some call them the "international bankers," but the Money and Credit Monopoly is a better name, because our foreign commerce has fallen off to such an extent that we have few international bankers left.

Well, why are bankers dictators? Here's how they do it:

A merchant or industry wants to make a loan. He goes to the banker. The banker asks him to produce his payroll. The banker looks it over and, among other "economies," demands that the concern chisel off the wages of the workers. The result is that the firm does not obtain the money until it reduces its costs—principally the pay of the workers.

The only way that workers can offset the control of this Money Monopoly is to organize into labor unions for the purpose of collective bargaining and to mobilize their buying power by purchasing only union-made goods and union services. If workers will organize their spending, it will be equivalent to a capital investment and will pay high dividends in wages.

o

THE CYNIC'S WILL

The following is an excerpt from the will of a Wall Street man which has recently been probated in New York State

To my wife, I leave her lover and the knowledge that I wasn't the fool she thought I was.

To my son, I leave the pleasure of earning a living. For thirty-five years he has thought that the pleasure was all mine. He was mistaken.

To my daughter, I leave $100,000. She will need it. The only good piece of business her husband ever did was to marry her.

To my valet, I leave the clothes that he has been stealing from me regularly for the last ten years. Also my fur coat that he wore last winter when I was in Palm Beach.

To my chauffeur, I leave my cars. He almost ruined them and I want him to have the satisfaction of finishing the job.

To my partner, I leave the suggestion that he take some other clever man in with him at once if he expects to do any business.

o

A LONG SWIM

A tramp has beaten all known records by swimming twenty-seven miles in thirty minutes. He did not mean to do it. He merely tried to steal a ride from St. Louis to Chicago on the rear of a locomotive tender. When the train started he fell over backward, through the open manhole, into the water tank. The noise of the train drowned his cries for help, and he was obliged to swim until the first stop was reached at Alton. When taken out he was nearly dead, but the engineer was so unfeeling as to call his attention to the fact that the water was only four feet deep, and he might have stood up. The conductor, also unfeeling, asked him for his ticket, but the tramp said he did not come by rail, but by water.

o

MACHINE VS. WAGES AND JOBS

While the Commerce Department and the Federal Reserve Board were telling the blissful growth of profits in business, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor was explaining what has been happening to wages and jobs. Here are some samples, taken at random:

"In a plant where formerly 20 women fed and operated punch presses, machines were introduced with a dial feed, and compressed air chucks that threw out the finished pieces. Production per machine increased from 2,500 parts a day on the old presses to 20,000 on the new; 5 machines with the part time work of one man replaced 20 machines with 20 women operators.

"Five new machines do the work of 24 of the old type. Twenty girls are employed on the new machines while 48 operated the old ones."

"Production per hour increased from 6 wheels per hour on the old machine to 86 per hour on the new, or 1,300 per cent. Total labor costs decreased by 89.6 per cent."

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FIRST GOLD COIN

Ancient tradition, Xenophanes in the sixth century, B. C., and Herodotus in the fifth century, B. C., ascribes the invention of coinage to the Lydians; the latter says they were the first to strike gold coin and silver. The period usually given for this invention is the eighth century, B. C., and the name of the ruler given credit for it is Pheidian, king of Argos. The earliest discovered coins of Lydia and Ionia appear to have been made of electrum, a natural mixture of gold and silver. These belong to the eighth century, B. C., and are little globules with a variety of stamps, suggesting that they are private issues and not of a state authority. This early coinage is irregular in weight and quality and unsystematic in character, and it is not until the issues of King Croesus that we have in Asia Minor an undoubted coinage by a state authority. While this refers to gold and silver coins, it does not mean that gold and silver were not used for money long before this, in the form of weighed bars, bricks, plates, etc. These may be traced back as far as the tenth century, B. C.

PROJECTS OF $50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ALABAMA

EVERGREEN, ALA.—Post office: $50,000. E. M. Williams, Monroe, Ga., contr.

ARIZONA

YUMA, ARIZ.—Indian School at Yuma Indian Reservation: $80,000. Mayers, Murray & Phillips, 2 West 47th St., New York, archt.

CALIFORNIA

AVENAL, CALIF.—High school: $150,000. W. H. Weeks, 593 Market St., San Francisco, Calif., archt.

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON, CONN.—Dormitory, known as Mary Harkness House: $155,000. A. F. Peaslee, Inc., 15 Lewis St., Hartford, contr.

THOMPSONVILLE, CONN.—Post office: $50,000. T. F. Moran & Sons, 4 Welton St., Waterbury, contr.

FLORIDA

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.—High school: $400,000. T. A. Monk, Bradenton, contr.

ILLINOIS

MOUNT VERNON, ILL.—High school: $213,543. PWA. Palmer & Baugher, 318½ South 7th St., contr.

INDIANA

BLOOMINGTON, IND.—Medical unit, Indiana University: $375,649. PWA. Hayes Bros., 236 West Vermont St., Indianapolis, contr.

KOUTS, IND.—High school: $158,000. J. I. Barnes, Culver, contr.

IOWA

ANAMOSA, IOWA—Court house: $164,337. C. C. Larson Constr. Co., Council Bluffs, contr.

KANSAS

ELDORADO, KAN.—High school: $162,390. PWA. Rinehardt & Donivan, Oklahoma City, Okla., contr.

McPHERSON, KAN.—Post office: $50,000. J. I. Barnes, Springfield, Ohio.

KENTUCKY

CARROLTON, KY.—Extending and remodeling post office: $50,000. DiBlasio Building Co., 410 Canton Bank & Trust Bldg., Canton, Ohio, contr.

LOUISIANA

RUSTON, LA.—Administration and classroom building and auditorium and music building: $421,249. Caldwell Bros. & Hart, 816 Howard Ave., New Orleans, contr.

MAINE

BANGOR, ME.—Nurses dormitory addition at State Hospital: about $123,900. W. H. McPherson, 22 Hodson St. —Patients' wing, State Hospital: about $312,487. F. W. Cunningham & Sons, 181 State St., Portland, contr.

MARYLAND

HAVRE DE GRACE, MD.—Post office: $50,000. Eastern Constr. Co., 705 Greenwood Ave., Trenton, N. J., contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

AVON, MASS.—School addition and alterations: $79,842. Klayman Constr. Co., 92 Hazelton St., Mattapan, Boston, contr.

LEE, MASS.—High school addition: $111,508. E. W. Larkin Co., 1242 Main St., Springfield, contr.

MISSOURI

CLAYTON, MO.—Two apartments: $240,000. S. Brown, contr., c/o B. Shapiro, archt., Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, contr.

NEOSHO, MO.—Court house: $173,837. PWA. S. Patti Constr. Co., 1114 Bway, Kansas City, contr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA, N. H.—Senior High School: $540,778 E. J. Pinney Co., Inc., 220 Dwight St., Springfield, Mass.,

NEW JERSEY

GLEN ROCK, N. J.—Frame dwelings: $140,000. A. J. Roughgarten, Hawthorne, N. Y., contr.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.—High school: $256,102. Slonk Constr. Co., 235 Lincoln Ave., Elizabeth, contr.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, N. J.—Group frame dwellings: $140,000. A. A. McMurray, Packanack Lake, Mountain View, archt.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Theatre: $400,000. T. W. Lamb, 701 7th Ave., New York, archt.

NEW YORK

ANDES, N. Y.—School: $142,500. PWA. H. C. Fullerton, 152 Washington Ave., Albany, archt.

BERLIN, N. Y.—School: $198,000. PWA. Rathgeb Walsh, Inc., Portchester, contr.

FARMINGDALE, N. Y.—Dormitory and dining hall at New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture: $203,068. E. Corning Co., 204 East 39th St., New York, contr.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—School: $342,000. PWA. Duplex Constr. Co., 149 Glen St., contr.

GREENWOOD, N. Y.—School: $75,000. PWA. F. J. Snyder, 245 Main St., Hornell, contr.

KENMORE, N. Y.—Municipal building: $211,810. PWA. John W. Cowper Co., Rand Bldg., Buffalo, contr.

LIMA, N. Y.—School: $77,224. PWA. Iffland & Rogers, 30 Alexander St., Rochester, contr.

MARCELLUS, N. Y.—School: $411,051. PWA. Bedford Constr. Co., 1300 Broad St., Utica, contr.

STAMFORD, N. Y.—School: $500,000. PWA. E. F. and W. S. Govern, contr.

NORTH DAKOTA

GRAFTON, N. D.—Dormitory at State School: $193,252. PWA. R. J. McLeod & Co., 412 Builders Exchange Bldg., Duluth, Minn., contr.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Power plant building: $650,000. PWA. Donovan Constr. Co., 1725 Carroll St., St. Paul, Minn., contr.

OHIO

IRONTON, O.—Hospital: $71,353. PWA. J. F. Stephens, Portsmouth, contr.

OKLAHOMA

CLAREMONT, OKLA.—Annex to Indian Hospital: $126,935. Manhattan Constr. Co., 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, contr.

TAHLEQUAH, OKLA.—Post office: $50,000. A. Blair, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

ROARING SPRINGS, PA.—High school: $157,000. A. E. Martz, Martinsburg, contr.

WILMERDING, PA.—High school: $312,050. PWA. W. S. Miller Co., 2565 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, contr.

RHODE ISLAND

BURRILLVILLE, R. I.—High school: $150,000. A. F. Smiley Constr. Co., 202 Oak Hall Bldg., contr.

TENNESSEE

WINCHESTER, TENN.—Courthouse: $151,000. N. Yearwood, Woodlawn Dr., Nashville, contr.

TEXAS

BURNET, TEX.—Courthouse: $112,165. PWA. Banspach Bros., 245 West Josephine St., San Antonio, contr.

CANTON, TEX.—Courthouse: $142,570. PWA. L. W. Wentzel, Sherman, contr.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.—Junior college superstructure: $289,500. PWA. Thos. Bate & Son, contr.

UTAH

LOGAN, UTAH—College Ward School: $213,000. PWA. Moser & Hill, contr.

WEST VIRGINIA

KANAWHA CITY, W. VA.—Administration and physical education buildings: $350,000. L. T. Bengston, Charleston, archt.

WYOMING

YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYO.—Post office: $87,466. Siegfus Bros., 1335 Westminster Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah, contr.

The use of spies and armed violence in the field of labor relations make industrial peace and cooperation between workers and management impossible. The detective agency makes a profit on industrial unrest. The labor spy must report information that looks useful to the employer—or he loses his job. The spy relationship lies outside the field of ethical standards or normal relationships. Spying, unless for the purpose of restraining criminal activity and under the control of organized society, is fertile soil for injustice and tyrannical domination.

o

Unions are the main dependence of the Nation and of industries to put into production and distribution policies the balance that is necessary for self-maintenance.

o

FASHIONS IN GOVERNMENTS

Some people seem to think that because dictators rule several of the nations of Europe that democrary is doomed.

The countries now under the thumbs of dictators are inhabited by people accustomed to being pretty thoroughly bossed by rulers.

But at that conditions are not so wonderful as to cause Germans, Italians and Russians in this country to flock back to the lands of their relatives to enjoy the glorious benefits available.

Dr. Ellis Paxorl Oberholtzen, Philadelphia historian, recently said in an address before the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs: "The new tyrants will go the way of the old and take the same place in the history of man's movements on this earth."

About the only strong appeal of the newer governments is in what they intend to do in making the lower classes happy. And yet unbiased travellers tell us that the average and below average Americans have more clothes, furniture and luxuries than similar classes of people living under the crack new regimes.

o

DUES BOOKS LOST

74 L. F. Jacobs 17559.
140 H. H. Shannon 35569.
212 O. E. Crouse 29674.
233 R. Johnson 28415.
233 D. G. Ritacco 28173.
308 S. LoGiudice 24655.
401 H. W. Shankweiler 20300.

o

CORRECTION

Jas. A. McAlonen 35794 and not Chas. E. McAlonen 24132 was reinstated, as published in the April issue.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It was God's will to remove from our midst Brother Fred Elmer Weare, No. 6343,

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union 9 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal and that we extend to his family our deepest sympathy.

T. A. HILL, Secretary,
Local Union 9.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our good friend and brother, Alfred Ord Carney, No. 35608, and

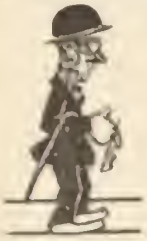
WHEREAS, Brother Carney had always been a true and loyal member of Local No. 33 and the passing of this brother is a deep regret to the members of our local union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of our local union be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to our journal for publication and the members of Local 33 extend to the family of our departed brother our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

M. V. DOYLE, Secretary,
Local Union 33.

IN MEMORIAM

9 Fred Elmer Wear 6343
46 Cornelius Golden 22793
64 William Corbett 1963
65 George Edward McDonald 6926
74 Andrew Joseph Sczeck 11113
74 Charles Turner 5962
83 Charles Thomas 33764



WIT AND

"And wasna I here on Monday nicht?"
"Aye, so ye were."
"And I was here on Tuesday nicht?"
"Aye, ye did happen here on Tuesday nicht."
"And I was here on Wednesday nicht?"
"Aye, so ye were, Jock, so ye were."
"And I was here on Thursday nicht?"
"I'll no deny that ye were, Jock."
"And I was here on Friday nicht?"
"Aye, I'm thinking that's so."
"And this is Saturday nicht, and I'm here again?"
"Weel, what for no'? Ye are verra welcome."
"Maggie" (desperately), "d'ye no' begin to smell a rat?"

———o———

Jones—"Sorry, old man, that my hen got loose and scratched up your garden."
Smith—"That's all right, my dog ate your hen."
Jones—"Fine! I just ran over your dog and killed him."

———o———

The first time I met George he was extremely mysterious and fascinating. He was extremely polite and chatty, but never said anything about himself. And when I dated with him a few evenings later I insisted on staying at home in the parlor—so I'd have a chance to figure him out.

Well, the way he dressed I thought he was a college man.

The intelligent manner in which he discussed the European situation made me think he was a diplomat.

If I'd have judged him by the brand of cigarettes he smoked, I'd have taken him for a penthouse high-roller.

He held my hand, and did it well; so well that I felt sure he was a card sharp.

He made love to me, too, and then I was certain that he was a movie actor.

When I told him a joke that daddy had told me I took him for an Englishman.

But . . . when he got through telling me stories I knew he was a—

Traveling salesman.

TRY THESE "IFS"

If the clerk couldn't fit a lady with a pair of shoes could a counterfeiter?

If Great Bend should have an earthquake would Pawnee Rock?

If a cake falls will a cinnamon roll?

If an old maid started to town for groceries and met a goat would she return with the butter?

If the man in the moon had a child would the sky rocket?

If the pork chops will the wood saw?

If the cook went into the pantry would a lemon squeezer?

If Sweet William nodded would the Maiden Blush?

If the garden needed weeding would Idaho?

———o———

A mountain man, who rarely, if ever, visited a town of any size, drove into Statesville with his son, traveling in a decrepit car.

Climbing out of the car on one of the main streets, the old man appeared fascinated by the pavement. He scraped his feet on the hard surface, and, turning to his son, remarked:

"Well, I don't blame 'em for building a town here. The ground is too darn hard to plough, anyhow."

———o———

YEARLY PROGRESS!

1929—Marathon dancers.
1930—Tom Thumb golf.
1931—Tree-sitters.
1933—Jigsaw puzzles.
1934—Hog-calling contests.
1935—"Scratch out the top name and send a dime."

———o———

Our young brother, whom mother had taken to town with her, became very unruly during the shoping tour and it was necessary for mother to threaten him severely. She warned him that "unless you behave I'll spank you right here in this department store."

Nothing daunted, the little rascal said: "Bet you won't, mother, 'cause the hair brush is at home and you won't take your shoe off 'cause there's a hole in your stocking."

HUMOR

"Is this a speedometer?" she asked, as she tapped on the glass which covered that instrument.

"Yes, dear," I replied in a sweet, gentle voice.

"Don't they call this a dash light?" she queried, fingering the little nickelplated illuminator.

"Yes, honey," my words floated out softly as before.

"And this is the cut-out?" she queried.

"Yes, toodles," as I took my foot off the accelerator. Not more than 200 feet away our course was blocked by a fast moving freight train.

"But what on earth is this funny looking pedal?" she said in a curious tone, as she gave the accelerator a vigorous push with her dainty foot.

"This, sweetheart is Heaven," I said in a soft, celestial voice, as I picked up a golden harp and flew away.

———o———

The bride appeared, but not the bridegroom. The clergyman and the woman, silent and embarrassed, waited in the church from one o'clock until three. Then they departed.

A week later the woman wrote to the clergyman again, appointing another day at one o'clock for the ceremony. But again the groom failed to turn up.

Two o'clock struck, then three. And then the bride broke the silence with a fierce ejaculation.

"Drat him!" she cried. "Tain't his trousers this time, 'cause I bought him a pair."

———o———

Donald: "Hoo does the congregation like the new minister, Dauvit?"

Dauvit: "Graund—they've naething but praise for him."

Donald: "I wad believe that, judgin' by the sma' collections ye get on the Sabbaths."

———o———

"I just used your tooth powder. I hope you didn't mind."

"But I haven't any tooth powder."

"Yes, you have. It was on the mantel."

"Migawd! Those were my mother-in-law's ashes."

———o———

"Do you know what sort of people will wear the biggest halos in heaven?"

"Sure, that's easy, those with the biggest heads."

Ole, a Swede farmer in the northwest has had the misfortune of having one of his cows stray onto the railroad track, and get killed by a train.

The road sent its claim agent to Ole to settle the matter, and naturally the agent wanted to make the best terms of payment for the cow that he could. So he opened fire on Ole about as follows:

"You know, Ole, that your cow had no right on our track. It was only an act of Providence that it was not a passenger train that hit your cow, else there might have been a terrible accident, with many passengers killed and wounded. Just think of it, Ole, the killed and wounded lying helpless and bleeding all over the track, just because your cow strayed on our property! By the law of habeas corpus and corpus delicti, not to say anything about the jus gentium and the Law of Nations, we ought to make a claim on you for negligence and contributory criminality."

And he went on in that strain for several minutes, with poor Ole holding his mouth wide open and not saying a word.

Finally the claim agent said:

"But, Ole, we don't want to be too hard on you in this matter, and we want to settle with you as easily as possible. What do you say—how shall we adjust this matter?"

And Ole swallowed hard and answered:

"Ay ban poor man. Ay gif you two dollars."—Advertisers.

———o———

Doctor (breaking news of twins to father)—Well, Mr. Cross, if I may say so, we all have our little crosses, and you have two.

———o———

Lady in car (to man she has just bowled over)—"It was your own fault entirely. I have been driving a car for ten years, and I am thoroughly experienced."

Pedestrian—"I am not a beginner, either, I've been walking for fifty years."

———o———

It costs three cents ordinarily to mail a letter, but it cost a man in Denver $75 to mail his. He had 7 fire trucks, 3 fire chiefs, 40 firemen, 3 police emergency cars and 6 patrolmen to aid him.

He mistook a fire alarm box for a mail box.

DIAGRAM F

LUNETTE

OR

GOTHIC ARCH INTERSECTION.

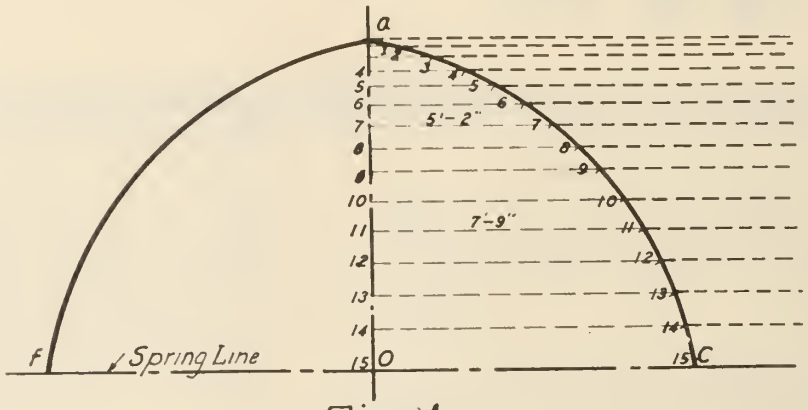


FIG. 1.

END ELEVATION OF LUNETTE

(By means of templet laid out at right angles to wall line)

In Fig. 1 of Diagram F is shown the end elevation of lunette as it would appear drawn on the wall or as it would appear from a front view. Fig. 2 represents a half section of vaulted or main ceiling and a side view of elevation of lunette, the curve c-d being curve of one-half main ceiling from spring line to crown. a-c in Fig. 2 represents the curve a-c in Fig. 1, but here it appears as a straight line (Fig. 2). In Fig. 2 the curve c to b represents the curve formed by the channels of lunette and channels of vaulted ceiling intersecting (the curve of intersection). From a side view it appears as part of curve c-d. The lines 1-1, 2-2, 3-3, etc., Fig. 2 represent the furring channels of lunette. The furring here shown is for one-half or one side of the lunette.

Fig. 3 represents the curve of the intersecting arches, as c-b, Fig. 2, which is one-half the intersecting curve, of lunette with vault. The other half when completed would be b-f (not shown in Fig. 2).

The purpose of our layout is to get the curve c-b-f, Fig. 3, from which a templet may be made for all lunettes to be erected (if there are many of the same size). The templet may then be laid out level on the floor or scaffold or at any desired point above or below the spring line, just so it is at right angles to the wall, the span c-f being placed in a line directly under or above c-f of Fig. 1 and the center line of Fig. 3 directly under or above center line of Fig. 1. When this is done it is only necessary to plumb down or up to templet (depending on its position) to establish the intersecting curve c-b-f, which is the curve where the furring of lunette and main ceiling intersect. When familiar with this system it is only necessary to lay out half of Figs. 1 and 3 and part of the curve c-d in Fig. 2.

To lay out—First lay out Fig. 1 as shown, divide curve a-c into a number of spaces as shown 1 to 15. Make these spaces (starting at 1) the same width as your furring of lunette will be, as these points represent where the furring of lunette enters wall.

Next lay out half of main ceiling curve as c-d, Fig. 2. Square with spring line at point c, draw the vertical line c-a which represents the wall line. This line c-a also represents the rise of lunette and a-b represents the crown of lunette.

Extend the lines 1, 2, 3, etc., Fig. 1, thru wall line to curve of vaulted ceiling (c-d, Fig. 2) and where these lines intersect the vaulted or main ceiling, as 1, 2, 3, etc., on curve c-b, Fig. 2, draw lines at right angles to them and parallel to wall line and extend them thru spring line of Fig. 2 as shown.

Now on wall line (a-f) lay out a span (as c-f, Fig. 3) the same length as span f-c in Fig. 1, its center as o being the same as o Fig. 1. Next draw the rise in Fig. 3 as o-b, the rise in this lunette being the same length as a-b in Fig. 2 (crown of lunette).

Next extend the lines 1, 2, 3, etc., Fig. 2, down thru the center line o-b in Fig. 3 as shown. Now from center line o-b of Fig. 3 on the lines numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., measure out distances both ways, and make their length the same as the length of lines of corresponding number in Fig. 1, which extend from the center line o-a to the curve of arc (Fig. 1). Note at numbers 7 and 11 in both figures, the distances are marked to illustrate.

After marking all the lines in Fig. 3 as explained, the curve c-b-f is traced around the established points, forming the curve c-b-f which represents the curve of templet to be made. The templet is next made in the shape of curve of Fig. 3 and when finished can be placed at any point below or above the spring line at right angles to the wall as previously explained and plumbed to or from, to establish the intersecting curve (c-b, Fig. 2, representing half of same).

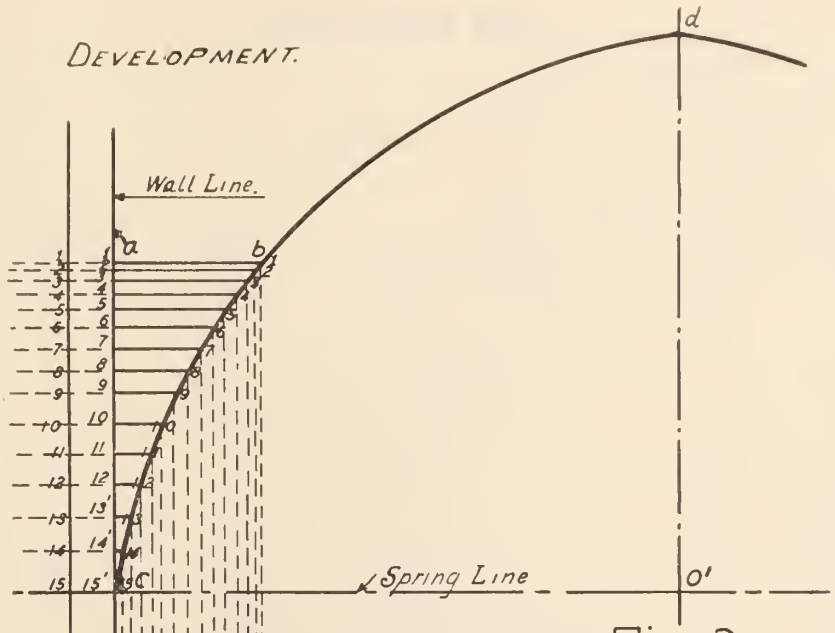


FIG.=2.

ONE HALF OF ELEVATION OF VAULTED OR MAIN CEILING AND LUNETTE.

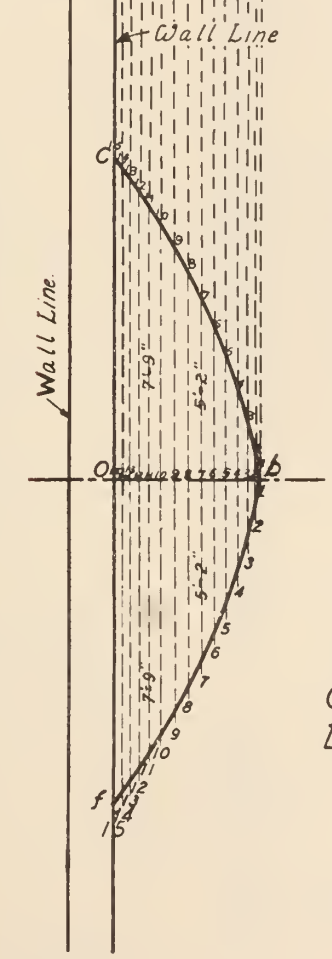


FIG.=3.

CURVE OF INTERSECTING ARCHES. LAID OUT ON FLAT SURFACE.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

APRIL RECEIPTS

Apr.	Local		
1	110	Apr. report (cr.)	
1	49	Mar. report ...$	3.40
1	54	Feb. report ...	41.70
1	121	Apr. report	9.90
1	326	Feb. report	12.60
1	446	Mar. Report ...	4.50
2	139	Mar.-Apr. rep'ts (cr.)	
2	47	Mar. report	69.66
2	79	Mar. report	8.90
2	228	Mar. report	5.40
2	244	Supp.	1.00
2	305	Mar. report....	3.80
3	70	Mar. report....	7.20
3	120	Mar. report....	4.70
3	401	Mar. report....	8.10
6	18	Mar. report....	19.80
6	32	Apr. report	51.30
6	36	Apr. report (cr.)	
6	67	Apr. report	.80
6	82	Mar. report....	3.60
6	98	Mar. report....	18.05
6	105	Mar. report....	14.40
6	144	Mar.-Apr rep'ts (cr.)	
6	195	Feb. report	12.25
6	213	Mar. report....	3.61
6	258	Apr. report	5.40
6	281	Apr. report....	5.40
6	311	Mar report....	15.70
6	413	Apr. report....	7.20
6	385	Feb. report....	5.70
7	20	Mar. report....	12.25
7	26	Mar. report....	13.80
7	57	Apr. report....	6.30
7	62	Apr. report....	17.10
7	97	Feb. report....	30.50
7	103	Mar.-Apr. rep'ts	19.20
7	171	Mar.-Apr. rep'ts	9.00
7	197	Mar. tax	1.00
7	74	Mar. report....	507.00
8	7	Apr. report....	12.13
8	73	Apr. report....	81.90
8	259	Apr. report....	3.60
8	276	Jan. report	6.45
8	300	Mar.Apr. report	10.80
8	250	Apr. report....	10.90
8	483	Feb. report....	25.00
8	20	Supp.	1.00
8	52	B. T. and reinst	35.40
9	4	Apr. report....	14.40
9	125	Apr. report....	11.20
9	151	Apr. report....	14.90
10	233	Mar. report....	30.15
10	224	Apr. report....	29.70
10	485	Apr. report....	19.50
10	158	Apr. report....	2.90
13	8	Mar. report....	15.30
13	19	Apr. report....	12.85
13	24	Apr. report....	22.81
13	45	Mar.-Apr. rep'ts	2.30
13	53	Apr. report....	75.70
13	55	Apr. report....	4.50
13	59	Mar.-Apr. rep'ts	28.80
13	68	Feb.-Mar. rep'ts (cr.)	
13	143	Mar. report....	36.00
13	147	Apr. report....	2.00
13	166	Mar. report....	15.20
13	246	On account....	25.00
13	260	Apr. report....	20.50
13	262	Apr. report....	7.80
13	268	Mar. report....	8.10
13	326	Supp.	.40
13	328	Mar.-Apr. rep'ts	16.20
13	345	Apr. report....	62.00
13	353	Mar.-Apr. rep'ts	9.05
13	429	Mar.-Apr. rep'ts	16.00
13	397	Apr. report....	6.30
13	407	Apr. report (cr.)	
13	434	Mar.-Apr. rep'ts	8.95
14	27	Apr. report....	47.15
14	43	Apr. report....	15.70
14	63	Feb. Report....	2.70
14	77	Mar.-Apr. report	10.80
14	87	Apr. report....	15.30
14	102	Mar. report....	48.80
14	212	Apr. report....	9.10
14	314	Mar. report....	10.10
15	28	Apr. report....	18.96
15	75	Mar. report....	20.95
15	26	Supp .....'	3.00
15	106	Apr. report....	18.00
15	109	Apr. report....	26.20
15	142	Mar. report....	12.60
15	151	Reinst.	3.90
15	152	Mar. report....	22.50
15	155	Apr. report....	19.45
15	172	Mar. report....	44.85
15	278	Apr. report....	21.60
15	319	Jan. report	5.40
15	346	Back tax	30.00
15	359	Mar. report....	7.65
15	385	Feb. report....	5.40
15	429	B. T.	4.50
15	456	Mar. report....	9.90
16	244	Supp.	2.00
16	2	Feb. report....	93.15
16	25	Mar. report....	9.00
16	30	Mar. report....	21.67
16	34	Apr. report....	6.60
16	78	Apr. report....	9.90
16	115	Mar. report....	6.05
16	162	Mar. report....	24.60
16	165	Apr. report....	4.25
16	275	Mar.-Apr. rep'ts	5.40
17	9	Apr. report (cr.)	
17	64	Apr. report....	8.10
17	72	Mar. report....	120.60
17	122	Apr. report....	20.00
17	232	Apr. report....	12.10
17	332	Mar. report....	3.60
20	40	Apr. report....	8.10
20	76	Mar. report....	5.40
20	81	Apr. report....	10.80
20	99	B. T. and reinst.	32.80
20	126	Mar.-Apr. rep'ts	9.00
20	222	Apr. report....	13.00
20	226	Apr. report....	21.00
20	238	Apr. report....	6.30
20	243	Apr. report....	5.40
20	276	Feb.-Mar. rep'ts	14.95
20	350	B. T.; supp.....	16.40
20	378	Apr. report....	4.50
20	380	Mar.-Apr. rep'ts	12.00
20	419	Mar.-Apr. rep'ts	7.20
20	435	Mar. report (cr.)	
20	455	Apr. report (cr)	
21	5	Apr. report....	99.00
21	46	Apr. report....	835.20
21	286	Mar. report....	13.50
21	309	Apr. report....	11.80
21	385	Mar.-Apr. rep'ts	23.10
22	5	Back tax	5.40
22	33	Apr. report....	74.70
22	88	Apr. report....	140.10
22	169	Apr. report....	7.20
22	234	Apr. report....	22.90
23	31	Apr. report....	9.90
23	85	Mar. report....	18.30
23	254	Apr. report....	3.60
23	481	B. T.	8.10
23	282	Apr. report....	35.80
24	136	On account	5.00
24	49	Apr. report....	5.40
24	208	Apr. report....	28.50
24	230	Apr. report....	17.35
24	336	Apr. report....	4.60
24	244	Apr. report....	285.55
27	12	Apr. report....	59.15
27	24	Supp.; reinst. ..	5.00
27	39	Supp.; on acct. Mar. tax	30.00
27	42	Apr. report....	160.00
27	79	Apr. report (cr.)	
27	83	Apr. report....	11.70
27	140	Apr. report....	36.10
27	305	Apr. report....	7.25
27	308	B. T. and reinst.; on acct. Apr..	296.50
27	319	Feb. report....	5.40
27	359	Int. fine—J. J. Hassett 24220	5.00
27	388	Mar. report....	5.40
28	1	Apr. report....	11.70
28	18	Apr. report....	19.80
28	47	Apr. report....	68.63
28	66	Apr. report....	8.10
28	93	Apr. report....	10.80
28	114	Apr. report....	15.00
28	120	Apr. report....	9.60
28	190	Apr. report....	100.70
28	215	Apr. report....	11.70
28	299	Mar. report....	7.90
28	311	B. T.	4.55
28	401	Apr. report....	9.65
29	52	Apr. report (cr.)	
29	111	Apr. report....	6.30
29	122	B. T. & reinst.;	11.65
29	173	Supp.	1.00
29	228	Apr. report....	4.35
29	240	Mar. report....	11.25
30	10	Apr. report....	23.65
30	23	Apr. report....	5.70
30	64	May report	9.00
30	69	Apr. report....	4.10
30	71	Apr. report....	22.16
30	394	Apr. report....	9.10
30	481	Feb. report....	6.30
30	Miscellaneous		.40
30	Advertising and sub. —The Lather		45.60
30	Transfer Indebtedness		307.70
	Total receipts		$5,637.18

APRIL DISBURSEMENTS

April		
20	The Distillatta Co., Apr. installment on water cooler	$ 3.50
20	The Independent Towel Supply Co. service, 3/13-4/10/36	2.10
20	National Advertising Co. mailing March journal	54.27
20	March tax to A. F. of L.	81.00
20	Union Paper & Twine Co. local supp.	2.41
20	Ohio Bell Telephone Co local & L. D. service	27.57
20	Western Union Telegraph Co. March messages	22.84
20	Riehl Printing Co. April journal, office supp.	469.50
20	Charles J. Case, delegate to special convention of Bldg. Trades, in full	104.88
20	George T. Moore, delegate to special convention of Bldg. Trades, in full	206.66
30	Union Paper & Twine Co. local supp.	2.10
30	National Advertising Co. mailing April journal	55.64
30	Office salaries	560.00
30	Funeral benefits paid:	
	Local 158, Dennis McGrath 10384	500.00
	Local 244, J. A. Brady 1778 (balance in full)	400.00
	Local 72, Wm. J. Anderson 7322	500.00
	Local 74, Charles Brazier 5201	500.00
	Local 33, A. O. Carney 35608	200.00
	Local 65, John Dieter 6884	300.00
	Local 250, Jos. F. Hope 300	500.00
	Local 42, L. R. Souder 8930	300.00
30	Wm. J. McSorley, General President	950.00
30	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer	550.00
30	Postage	30.00
30	Express charges on outfit and supplies	3.75
30	Central National Bank, service charge	8.80
	Total disbursements	$6,335.02

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, March 31, 1936	$75,489.30
April receipts	5,637.18
	$81,126.48
April disbursements	6,335.02
Cash on hand, April 30, 1936	$74,791.46

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

98 Howard Glen Davis 36494
7 Werness Theo. Lucas 36495

REINSTATEMENTS

54 W. E. Billings 4893
311 J. Goodgion 29497
98 T. Marshall 4596
52 C. B. Reed 15607
103 G. F. Michael 15865
485 S. Peyton, Jr. 36196
485 R. Scott 36289
485 A. A. Banks 36207
125 E. Demars, Sr. 14339
46 G. R. Allsworth 24127
46 B. J. Carr 20984
46 H. N. Carter 23734
46 J. A. Collins 22352
46 J. J. Higgins 22414
46 C. J. Kennedy 25256
282 F. J. Carvo 32698
282 M. F. Carvo 32702
282 R. Mitchell 18990
282 F. W. Sherbondy 10462
282 G. H. Sherbondy 13336
282 I. Thomas 21025
282 J. A. Vann 13262
59 B. J. Silvius 32913
24 A. A. Taylor 280
345 H. E. Devendorf 16881
155 O. H. Cannell 34746
155 L. P. Randall 23251
151 J. Suter 20940
46 J. J. Harrington 31593
34 C. W. Ransbottom 2468
162 T. F. Leppert 28293 (Mar.)
42 J. E. Walton 17506
85 C. J. Ferguson 34192
208 G. R. Zollinger 27811
12 J. J. Nissen 28398
99 S. J. Sylvester 5705
114 H. Griggs 13183 (Mar.)
114 P. Treder 31392 (Mar.)
308 C. Accordino 34189
308 G. Crea 29212
308 D. Caragliano 31773
140 J. A. Garrett 30110 (Mar.)
244 A. Zarin 29639
88 P. L. Arnold 3541
88 H. A. Davis 438
88 J. V. Barrett 28814
42 E. C. Mosler 19740

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

139 L. J. Gagnon 33207 (ren. Mar.)
74 F. Andrae 5969 (ren. Mar.)
74 J. F. Cappel 26436 (ren. Mar.)
74 G. M. Lang 6768 (ren. Mar.)
74 H. A. Lynn 24561 (ren. Mar.)
74 A. E. Meister 17258 (ren. Mar.)
74 C. A. Miller 32297 (ren. Mar.)
74 C. L. Waters 19590 (ren. Mar.)
74 W. G. Pherigo 28354 (ren. Mar.)
27 R. A. Dougherty 29766 (ren. Mar.)
106 L. B. Mulford 17532 (ren. Mar.)
244 A. Steinman 16644 (ren. Mar.)

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

162 F. J. Baker 28874 (Mar.)
244 J. Ruzitsky 30676 (Mar.)
308 J. Crifo 26417
108 J. R. Baker 24678

APPRENTICES INDENTURED

26 Oliver Hugh Holloway, age 20
152 Bruno Joseph Capio, age 19
5 Joseph H. Coffield, age 20
5 John Newbigging, age 16
88 Albert Lewis Rock, age 18
88 Quentin Taylor Smart, age 17
83 Robert Hoyle, age 20

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

144 J. M. Dymond 35958
152 A. J. Primps 27083 (Feb.)
152 Sal. Cocivera 23751 (Feb.)

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED

224 W. G. Allen 27456 (Mar.)
190 C. O. Bentley 19284

RENSTATED LOCAL UNION

282 Yakima, Washington

SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR

65 J. B. Warner 28852
65 G. S. Bryant 36324

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

63 R. G. Adkins 26407, $100.00
63 R. T. Dantic 30488, $100.00
63 R. F. Gleason 28358, $100.00
63 R. H. Gleason 24497, $100.00
63 G. N. Lawson 28193, $100.00
63 A. T. Morris 25448, $100.00
53 J. W. Gradwell 24347, $100.00
308 F. Ananio 27776, $25.00
308 A. Amato 25628, $100.00
2 W. Simmons 6717, $100.00 (add'l)
9 E. L. Barrett 22076, $100.00
9 R. A. Cochran 15431, $100.00
9 E. H. Embree 7972, $100.00
9 C. W. Hoggan 7555, $100.00
9 P. G. Lange 10464, $100.00
9 O. L. Layton 27282, $100.00
9 W. W. Lewis 1397, $100.00
9 W. Sanders 25781, $100.00
9 T. F. Werner 7306, $100.00
9 W. E. Zenz 32948, $100.00

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To
2	J. P. Irwin 859	102
12	C. C. Hall 9703	190
32	W. R. Booker 24564	309
32	J. L. Bridges 26379	52
32	R. B. Hall 30731	309
32	W. Pfeiffer 24188	309
32	G. A. Ulrich 24298	309
36	R. M. Florine 12408	20
42	R. F. Chandler 24868	374
42	A. D. Hoaglin 30706	374
42	C. N. Hoaglin 30547	374
42	C. A. Jaynes 30113	374
42	P. E. Morrison 32333	374
42	T. Southworth 30441	374
45	P. Hamilton 32954	234
45	J. H. Nix 25976	234
45	J. B. Wallace 16425	234
46	N. Ramsey 6063	173
52	E. H. Farmer 25437	151
54	V. W. Knight 16480	380
54	A. E. Pearson 18405	380
54	J. J. Stranser 26465	380
54	E. A. Weiser 14536	380
55	C. J. Paige 27818	240
59	C. J. Page 27818	55
65	W. Cook 18021	353
65	C. Mitchell 27219	109
67	H. Agrell 26932	46
67	M. Barrick 31575	46
67	M. Barrick 34387	46
67	G. Codomo 19917	102
68	C. Ball 22341	328
68	E. Githens 23875	328
68	H. R. Herzig 32653	328
69	W. A. Vilas 19915	305
71	N. A. Breckenridge 17594	42
71	S. F. Muhlbach 33620	2
72	A. Duby 9324	246
72	H. S. Falconer 8319	120
72	W. A. Frazier 20842	246
72	A. Henry 14330	246
72	H. LaPoint 34104	246
72	J. Mercer 31505	246
74	F. G. Baker 20490	190
74	G. E. Martin 27118	7
85	S. C. O'Hoppe 26811	346
88	H. H. Friend 32126	122
88	T. C. Humphrey 34064	65
97	B. Browning 15413	114
120	C. Colway 19598	151
120	A. J. Jones 23270	52
137	S. C. O'Hoppe 26811	85
140	C. B. Allton 2753	224
140	P. Lyday 31658	311
144	C. L. Cody 22787	65
144	W. O. Harris 30743	65
151	R. E. Barbour 29333	52
152	E. Peterson 10611	226
162	F. Kohberg 22410	46
162	A. Kohberg 34323	46
169	E. Storey 34234	326
197	J. S. Lane 18347	98
224	W. H. Cherico 12115	140
230	P. Brooks 24571	140
230	V. R. Griffin 36466	140
230	J. F. Johnson 21435	407
230	C. W. Lyday 33876	140
230	L. Payne 17236	64
233	J. Morro 25040	152
234	J. A. Kauertz 7340	262
234	P. Pajack 21064	262
234	C. Taylor 28437	326
240	F. C. Meehan 36224	419
240	H. T. Perkins 30413	419
258	A. C. Bauer 28752	54
258	L. A. Reed 11726	397
278	I. C. Easton 23376	88
279	C. L. Brown 29334	27
292	H. W. Williams 25862	63
301	T. C. Jones 35096	140
301	T. M. Jones 29767	407
301	M. Tope 36267	224
301	J. L. Wallace 33427	140
309	J. Hall 32981	32
309	R. B. Hall 30721	52
311	T. W. Bundy 8924	238
311	P. Lyday 31658	140
311	G. E. West 13362	238
345	J. C. Bennett 28009	234
374	A. Cole 16625	42
374	C. Henderson 12795	230
374	J. L. Senyohl 19439	380
392	A. W. Fischel 3021	151
392	L. Fuller 32342	151
392	J. Lang 30634	151
392	G. Larson 28389	151
407	D. L. Evans 20926	230
407	R. L. Houser 25425	26
407	J. F. Johnson 21435	230
435	J. Cunningham 23239	140
435	T. L. McKnight 17214	140
435	J. T. Porath 34664	140
440	G. E. Hunter 21215	122

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
32	$ 3.00	120	R. B. Hall 30731
32	1.25	52	R. B. Hall 30731
98	6.00	144	R. J. Rouse 19769
98	4.50	172	J. W. Bauer 34767
311	6.00	74	J. Goodgion 29497
311	7.00	185	R. Fogerson 24025
97	1.50	360	J. Young 16572
7	1.60	234	L. K. Mallow 30169
151	6.00	52	J. T. Conway 10103
233	3.00	152	G. Morra 25040
224	2.00	301	M. Tope 36367
353	3.00	65	W. D. Cook 18021
234	1.50	45	J. H. Nix 25976
85	1.50	137	S. O'Hoppe 26811
238	2.25	311	G. E. West 13362
238	1.25	311	T. W. Bundy 8924
308	3.50	173	C. Accordino 34189
140	20.00	224	G. C. Rabb 34115
244	5.00	102	J. Altshule 27670
88	9.90	65	J. M. Stack 29022
140	10.00	73	D. R. Roberts 19091
140	1.25	311	P. Lyday 31658
140	1.60	435	T. L. McKnight 17214
140	1.50	230	C. W. Lyday 33876

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
278	2.50	65	J. L. Sullivan 31693
25	2.50	31	A. Auclair 29341
74	2.00	429	C. Baldwin 24754
72	1.00	79	W. G. Zaiser 19508
72	1.50	79	D. Genovese 14574
72	4.00	123	J. H. Reid 16358
122	2.50	88	H. H. Friend 32126
350	3.60	47	J. Patton 26319
380	2.00	54	E. E. Clark 12334
309	2.50	32	R. B. Hall 30731
234	3.00	45	J. B. Wallace 16425
385	17.00	9	G. H. Brandon 6739
359	45.00	246	J. J. Hassett 24220
88	3.50	42	R. L. Lewis 35016
190	1.00	12	C. C. Hall 9703
190	36.00	74	D. Axmark 28443
190	15.00	74	H. J. Belair 7295
190	16.00	74	O. E. Anderson 8764
240	30.00	63	R. A. Ashley 36263
374	11.50	42	R. F. Chandler 24868
114	1.50	97	B. L. Browning 15413
308	.50	162	V. Laspada 32651
392	2.00	52	G. S. Larson 28389
42	13.00	9	J. E. Walton 17506

SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

Local	
260	J. W. Bridges 23014
345	A. E. Shavor 17514
345	E. G. Wright 24829
345	J. W. Woods 30176
155	P. S. Wilson 18849
88	J. D. Rassmussen 32551
88	J. Watson 36412
83	T. C. DeVilliers 1143
83	J. J. Watson 23643
83	M. L. Marsh 36204
46	P. B. Bouton 34507
46	A. H. Bouvier 18861
46	P. B. Brady 22193
46	T. P. Brennan 35220
46	L. Brinkmeyer 866
46	H. A. Bunge 22305
46	E. A. Burnett 22187
46	J. J. Burns 24621
46	C. Bush 13799
46	R. J. Bush 8680
46	G. L. Byrnes 35762
46	W. P. Case 32219
46	J. E. Conlen 26942
46	A. L. Connelly 7400
46	M. P. Cotter 22268
46	J. H. Croft 32207
46	J. J. Cronnin 35832
46	F. W. Cuff 34557
46	T. F. Cullen 27836
46	D. Cunniff 22354
46	T. F. Curran 6309
46	A. P. Doyle 32223
46	R. Doyle 34302
46	W. B. Doyle 26594
46	C. Duffy 22253
46	F. J. Duffy 22252
46	M. Dunn 35709
46	A. F. Freese 18411
46	G. G. Griffin 22195
46	J. J. Griffin 35716
46	J. J. Grogan 24999
46	E. Hill 8052
46	H. R. Hill 27421
46	W. P. Hill 22218
46	W. J. Hines 24119
46	G. J. Hughes 25258
46	G. F. King 34099
46	G. H. Koch 22537
46	G. F. Kruger, Jr. 35850
46	A. Lacroix 11614
46	E. M. Lundberg 32834
46	A. J. Lyman 24334
46	B. J. Lynch 35724
46	W. H. Lynott 6651
46	F. J. Mitchell 24335
46	J. P. Mills 28453
46	A. J. Millett 24465
46	M. J. Malloy 32245
46	E. F. Mooney 34341
46	W. J. Mooney 24338
46	A. Morgan 15016
46	J. S. Mulgrew 27845
46	E. C. McCormick 30291
46	J. W. McGee 32240
46	H. McManus 6039
46	J. W. McNamara 15078
46	J. F. McNichol 25674
46	H. M. McShane 26605
46	J. M. O'Rourke 24000
46	J. J. Owens 22234
46	M. O'Connell 33621
46	E. L. Pierson 5786
46	T. J. Powderly 22912
46	J. A. Purcell 22377
46	C. Sheehan 22870
46	J. J. Skinner 35691
46	W. T. Smith 6070
46	W. H. Smith 13769
46	A. Schratweiser 15049
46	G. H. Scheld 33485
46	C. Shaefer 36033
46	G. Tuthill 6002
46	T. Thomas 35930
46	W. A. Yockel 20188

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
20	Springfield, Ill.	J. E. Riney	L. Rodier		A. Carter
81	Pasadena, Calif.	H. Hoggan	C. Mobray	H. Sanford	
82	South Bend, Ind.	E. McKeel	B. F. Mitchell		
85	Elizabeth, N. J.	G. Fyffe	J. B. McGarry	J. B. McGarry	J. M. Temple
125	Waterbury, Conn.	M. Matikinus	F. Duphiney	P. Duphiney	M. Matikinus
151	Syracuse, N. Y.	A. Horning	E. J. Roberts	G. Larson	
286	Stamford, Conn.	E. Gwinnell	H. Johnson	H. Johnson	E. Gwinnell and H. Johnson
305	Great Falls, Mont.	C. M. Miller	M. M. Milligan	M. M. Milligan	M. M. Milligan
374	Phoenix, Ariz.	L. G. Reynolds	C. Burros		
443	Steubenville, Ohio	C. O. Howard	E. W. Jeffers	E. W. Jeffers	O. Sealock

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Third Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
Fifth Vice President—John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.
Sixth Vice President—Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.
Seventh Vice President—Fred Canfield, 208 20th St. N. E., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.

Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y., Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.

Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.

Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.

Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.

Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.

Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73 and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.

New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.

Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.

Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.

Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City.

Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.

West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	$ .25
Apprentice Indentures	.50
Arrearage Notices	.50
Charter	2.00
Charter and Outfit	15.00
Constitution	.15
Contractor Certificates	.50
Dating Stamp	.50
Dues Stamps, per 100	.15
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	8.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	14.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Jurisdicton Award Book	.20
Labels, per 50	.35
Lapel Button	.50
Letterheads, Official	.70
Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting"	.10
Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Membership Book, Small	1.00
Reports, Long Form, per doz.	.40
Reports, Short Form, per doz.	.60
Seal	4.50
Secretary Order Book	.35
Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Solicitor Certificates	.50
Stamp Pad	.25
Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Transfers	.50
Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Triplicate Receipts	.35
Withdrawal Cards	.60
Working Permits	.35

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.

2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POtomac 2038.

4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.

5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. E. R Miottel, 2622 McDougall Ave.

7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.

8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.

9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St. N. E. Phone Lincoln 2028.

10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 2d Floor, Dorsen Bldg., 2218 No. 3d St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St. Phone, Hop. 8684-W. Office phone, Locust 1956.

11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121 (B).

12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St.

14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon. eve., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Sr., 215 Depew St. Phone, Genessee 2281-J.

18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.

19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2112 Cass St.

20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets every Sat., 9:30 a. m., 219 No. 5th St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.

23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.

24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. L. A. Moffitt, 1737½ Ottawa Dr. Tel. Forest 2612-W.

25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone 3-3547.

26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Sun., 9:30 a. m., 527½ W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. R. Ballard, 911 N. W. 32d St.

27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.

28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.

29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.

30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio

31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.

32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.

33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon., 8:00 p. m., following regular meetings. Jos. H. Duty, Sec. P. T., Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.

34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. C. A. Routt, 3209 Rodgers Ave. Phone, H-49433.

36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.

39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.

40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.

42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.

43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. C. H. Worden, 915 S. 8 East.

44 Evansville, Ind.—E. R. Jameson, 1316 E. Walnut St.

45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.

46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Sat. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.

47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymeade Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.

48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W Platte St.

49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.

52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percacciante, 1417 Nye Ave.

53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.

54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. W. A. Himstreet, 109 Labor Temple

55 Memphis, Tenn—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 309 Court St.

57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.

62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 1:00 p. m., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Sat., 12:30 p. m. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.

63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, sec. P. T., 1319 W. Main St.

64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, Shirley Place, Collinsville, Ill.

65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St. Tel. Valencia 8120

66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun., 2 p. m., at home of H. M. Babbitt, B. A., R. D. No. 6, Diverty Rd. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.

67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.

68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, 1064 Clarkson.

69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.

70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.

71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.

72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 5 Saxton St., Dorchester, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.

73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beerman, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel, Forest 9357.

74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St

75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.

76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.

77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.

78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.

79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A., 23 Clarendon St. H. G. Reed, 15 Gold St.

81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831

82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.

83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.

84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.

85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.

87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.

88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat., 10 a. m. to 12 m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. J. C. Reynolds, Sec. P. T., 2236 San Antonio Ave., Alameda, Calif.

93 Spokane, Wash—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.

97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 84 Chambers Ave. Phone, Ju. 7472.

98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. T. W. Smith, Rt. 1, Box 612a. Phone, Stockton 4752-J.

99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 2428-W.

102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.

103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.

104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. R. A. Burke, Labor Temple.

105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.

106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 112 Madison Ave., Apt. 5. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J.

107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.

108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Kemblesville, Pa. 24R5.

109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.

110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 Croswell St.

111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Friday, Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. J. Backlund, 312 Dunning St.

113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.

114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.

115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.

120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 330 Vedder Ave. Phone 4-2177.

121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.

122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. J. L. Beckham, P. O. Box 473, Watsonville, Calif.

123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.

125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.

126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 9:30 a. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 220 Court Ave., No. Canton. H. W. Little, Schneider Rd., R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio

132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.

136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex. Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 2703 Pinkney St.

137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 32 State Street. Andrew Tuttle, 32 State St.

139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 971 Slade St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.

140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Marsalis St. W. D. Hall, 4822 Parry Ave. Phone 3-8523.

141 Bellingham, Wash.—Roy Brown, Sec. Pro Tem., 2315 Queen St.

142 Waltham, Mass—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. • Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.

143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.

144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel. Ballard 8147.

147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.

151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St.

152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 52 Stevens St.

155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. R. D. Thornton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Phone, Garland 0974-R.

158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.

162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone, Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.

165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p.m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.

166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clother, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.

169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. R. E. Brookes, 601 E. Elm.

171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.

172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 1205 Magnolia Ave.

173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.

185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., 2000 E. Franklin Rd. Bert Prothero, 2000 E. Franklin Rd.

190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Ex. Bd. meets each Fri., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Office: 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave., So.

195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.

197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.

203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.

208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.

209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.

212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 515 No. 4th St. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.

213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.

214 Tampa Fla.—Meets 2d Thurs., 8 p. m., Bricklayers & Plasterers' Hall, 16th St. and 11th Ave. W. B. Roach, 2601 Corina St.

215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. J. Murmane, 131 Winthrop Ave.

222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St

224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., Sat., 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.

225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.

226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Oddfellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 William St.

228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets Mon. J. A. Yeates, 1543 E. Admiral Place.

230 Forth Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.

232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Oslon, 2603 Olive St.

233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets last Fri., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.

234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jack Bailey, 1089 Harwell St., N. W.

238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. E. L. Endicott, 415 No. Edith St.

240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. J. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.

243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.

244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.

246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 1210.

250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. L. Beekman, B. A., 185½ Fairchild Ave. Phone, Morristown 4-3163-J. J. F. Singleton, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.

254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.

258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks & Waiters Hall, Babcock Bldg. W. C. Schellsmidt, P O. Box 40.

259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.

260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.

262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Mon., 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple, 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2. Phone, 7-8567-R.

263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.

268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.

275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.

276 Waterloo, Iowa—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.

278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.

279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone, 3327.

281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.

282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets Wed., 20 So. 10th St. John A. Vann, 20 So. 10th St.

286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, 11 Orchard Pl., Coscob, Conn. Phones, Green. 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.

292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.

299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.

300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.

301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. A. F. Burch, 722 Schley Ave.

302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.

305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.

308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Exec. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx. Tel. Raymond 9-3458.

309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall, Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.

311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1623 S. Pierce St.

319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.

326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st Wed., Labor Temple, 213½ W. 2d St. W. E. Summers, 2505 Marshall St. Phone, 5323.

328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Gen. Delivery. Tel., 7376.

330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.

332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.

336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.

340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.

344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.

345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.

346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Hall, Asbury Ave. and Pine St. A. D. Hunt, 73 Benson Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.

350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Sun., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.

353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 38 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.

360 London, Ont.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Tem., Dundas St. Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.

374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 17th Ave. and W. Jefferson St. C. H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.

378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.

379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.

380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.

385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.

386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 26 Streit Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel. 2787-R. B. A. Barrenger, Sec., Billings, N. Y.

388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.

392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2—5852.

394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. J. W. Smith, P. O. Box 385.

395 Warren, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 428 Main Ave., S. W. W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.

397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, 209 Vawter St. Mail Add.: Box 966.

401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.

406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. Harry E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.

407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. R. I. Lemaire, 1608 Navasota St.

413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.

419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.

428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.

429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St.

434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.

435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.

440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., cor. 4th and Bush St. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.

443 Steubenville, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. E. W. Jeffers, Capital Ave.

446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.

454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.

455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold. Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.

456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Exec. Bd. meets after regular meeting. Donald Edge, 2459 25th Ave. So.

478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.

481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 432 12th Ave. S. E. P. O. Gen. Del., Rochester, Minn.

483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. L. Peffer, 252 Charles St.

485 Jackson, Miss.—A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.

with **BAR-Z-PARTITIONS**

Steelcrete

Every owner will be glad to hear about metal lath because it means a better job at no more cost.

Steelcrete

CONSOLIDATED EXPANDED METAL COMPANIES WHEELING WEST, VA.

The first of the year Henry Ford offered to give jobs to 4,000 welfare clients in Dearborn, Michigan. And that is just what he did. So the newspapers throughout the country fell down on their knees and called him blessed, knowing that there were new advertising contracts in the offing. Henry Ford laid off 4,000 men who were being paid six dollars per day and hired 4,000 men off the relief rolls at four dollars per day. At the end of the first thirty days these men will be paid five dollars per day for the next ninety days. Net saving to big-hearted Henry of $600,000. The 4,000 that he laid off are still looking for jobs. The newspapers may get some new contracts but Henry gets a lot of free front-page advertising that is invaluable to any business.

———o———

The Supreme Court in the Bedford Cut Stone Case imposed upon the striking workers restriction which Justice Brandeis, long a member of the court, described as reminding of involuntary servitude. The Supreme Court in Coppage vs. Kansas, ruled that a workman has no right to a job if he will not quit his union. There was dissent here, too, but the majority of the court had its way. The Supreme Court in Lochner vs. New York, knocked out a New York law which limited hours of labor in bakeries to ten a day or sixty a week. Justice Peckman, delivering the verdict of the Court, said that clean and wholesome bread does not depend on whether a baker works but ten hours a day or sixty hours a week. The Supreme Court in Adkins vs. Children's Hospital, knocked out the minimum wage law for women of the District of Columbia. Justice Sutherland, who spoke for the court, said that the Nineteenth Amendment emancipated women from the old doctrine of special protection. There are a few of the cases which makes labor slow to accept the doctrine of the flawless wisdom of the Supreme Court, and a few of the reasons why labor takes no pleasure in that court's onslaught on the New Deal.

TODD CUTTING NIPPERS

Sizes 6-8-10-11-12 Inches
Extra Heavy 11-13-15 Inches
For Sale by Leading Hardware Dealers
Manufactured by

T. D. HOTCHKISS CO.

P. O. Station A — Meriden, Conn.

Pay Your Dues Promptly

Protect Your Standing *in the* Funeral Benefit Fund

International law provides that dues are due and payable on the first day of each month in advance. Members are automatically suspended on the fifteenth day of the second month for which tax has not been received.

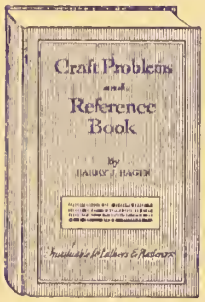
It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

A Reference Book No Apprentice or Journeyman Can Afford to Be Without

LATHERS!!

An economical and valuable gift for the apprentice and journeyman



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The instructions for laying out work are presented in such simplified form that the average mechanic will have no trouble in understanding and following the drawings and explanations.

A few hours of study and honest effort each week in following the instructions as outlined, will prepare the mechanic to more readily solve the most difficult problems on the job. Wood lathers will find this book invaluable in preparing themselves for the metal end of the industry.

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The LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA

"The Injury To One Is The Concern Of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXVI. JUNE, 1936 NO. 10

Senate Votes Prevailing Wages For Relief Work

Connery Amendment Covers WPA Projects Costing Over One Billion Dollars

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The new work relief deficiency appropriation bill passed by the Senate contains a provision making the prevailing wage mandatory on all projects sponsored by the Works Progress Administration up to June 30, 1937. The appropriation totals $1,425,000,000.

The amendment was introduced by Representative William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts. It reads:

"The rates of pay for persons engaged upon projects under the foregoing appropriation shall be not less than the prevailing rates of pay for work of a similar nature, as determined by the Works Progress Administrator."

The amendment was adopted in lieu of the provision authorizing the President to fix the pay of relief workers at rates which would not, in his judgment "adversely or otherwise tend to decrease the going rates of wages paid for work of a similar nature."

A similarly-worded amendment introduced in the Congress last year by Senator McCarran and Representative Connery was lost after having delayed the passage of the relief appropriation bill for a number of weeks.

In justifying his amendment to the present bill, Representative Connery said that its defeat in the last Congress was followed by widespread strikes throughout the United States. It would be a wise public policy, he declared, to avoid the possibility of similar discontent among the unemployed this year. He pointed out that the "prevailing rate of wage is being paid in many instances on WPA projects," and said the purpose of the amendment was to make that rate mandatory for all WPA jobs.

Representative James P. Buchanan of Texas, in charge of the bill, said he had no objection to the amendment with the understanding that in connection with the prevailing wage relief workers "will be employed only a sufficient number of days so that the total amount earned would be a security living," by which he meant the so-called "security wage" which has been applied in many States on WPA projects.

The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Lathers' Building, Detroit Avenue at West 26th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Entered as second-class matter at the Cleveland, Ohio, Postoffice.
"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. authorized September 6, 1921."

VOL. XXXVI JUNE, 1936 No. 10

FILENE ATTACKS THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

IN a speech at City Club, Boston, Edward A. Filene, for many years one of the foremost merchants, declared that the National Association of Manufacturers is following the same tactics by which the German industrialists put Hitler in power over the whole nation rather than submit to the moderate proposals of German labor.

"How came it that Germany was handed to Hitler?" demanded Filene. "Because the great German industrialists, instead of working out a program designed to cope with post-war conditions, clung to their traditional rights and the traditional cartel policy, under which prices were kept out of competition and were kept high, while wages were kept in competition and went down and down.

"The result of this was a Communist movement which so terrified the employers that they turned to Hitler in a desperate effort to suppress the movement for which they themselves were so largely responsible.

"It was a disastrous step to take; and yet American industry, represented by our National Association of Manufacturers, is taking much the same step. I do not object to industry going into politics, if it will only enter with its eyes open; but if the National Association of Manufacturers does really represent American industry, I tremble for what will happen in America during the next few years.

"As in Germany before the Hitler regime, our nation has been in the throes of attempted readjustment. As in Germany, the readjustment has been accompanied by no end of confusion. As in Germany, the industrial leaders contrasted this confusion with the relatively prosperous times before the confusion started.

"And as in Germany, they decided to turn back the clock, to renounce all liberalism, all democracy, all efforts at reform, all practical attempts to put our people back to work at wages adequate to buy the enormous volume of products it has now become possible to produce and necessary to sell."

Mr. Filene said that the German industrialists had a better excuse than our NAM, for German industry was almost prostrate when they threw their help to Hitler, while the NAM is doing much the same when business is on the upgrade. He does not speak for any special measure of the New Deal; but he condemns the fact that NAM has registered its hostility to any new deal.

"They have come out against change. They have put themselves on record as profoundly convinced that evolution doesn't count. If anyone is out of a job, let him find one. If anybody is sick or old or dependent—well, why didn't he save his money?

"They have even objected to the government spending at a time when, if the government had not spent billions, millions of Americans must have starved to death.

"It would have been far better if industry had poured out billions in wages which would have made it unnecessary for the government to pour out billions for relief."

Filene declared there is only one principle upon which world peace can be based. "There must be,"

he said, "some arrangements under which the masses of the various nations will be able to earn a living.

"For this machine age is so productive that its output cannot be sold unless the masses are enabled to buy it; and if it is not sold, the machines cannot be kept in operation and the masses cannot be employed.

"A high standard of living for the masses, then, is . . . an essential of social order and world peace."

ANTI-STRIKE BREAKING BILL MAKING PROGRESS IN CONGRESS

THIS bill will probably not pass this session of Congress, or, for that matter, many sessions to come, but the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has submitted a favorable report on the bill sponsored by the late Senator James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, and passed by the Senate on August 22, 1935, "making it a felony to transport in interstate or foreign commerce persons to be employed to obstruct or interfere with the right of peaceful picketing during labor controversies."

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled, That whoever shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, or aid or abet in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, any person with intent to employ such person to obstruct or interfere, in any manner, with the right of peaceful picketing during any labor controversy affecting wages, hours, or conditions of labor, or the right of organization for the purpose of collective bargaining, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Careful reading of it shows that under its terms any shipment of persons for the purpose of breaking a strike, be they gunmen, guards, or half-baked mechanics, is barred.

In recommending the enactment of the bill into law, the Judiciary Committee's report said:

"There are in the United States individuals and organizations whose regular business is furnishing for large fees strong-arm men and thugs in almost any numbers to take part in labor controversies. It is a business which, according to the information given the committee, is not tolerated in any other country. These mercenaries are transported from State to State by their employers, who supply captains and lieutenants, feed and finance their men, and furnish them weapons of clubs, brass knuckles and fire-arms.

"Their entry on the scene of any labor disturbance usually means bloodshed, and frequently results in death or injury to innocent people. . . . There is evidence that such organizations sometimes drum up business by fomenting industrial disorder where none exists, in order to secure a contract to suppress it.

"The importation into any State of persons from outside the State to interfere in labor controversies, it is demonstrated by experience, fans the fires of resentment, and incites further strife and bloodshed. The laws of the States provide full protection for life and property, and if necessary the chief executive of the State can call out the National Guard for the purpose of furnishing such protection. Disputes can be settled more amicably without the injection of professional thugs from the outside into an unfortunate situation.

"The bill is carefully limited in its terms. The intent to employ the person transported in interstate commerce to obstruct or interfere with the right of peaceful picketing during a labor controversy is an essential ingredient of a violation of the proposed Act. The labor controversy must be one affecting wages, hours, conditions of labor, or the right of organization for the purpose of collective bargaining."

One swallow never made a summer, or a drink, and this bill, when, as and if it is enacted, won't end strikebreaking.

It will help.

The clock of progress is still moving.

o

DUES BOOKS LOST

2	F. J. Bernard 24800
9	J. E. Tutt 13264
71	B. Scarborough 33310
74	Jas. McNally 9891
190	R. P. Fourre 25408
140	G. C. Culver 4641
225	Tony Robertson 32314
483	L. P. Swanson 16385

OFFICIAL CONVENTION CALL

Of The Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union

To all Local Unions of The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

Greetings:

You are hereby officially notified that the 17th convention of The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union will convene in the City of Toronto, beginning Monday, October 19, 1936, and will remain in session until all official business properly coming before the convention has been disposed of.

The location of the convention hall will be published just as soon as arrangements have been made.

Credentials and duplicates for delegate and alternate delegate will be sent to all secretaries and must be signed by the president and the secretary of the local union and the local seal must be attached. The original credentials must be given to the delegate and the alternate delegate elected for presentation to the Credential Committee or the General Secretary-Treasurer at the convention. Duplicate copies must be forwarded to headquarters immediately after the election of your delegate and alternate delegate. Election for delegates must be held at least two weeks prior to the date on which the convention convenes.

Before electing delegates, we would urge that Sections 174 to 190 inclusive be read and given careful consideration, with the exception of Section 182, which has been repealed through the referendum vote of 1931.

Information on hotel accommodations and rates will be forwarded to our local unions, along with the credentials.

Trusting that each local will see its way clear to elect and send a delegate to this convention, with best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

TERRY FORD,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Laws Governing Qualification of Delegates to L. I. U. Convention

Read very carefully the following sections of The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union constitution before nominating and electing your delegate and alternate delegate:

Sec. 183. The basis of representation shall be one delegate from each local. Each district council or state council shall have the right to send a delegate who shall be entitled to one vote for the council that he represents and that only. This does not in any way take away the right of any local union to send a delegate to the convention.

Sec. 184. A delegate and alternate delegate shall be elected at least two weeks previous to the time for the convening of a convention and the name and International number of each delegate and each alternate delegate shall be forwarded to the General Secretary-Treasurer on duplicate credentials immediately after their election.

Sec. 185. If for any reason the delegate can not attend a convention, the regularly elected alternate delegate shall represent the local or council as its delegate.

Sec. 186. No delegate shall be entitled to a seat in a convention unless he has been a member in good standing in his local for three months prior to the election and the per capita tax on the local paid in full to the month in which the convention is held.

Sec. 187. No delegate shall be entitled to a seat in convention unless he has been in continuous good standing in the International Union one (1) year prior to his election as a delegate.

Sec. 188. All delegates to the International Convention shall be strictly working journeymen; in other words, no Boss or Solicitor will be entitled to a seat in the convention.

Sec. 189. No organization which has seceded or has been suspended or expelled, shall be allowed representation or recognition in a convention until all the rules of the International Union have been complied with.

Sec. 190. No local shall be allowed representation unless it has been organized three months prior to a convention.

THE FASCIST TERROR

By CONRAD ILG,

Secretary, International Metal Workers' Federation

IT is a current opinion that terror in the Fascist countries has moderated. The contrary is true. The longer these systems are at the helm just the more are their paradoxes unveiled, the greater becomes the number of disappointed ones, but, at the same time, greater the anxiety of those wielding power. It is merely that the prosecutions are less mentioned because they have stopped being a sensation for the press. The feelings of the population have long ago become so blunted that they are no longer capable of excitement. People have become so tired of the horrors and prefer to hear nothing more about them. This weakness in the nature of mankind is advantageous to the Fascist systems. They notice that public control is slackening and they, therefore, rage all the more in an unhindered and unrestrained manner. It makes no difference whether we turn our gaze toward Italy, to Germany, to Austria or toward any other country of dictatorship; there are no differences. The young dictatorships have quickly learned the methods of the older ones. Those who like to show themselves, wreathed with roses, before the public, are not behind any other barbarians in brutality.

Here we give a few of the reports received recently which, unfortunately, are no fairy tales.

In the "Christian Parliamentary State," Austria, the wood-worker, Rudolf Holowatzi, was sentenced on February 15 to 10 years' hard imprisonment and the joiner's assistant, Ferdinand Steindl, to five years. Both were accused of high treason and nominally were convicted. In reality these two had merely tried to gather the wood-workers into a new Trade Union in order to combat the terrible social distress in their trade in this way. Numberless sentences, even worse ones, have certainly been handed down in Austria. However, it is the first time that activities in trade union matters have been punished as high treason.

In Germany, during the last few weeks, 628 persons were led in groups before one and the same court and were condemned to imprisonment, the imprisonment time, added together, covering thousands of years. These persons were male and female workers from the Wupper Valley and among them to be found former socialists, communists as well as also former members of the "Centrum" party and Nazis. In any case, their misery was their only common band, and just this wretchedness had bound them closely together. They were aiming at no overthrow of affairs and they were hence not forming any political conspiracy. But they did not wish to die of hunger and so consolidated in order, in this way, to achieve an improvement in their social condition. They did not do anything more than those defenseless workmen at the mercy of employerdom at the time of early capitalism also did simply as a matter of course. For the prevailing powers in the "Third Realm" this was reason enough to mobilize their entire apparatus of power. A special detachment of the secret police was ordered to the Wupper Valley where it arrested over 1,000 persons within a few days, and cast such into prisons. All were subjected to a penal hearing and here acts of cruelty helped to heighten their tractability in becoming witnesses for the prosecution. Thirteen of these persons died of this brutal treatment and from prison found their way to their graves. Several hundred, since nothing could be proved against them, were again set free, the others—628—were put before the judges or will be presented, after they have been obliged to already pass a year behind iron bars. Sentences already handed down call for 10 years' imprisonment! This is probably the largest "mass" trial which has ever taken place anywhere. Likewise the punishments which were announced in one single procedure may serve as a historical record, above all else, a record of the indignity and disgrace of those who hold the reins today in Germany.

The "Neue Zuricher Zeitung," of February 29, publishes the following report concerning another trial in this same Germany:

"A short time ago a trial was ended before the superior court in Berlin against 62 former functionaries of the Trade Unions and social-democratic party. The arrests had occurred at very different times with intervals of several months. Among others, the trade union functionaries, Walter Maschke, Max Uhrich and Alfred Markwitz were accused of high treason. When, at the beginning of the proceedings, the president of the court requested them to tell the truth one of them asked whether the court would guarantee to him his life and his safety if he were to speak the truth. In reply to the astonished question of the presiding official, viz., that this was a matter of course, the accused stated that he withdrew in full his confession, for the reason that he had signed it only after becoming half unconscious

from beatings. At the proposal of the high state attorney the public was thereupon asked to withdraw.

"Although the state attorney proposed high imprisonment punishments, the court set at liberty 59 of the accused. At the close of the court proceedings, Maschke, Uhrich, Markwitz and others who were set free were taken and transported to the concentration camp, Lichtenburg.

"Liberty was given once more to Brandes, who had long been in a concentration camp and against whom no political crime could be proved. This was given him by the S. S. (socalled 'Schutzstaffel,' a kind of private Nazi police) a day before his seventieth birthday. The old man returned to his family. After 14 days, however, he was again placed under arrest without having committed the slightest misdemeanor whatsoever. This is already the third time that Brandes has gotten into the hands of the S. S. His former political activity always followed a moderate tendency along practical social-political lines and, hence, for this reason, was repeatedly attacked by the communists."

Thus the report of the Zurich newspaper! The facts therein reported unveil in their awfulness the conditions of justice in present-day Germany. At discretion, persons not in favor with the system may be arrested, may be forced by brutal methods to give untrue, self-accusations, and when there are some judges found who do not desire to serve as constables and who give the innocent persons their liberty, then at the door of the court-room stand Hitler hirelings and carry them off to the concentration camp.

Some of the names mentioned in the report are certainly very familiar ones to the colleagues of the International Metalworkers' Federation. Max Uhrich was the former Berlin Secretary of the German Metalworkers' Federation and Brandes its President. We all know him to be an upright and just man. It is probably for this very reason—and not considering his age—that he remains subjected to the constant persecution by the Nazis. This fate prepared for him unveils in one special case only the disgrace of German Fascism.

We are reporting here briefly of another exciting case, which lies nearer to us: about the middle of January, Arthur Schille, the former District Secretary of the German Metalworkers' Federation of Saxony, was arrested in Dresden. Two days later, his wife received the message that her husband had hanged himself in prison. In point of fact, Schille, who had been prepared for the arrest, must have been murdered in prison. The circumstances also point to this, viz., that the cremation was carried out in great haste. The members of the family, only, were allowed to view the corpse in the coffin, which, of course, did not permit of further investigation. Schille had drawn himself the persecution of the Hitler police for the reason that, out of his meagre earnings, he had assisted a family, the supporter of which, himself, had been in arrest for two years, caused by these same police. In the "Third Realm" it appears that one comes into disfavor with the prevailing powers even when one binds up the wounds which these powers, themselves, have given.

Daily and hourly the conscience of mankind is obliged to revolt against the crimes practiced in the Fascist countries, because with every day and hour there human respect for mankind is offended. Here there must be no blunting of the feelings. The conscience of the world must be awakened energetically over against this violation of human rights so that some day the judgment of the world will break over them.

MAN'S CONQUEST OF NATURE

Boulder dam, one of the greatest undertakings of man in his conquest of nature, has been completed, final settlement has been agreed upon and the mammoth project was formally accepted on March 1. The contract was signed April 20, 1931, and the time limit set for completion of the work was seven years.

Boulder dam impounds more water than any similar bulwark of prosperity in the world. It will conserve 10,000,000,000,000 gallons of water to irrigate more than 2,000,000 acres of land, an area larger than the state of Delaware, and furnish homes for thousands of producers. The shore line of the reservoir, to be known as Lake Mead, will be 550 miles, which is destined to be dotted with homes and villages in the near future.

The great barrier across the Colorado River will check floods that have ravaged the lowlands and filled the gulf with millions of cubic yards of silt from fertile valleys. It will transform a desert waste into a farmers' empire. It will produce 1,800,000 electric horsepower, usuable and salable under the recent ruling of the Supreme Court. It will furnish lights to homes and power to factories in three enterprising states. It may revolutionize, by evaporation, the climate of the entire Southwest and send occasional showers to Death Valley.

The skyline highway, uniting Nevada and Arizona, will cross one of the costliest bridges in the world over a concrete wall 33 feet wide and 726 feet above the river bed.

PASSING OF "MR. DOOLEY'S" CREATOR

NEWS of the death of Peter Finley Dunne April 24 reawakened in many an old timer memories of "Mr. Dooley" who delighted and amused the nation with his humorous observations and mildly barbed satire on the topics of the day. "Mr. Dooley" was a character created by Mr. Dunne at the turn of the century when he was a reporter on the Chicago Evening Post. The inspiration for "Mr. Dooley" was said to have come to Mr. Dunne through his friendship with a bartender named James McGarry whose place in Chicago was frequented by politicians, public officials and newspapermen.

"Mr. Dooley" was and still is a great favorite with labor editors, who many times reprint his delightful humor as recorded by Mr. Dunne. One that was widely read was his essay quoting "Mr. Dooley" on capital and labor.

"It was different whin I was a young man, Hinnissy," said Mr. Dooley. "In thim days capital an' labor was friendly, or labor was. Capital was like a father to labor; givin' it its board an' lodgin's. Nayther interfered with th' other. Capital wint on captitalizin' and labor wint on laborin'.

"In thim goldan days a wurrukin' man was an honest artisan. That's what he was proud to be called. Th' week before iliction he had his pitcher in th' funny papers. He wore a square pa-aper cap an' a leather apron, an' he had his ar-rm around capital—a rosy, binivolint ol' guy with a plug hat an' eyeglasses. They was goin' to th' polls together to vote f'r simple ol' capital.

"Capital an' labor walked ar-rm in ar-rm, instead iv havin' both hands free as at prisint. Capital was contint to be capital an' labor was used to bein' labor. Capital come ar-round an' felt th' ar-rm iv labor wanst in awhile, an' ivry year Mrs. Capital called on Mrs. Labor an' congratulated her on her score.

"Th' pride iv ivry artisan was to wurruk as long at his task as th' boss cud afford to pay the gas bill. In return f'r his fidelity he got a turkey ivry year.

"At Christmas time, capital gathered his happy fam'ly ar-round him, an' in th' prisince iv th' ladies iv th' neighborhood, give thim a short oration. 'Me brave la'ads,' says he, 'we've had a good year. (Cheers.) I have made a millyon dollars. (Sinsation.) I attribute this to me supeeryor skill, aided by ye're arnest efforts at th' bench an' at th' forge. (Sobs.) Ye have done so well that we won't need so many iv us as we did. (Long and continyous cheerin'.) Those iv us who can do two men's wurruk will remain an' if possible do four. Our other faithful sarvints,' he says, 'can come back in the spring,' he says, 'if alive,' he says.

"An' th' bold artysans tossed their pa-aper caps in the air an' give three cheers f'r capital. They wur-ruked till ol' age crept on thim an' thin retired to live on th' wish bones an' kind wur-ruds they had accumylated."

Mr. Dunne had the happy faculty of getting his thoughts and criticisms across without offending the objects of "Mr. Dooley's" comment. While he amused, he offered much food for reflection. He was a kindly philosopher whose sayings had a sort of an ageless quality about them. Though Mr. Dunne gave up his literary activity many years ago, "Mr. Dooley" still pops up every now and then from the pages of some publication or newspaper. "Mr. Dooley" will keep his creator's memory fresh for many years to come.

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MUNITIONS SELLING EXPOSED

An interesting sidelight on how munitions are sold was given last month before hearings of the Senate Munitions Committee.

A letter from Major-General J. F. G. Fuller of the British army was introduced, which read partly as follows:

"The chief culprits are the middlemen or munitions contractors, who nearly always are outside the firms.

"For instance, were I one, I would go to a—state (the name of the country was omitted by Senator Nye), dine the Minister of War, produce the fairest of fair ladies and then suggest that his country's army wanted a new M. G. (apparently a machine gun).

"He would say how much do I get (for the lady would be asking him a great deal). I would say 10 per cent, and I would go to Vickers or some other firm and say I want 500 M. G.'s at a price which will enable me to scoop 30 per cent (20 per cent for myself and 10 per cent for the minister). The general result is the high price of armaments.

"It is rather a dirty business and most difficult to get to the bottom of, because the main profits are secret transactions."

Senator Nye said he had to omit parts of the letter because they were unfit to appear in a public record.

PROSPERITY — AT THE CORNER

HE is just an old Chinatown coolie. A simple, obscure fellow. Yet he has accomplished, in his own small way, what a nation has tried to do for six long years.

We saw him first about two years ago. It was one of those cold, drizzly San Francisco nights. We were headed homeward when we spied him, newly set up in business on the sidewalk corner by one of the large Chinatown bazaars. Two orange boxes and a few dozen small oranges comprised his stock and store.

Unheeding the cold and wet, he sat smiling at each passer-by. We smiled too as we bought his oranges, to see such glowing optimism on a cheerless night.

It was several weeks before we passed the corner again. There he sat, still radiant. There were now two boxes for his counter, one holding the oranges, the other chestnuts. Here was a sign of progress.

From that night he became a personal concern of ours. We often went out of our path to buy his fruit and see how he was doing. Gradually the microscopic business grew. The two boxes were separated, and a board laid across them for added counter space. Apples came to glow beside the oranges and chestnuts. Later lichee nuts, sugar-spangled ginger and the candied fruits of China added their tints to the medley of his stock.

Once disaster hovered. The bazaar owner, doubtless thinking this lowly being no proper adornment for his handsome entrance, ordered the fellow around the corner into a less-traveled alley. We happened along as he was sadly packing up his chattels. The smile was more an attempt than an accomplishment that night.

Just what had happened, who intervened, we never knew. But the following evening he was back at his old stand, and his face was bright. It was a gay night at his corner in spite of the fog.

Dizzy variety came to mark his stock; sacred lily bulbs, chopsticks, flaming tangerines, soft amber loquats, and tightly screwed little bags of roasted peanuts, to lure native and tourist. He had become a part of Chinatown. He and his boxes were there to stay.

We happened down there one evening recently. From a distance we saw that the boxes were gone, and the boards. In their places stood a low table for the stock, and beside it—a peanut roaster. True, it is not one of those glassed-in, chrome-fitted peanut palaces such as line the beaches. The length of it runs no more than two feet—really a small affair. Judging from its dented copper sides it has seen years of service elsewhere. But it roasts peanuts, and whistles in a chesty little treble.

As we looked, we felt a real pride, as much as though that whole valiant establishment were our own.

"I suppose the little fellow's right," my companion mused aloud. "To cultivate simple needs, and work to satisfy them—it may be the answer."—I. G. M. in Christian Science Monitor.

AUTOMATIC MACHINERY WRITES 267 CHECKS PER MINUTE FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

According to a compilation made by the Associated Press, automatic machinery in the Treasury Department at Washington has been developed so that 267 checks per minute are written to pay hundreds of thousands of Government employes.

Exclusive of the Army, the Navy, the State Department's foreign service, the Post Office Department, veterans' claims, and bills for supplies and similar services, for which several million checks are required, the Government issues 11,500,000 checks per month for the services of its employes in Washington and the field. The payments are made through the disbursing office of the Treasury. To get out these checks and handle the several million other public accounts requires the services of 4,600 employes.

The mechanism used by the Government in preparing the checks for distribution is largely automatic.

The first step in the process consists in stamping into a plate the name of the person for whom the check is drawn, together with his address and the amount. A machine into which the plates with blank checks are fed prints the checks. Another machine stamps the signature at the rate of 1,200 per minute.

Then comes the envelope machine with a capacity of 20,000 envelopes in eight hours. This robot takes a package of several hundred checks, opens envelopes of the window type which do not have to be addressed, feeds the checks into them one at a time, moistens the flaps and seals the envelopes.

The adjustment of the machine is so perfect that if a second check is accidentally fed into an envelope the thickness of the check will break the contact and stop the machine. Additional steel fingers are provided which are capable of adjustment so that as many as three inclosures may be fed into one envelope.

BRITISH ELIMINATING SLUMS

"No British political party would dare challenge the right of the government to provide decent homes for the working classes," Herbert Morrison, president of the London county council, told a distinguished group of labor leaders and government officials at a luncheon in Washington.

Morrison is one of the most powerful leaders of the British Labor Party. Son of a London policeman, he is credited with setting up the organization which eventually placed the workers in control of the government of the British metropolis.

These were the high lights of Mr. Morrison's address:

Because of the British government's building program, London will be rid of its slums in a few years.

Under British law it is a "criminal offense" to overcrowd a tenement.

Government building has not interfered with private enterprise. Private enterprise provides houses for the middle classes. The government takes care of the working classes.

The London county council is now owner and landlord of 75,000 homes. The money needed is raised with the aid of the government at about 3 per cent.

In Britain greedy landlords are not permitted to block slum clearance. When houses are unfit for habitation they are condemned and the owner gets the price of his land, nothing more.

"If we condemn meat as spoiled, we don't pay for the meat," says Morrison. "It is the same with an unfit house."

Public housing properties pay the same taxes as private houses.

Workers on government housing schemes are paid the union rate.

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WPA SHIRKERS FACE JOB LOSS

An order warning a small minority of shirkers on work relief projects that they may be penalized by suspension, discharged, or alternative penalties was issued by Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator. Foremen and supervisors who permit shirking, he said, will be subject to the same penalties. He explained the necessities for the order by the charge that a small number of relief workers have been hampering the "efficient operation" of WPA projects.

"It is the policy of the Works Progress Administration," he said, "that projects shall be operated with the maximum degree of efficiency that is compatible with carrying out the primary purpose of the works program, which is to transfer people from the relief rolls to useful work. In the great majority of cases, workers to whom employment has been given have shown that they desire to render conscientious service.

"Reports have been received, however, that in certain instances a small proportion of workers have detracted from the efficiency of operation of projects by the unwillingness to deliver a fair day's work coupled with a belief that their employment would be continued regardless of their attitude. Workers employed on Works Progress Administration projects are expected to render as conscientious service to that Administration as they would to a regular Government department or a private employer. Habitual and intentional shirking will not be tolerated.

"In cases of demonstrated shirking or misconduct, employes may be suspended without pay for periods not exceeding one month, or may be discharged. Since foremen and supervisors are responsible that conscientious service is rendered by all employes under their jurisdiction, those who habitually permit shirking by workers who are under their direction may be similarly suspended or discharged.

"Employes discharged for these reasons will not again be employed by the Works Progress Administration, either on the same or another project, nor will they be certified for employment to any other Government agency which is participating in the works program unless they can show that the discharge was not warranted.

"State administrators are responsible that the contents of this letter are brought to the attention of all employes and that its provisions are enforced."

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SAFETY LAST, DEATH FIRST

Lies slumbering here one William Lake; he heard the bell, but had no brake.

At fifty miles drove Ollie Pidd; he thought he would not skid, but did.

At ninety miles drove Eddie Shawn, the motor stopped but "Ed" kept on.

Here he sleeps, one Johnnie Fonker; he rounded a turn without a honker.

Down in the creek sleeps Jerry Bass; the bridge was narrow, he tried to pass.

Beneath this stone sleeps William Raines; ice on the hill, he had no chains.

Here lies the body of William Jay; who died maintaining his right of way.

Here rests the remains of Percival Sapp; he drove his machine with a girl on his lap.—Anonymous.

AIR ISN'T ONLY THING BALMY IN THE SPRING

Washington, D. C.—A proposal sponsored by the "American Union Men," would place all the unions under the leadership of Army men as their officers. This fantastic scheme is incorporated in a bill intended for introduction in Congress.

"This is the greatest piece of union-busting I have ever seen tried," said Representative Vito Marcantonio (R., N. Y.). "I hope it is introduced, because I am on the Labor Committee and I'd like to ask a lot of questions about who is behind a thing like that."

"It's like Hitler," was Representative Maury Maverick's (D., Texas) reaction.

According to William J. Rau, spokesman for the "American Union Men," the bill would save unions "from their two greatest enemies—graft and poor leaders."

He thinks the Army is the best place for labor control.

"Army men can run unions efficiently and without partiality," was his comment. "The members of our organization are all union men, themselves. There are several hundred of them. They are being organized in many cities."

Rau was a member of the Bridgemen's Union, he told reporters.

By-laws, charters, constitutions and working rules for all labor unions would be filed with a commission of high ranking army officers, under this proposed bill. Failure to comply with provisions of the Act constitutes a felony subject to a $10,000 fine and five years in jail.

The commission would be empowered to change any constitution of any union which is "unwise, unfair or otherwise not in full keeping with the high ideals of American unionism."

The commission would have full power to seize the funds and records of any union at any time if in its opinion the union misbehaves.

No agreement between any union and an employer could be valid until it first got the written approval of the commission. Photostatic copies of such agreements must be filed with the commission.

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PASS NEUTRALITY COMPROMISE

A compromise neutrality resolution extending the previous law until May 1, 1937, with the addition of an embargo on loans and credits to belligerents, and an exemption in favor of American republics at war with non-American states, was passed by Congress last month.

Attempts of the Nye group in the Senate to secure a more stringent measure failed.

Under the neutrality resolution, the following provisions are in force until May, 1937:

The President must embargo shipments of arms, munitions and implements of war to all belligerents as soon as a state of war comes to his knowledge, except for American republics at war with a non-American state.

When the President has proclaimed a state of war, it shall immediately become unlawful to buy, sell or exchange within the United States any bonds, securities or obligations of any belligerent government, except that existing indebtedness may be renewed or refunded.

American citizens may travel on belligerent vessels only at their own risk.

The President may restrict the use of American ports for the use of belligerent war vessels or submarines.

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SKEPTICISM JUSTIFIED

In a speech at Baltimore, Md. and again at New York not very long ago the President made a powerful plea for shorter working hours at higher wages, elimination of those below 18 and above 65 years of age from industry, and took a sideswipe at the overlords of industry.

Recently he announced that he has been conferring with industrialists such as Walter P. Chrysler of Chrysler Motors, Owen D. Young, of General Electric, and Bernard Baruch, financier, regarding the possibilities of expanding some industries in order to provide for more employment. In his message to Congress asking for $1,500,000,000 for relief money until July 1, 1937, the President said, "Frankly, there is little evidence that large and small employers by individual and uncoordinated action can absorb large numbers of new employees. A vigorous effort on a national scale is necessary by voluntary concerted action of private industry."

Elsewhere in his message the President said, "I propose to ask private business to extend its operations so as to absorb an increasing number of the unemployed." On the basis of such absorption he based his estimate of $1,500,000,000 as the amount needed.

Harry Hopkins, WPA Administrator directly concerned with the problem of the number on relief, has expressed an increasingly skeptical attitude towards the absorption that will take place by private industry. But that, of course, does not prohibit the exploration by the President of what industry has to offer in the way of employment. It all fits that far.

THE PLUNDERED POOR

Edwin Markham, the 84-year-old author of "The Man With the Hoe," in an address before a recent mass meeting of working men and women in New York City, read from his poems the following quatrain, entitled "The Third Wonder":

" 'Two things,' said Kant, 'fill me with breathless awe;
The starry heaven and the moral law.'
"But I know a thing more awful and secure—
The long, long patience of the plundered poor."

The patience mentioned by Mr. Markham has characterized millions of unemployed men and women in the United States who have been plundered of their right to work and consigned against their will to the jobless army and kept there on near-starvation rations for year after year, many of them compelled to see their children suffer the pangs of malnutrition.

Of course this patience can be exhausted. This possibility was suggested by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor in his last statement on unemployment which showed that at least 12,184,000 ablebodied adults are still without jobs in industry. Stressing the absolute social necessity of finding a way "to put these millions to work producing the goods they need for a decent living," Mr. Green said:

"America cannot dodge this problem. Business men in the past have allowed the Government to deal with it by giving work relief at relief wages.

"If this policy is continued with refusal to face the problem, it will be well to remember that millions of American citizens will not indefinitely submit to enforced poverty and public support in an age when industry is equipped to supply them with a comfort level of living."

Edwin Markham evidently had the same idea in mind when, in his poem, "The Right to Work," he said:

"And the right of a man to labor, and his right to labor in joy,
Not all your laws can strangle that right nor the gates of Hell destroy;
For it came with the making of man and kneaded into his bones,
And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled thrones."

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Organized labor firmly believes that the U. S. Housing Bill now pending in Congress should be enacted immediately, because it is not only a sound economic measure, but an economic device essential to balance the current recovery.

THE CANADIAN MOUNTIES

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, at first known as the Royal Northwest Police, were organized in 1873 during the ministry of Sir John A. MacDonald, first prime minister of the Dominion of Canada, for the purpose of maintaining law and order in the Northwest Territory.

They now constitute a permanent constabulary of mounted riflemen whose duties are not only to enforce the Dominion laws in the Northwest Territory, Yukon and Canadian Arctic, but also to patrol the National Parks and the international border between Canada and the United States. They represent the Canadian authority among the Eskimos and Indians and frequently issue rations to destitute natives. Patrol stations are maintained in the Canadian wilds from Hudson Bay to the Yukon and about a hundred members of this remarkable organization maintain law and order in a region one-third as large as the United States.

Primarily the Mounted Police are charged with the enforcement of Dominion statutes and giving assistance to the departments of the Canadian government, but by special arrangement between the Dominion and Provincial governments they often assist in the enforcing of provincial statutes and even the criminal law. The body in purpose is similar to the ordinary mobile state constabulary, but in organization, discipline, rank of officers and hazardous assignments it resembles a regular military force.

At the present time the force consists of more than 50 officers and 900 privates, divided into 10 divisions presided over by superintendents. Although the headquarters are at Regina, Saskatchewan, the force is under the supervision of a Commissioner at Ottawa.

Frequently members of the force find it necessary to abandon their horses for automobiles, airplanes or dog sleds. All commissioned officers on the force are justices of the peace, and members are likely to be called upon to act in various capacities, such as forest rangers, game wardens, mail carriers and postmasters, mining recorders, coroners, liquor supervisors, payers of bounties, customs and immigration officials and tax collectors.

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It is still illegal in England to make a mince pie, smoke a cigaret in the street, play billiards Sunday, or have a Christmas dinner of more than three courses. These and many other examples of obsolete laws on the books were mentioned at a Law Society conference which recommended steps to bring old legislation up to date.

REFORM IS CHEAPER THAN REVOLUTION

Those who still imagine that social reforms are dreadful things, "imported from Moscow," and sponsored in this country by "crackpots" or "brain trusters," will be reassured by an article which appeared in a recent issue of the "Wall Street Journal."

"No country in the world has such an elaborate system of government social service as Britain," says the "Journal's" London correspondent. Included in the long list are health insurance, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, widows' and orphans' pensions, grants to keep children in school, and finally, low-cost housing.

The total cost for 1935 was 480,000,000 pounds or considerably more than $2,000,000,000. This is about one-seventh of Britain's total national income.

The United States has more than three times the population of Britain, and even in these hard times our national income is hovering around the $50,000,000,000 mark. Therefore, if we were devoting a comparable amount to social services—that is, one-seventh of our national income—the total would be about $7,000,000,000 a year. As a matter of fact, we have never come within sight of that figure. Some day we will probably exceed it by a considerable margin.

In considering what Britain is doing, it is always well to remember that its government is dominated by Tories of the most conservative variety. They are financing these social services, and planning to expand them, because they are convinced that reform is more desirable than revolution.

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PEOPLE VOTE FOR LABOR'S REMEDY

The American people are overwhelmingly in favor of a shorter work day without reduction in the total weekly wage. That fact is established by a national survey, conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion, and printed in a score of leading papers.

Organized labor had nothing to do with the survey —didn't even know it was being taken—and yet the findings constitute an impressive indorsement of the American labor movement's chief remedy for hard times.

The first question propounded by the institute was: "One plan for reducing unemployment is to shorten the hours of labor in business and industry. Do you favor this plan?"

Of the thousands who responded, 76 per cent voted "yes" and only 24 per cent voted "no."

The second question was: "If hours are reduced, should the weekly wages of employes be lowered or remain the same?"

Here public sentiment was crystallized to an even greater extent than on the first proposition—84 per cent declared a reduction in hours should not be permitted to affect the weekly pay envelope, and a mere 16 per cent argued that a reduction in hours should be accompanied by a reduction in income.

An analysis of the survey demonstrates that the sentiment in favor of shorter hours without reduction in pay is pretty evenly distributed throughout the nation, and among all political parties and groups. There is nothing discouraging about those figures. They may be fairly interpreted as meaning that if industry fails to cut hours, without reduction in pay, popular sentiment will soon demand that the government act.

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IF I HAD A BOY

A boy has been aptly described as "a pain in the neck when he is around, and a pain in the heart when he is gone."

And yet he is one of which every man wishes he had at least one. The same goes for most women.

We once knew a bachelor who at forty decided to begin life anew by getting married. He had a good income, a good reputation, was free to come and go as he pleased. Still he wasn't satisfied. He wanted a family. He expressed it this way: "A man is really not a bona fide member of the universe until he has reproduced himself."

Of course this was his best way to translate what he had learned, something of his ideas and ideals into other lives person to person adown the centuries.

Some men who don't have boys of their own do this very effectively by teaching day school, a class in Sunday school or by investing some of their time and talents in Boy Scout and other organizations for boy development.

But supposing no such grand opening presents itself and still you are occasionally haunted with the thought, "If I had a boy."

Well, there are fatherless boys who would benefit a lot by your companionship. As the fishing season gets underway, there is some boy who would like to "go places" that you could take him and a fishing trip offers a grand opportunity for you to fish for a real place to invest your ideas and ideals where they will multiply and produce.

And this doesn't leave out women who wish they "had a boy." Many boys look back with gratitude to some conscientious woman who was a second mother to them.

Of course if you can't invest your life directly in a boy—you may do it through some girls. For, though they may try to laugh some things off, most boys look up to and are led by some fine minded girl.

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LOOK AT THE RECORD

With all the noise about extravagant expenditures for relief one would think that our unemployed are living on the fat of the land, being pampered into helpless fattiness through the largess of a kindly government.

But Congressman David J. Lewis of Maryland delved deeply into the records the other day and brought forth evidence that is astounding. Actually, he states, our support of the poverty-stricken is more niggardly than that given the victims of the depression in England and even in Germany.

On a three-year period, he computed, and basing expenditures on our population, Great Britain spent on relief $10,815,300,000; Germany, $15,968,580,000; and the United States, with all the expenditures of the various subdivisions included, spent only $6,605,-356,775.

On a per capita basis, Lewis shows, every Englishman paid for the upkeep of his less fortunate countryman $29.55; every German $43.63, and every American only $18.05.

There is nothing in these figures to show that we are a profligate people throwing our wealth about like drunken sailors.

On the other hand, compared Congressman Lewis, in the four-year period, between 1930 and 1933, industry paid its stockholders from reserve funds the tidy sum of $17,000,000,000.

Why then, suggests the Congressman, should we "overlook the millions of human beings once in their employ but now without means of support?"

If it's all right to pay stockholders of idle capital why isn't it all right to pay workers of idle plants, especially when they idle beyond any will of their own?

The answer is that we are not accustomed to consider a worker as entitled to anything beyond the meager daily wage he may earn when employed. After that our habit has been to permit him to shift for himself as best he may. This assuming a responsibility on the part of government for the victims of social maladjustment is altogether new with us. Therefore the howl.

In England and other European countries, mainly due to the strength of their labor movements, governments and industry have long ago become accustomed to the idea that their responsibility for the workers does not end with loss of employment.

INJURED WPA WORKERS ARE ENTITLED TO COMPENSATION

Workers employed on WPA projects are entitled to disability or death compensation for accidents incurred while so employed. The rates of compensation are similar to those provided in the act of February 15, 1934. Payments will be made from a special fund of $28,000,000 set aside for this purpose, and administered by the U. S. Employes Compensation Commission.

To prevent accidents and to provide immediate attention for those injured, the WPA recently issued first-aid and compensation instructions to all State Works Progress Administrators. Briefly these rules are:

1. Workers must be given immediate first-aid treatment in case of accident.
2. Medical treatment, if necessary, must be rendered by a government medical officer or dispensary.
3. Workers must report accidents immediately. Claims for compensation should be filed promptly.
4. Reasonable medical, surgical and hospital serv-

ices must be given to WPA employes receiving compensation for an injury sustained by an accident in the performance of their work.

5. If an injury results in disability of more than three days, compensation must begin on the fourth day.

6. In case of total disability, compensation is payable at the rate of two-thirds of the monthly wage, but not more than $25 a month. Total compensation payments to any individual must not exceed $3,500.

7. I case of death from accident, compensation is to be paid to the worker's widow, children, or other dependents.

HOPKINS ISSUES DRASTIC ORDER BANNING ARMED GUARDS AND SPIES ON PWA WORK

Emphasizing the paramount importance of "fair and friendly relations" with WPA workers, Harry L. Hopkins, works progress administrator, ordered all state administrators not to employ armed guards to maintain order on WPA projects and not to "spy upon workers." He also told state administrators they must not discriminate against individual workers or groups because of "their organizational activities or affiliations."

It was understood that a number of WPA workers in New York city and Allegheny county, Pa., had filed complaints against a number of practices forbidden by the order.

Declaring that "the responsibility of administering the works program without discrimination is shared by all works progress administration officials in state and district offices," Mr. Hopkins said that the regulations were issued "in the interest of good labor relations."

"The text of the instructions follows:

"1. The maintenance of order is the function of the local and state governments, and if protection is necessary in connection with WPA activities it should be secured from the regular police force of the locality. WPA funds shall not be used for the employment of armed guards.

"2. Where investigations are required, such matters will be handled by the division of investigation of the federal works progress administration. This investigation service will not be used to spy upon workers nor concern itself with legitimate organizational activities of WPA workers. No investigation will be made or investigators employed directly by state or district offices of the works progress administration.

"3. The use of the 'blacklist' or any other lists that may serve to discriminate against individual workers or groups is prohibited. This administration will not permit any discriminatory practices that may operate to work hardship on unemployed persons because of their beliefs, organizational activities, or affiliations."

STRAIGHT THINKING

Do you think straight? Do you think things all the way through? Many of us are liable to let some one else do our thinking for us, or maybe, let them fool us into only half seeing things. Do you suppose that this might be the cause of depressions, wars, and a great deal of the world's troubles?

Have you ever been on a jury? You listen to the lawyer on one side of the case and you are alsolutely certain that he is right. Then the lawyer for the other side tells another view so convincingly that you can see no way that he is wrong. The good jury will then get together and thoroughly discuss the ideas of the twelve. If they think straight and fairly a proper decision is likely.

One thing is certain and that is, if we think straight about our work, it is easier, safer, better done, and every one well satisfied. Probably you are thinking, "How can I know whether or not I am thinking straight?" The following plan offers some suggestions toward Straight Thinking:

First: Understand the situation as fully as possible.

Second: Try to determine all the causes and reasons for the situation that exists.

Third: Find all the results or effects both good and bad that the situation causes. Find all the advantages and the disadvantages.

Fourth: Find, if possible, what, or who, is to blame, or what is wrong.

Fifth: Get information and ideas from every possible source as to how the situation can be cured, improved, or remedied, or what can be done, or recommended.

There are many ways that the above can be used. If an individual will think his own problems through in this manner, he will make fewer mistakes, have a happier home, enjoy his work more, and be a better man and citizen. It is a basis for conferences of any group of persons who have problems to solve, or ideas to pool.

Organization in a union is the first step every wage-earner must make in order to control his own life. Affiliation with unions of other wage-earners is the next step necessary to conserve the power of all groups. A network of unions becomes a powerful army when actuated by a common purpose and constructive leadership. The flaming purpose that keeps the union movement consecrated to an eternal purpose is justice for the underprivileged in all relations of life. Before this high purpose personal ambitions and personal gain must give way.

PIPE-LINE COAL

The possibility that coal carrying railroads might be confronted with competition from coal carrying pipe-lines came up in a hearing on freight rates recently before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

John D. Battle, executive secretary of the National Coal Association, opposing a plea by Class 1 railroads for indefinite extension of emergency freight surcharges scheduled to expire July 1, cited "piped coal" as a possible shipping medium unless railrates are whittled down.

Battle explained after the hearing that the coal would be propelled through an 8 to 10-inch pipe line by water under pressure.

The coal first would be "ground as fine as talcum powder," he added, and dried at its destination. It would be used in powdered form in furnaces designed for the purpose.

"The plan is being studied by engineers," he continued, adding that it alreday has been tried experimentally for short distances and may eventually be developed to carry coal for distances up to 200 miles.

Over long distances, he declared, "booster stations" would be necessary at intermediate points to keep the coal moving.—(From United Mine Workers' Journal.)

———o———

THE CROOKED REAL ESTATE DEALER AND CONTRACTOR IS STILL WITH US

Now it is the Federal Housing Administration that has discovered that there are crooked real estate dealers and building contractors abroad in the land and threatens to get after them!

It says in a formal notice to the trades:

"The public enemies of the building industry who prey upon those who borrow under the Modernization Credit Plan, by misrepresentation, both as to materials and services contracted for, will have short shift from the Federal Housing Administration.

"The spotlight of exposure has been focused on these petty racketeers by the Federal Housing Administration which has recently made arrangements for the investigation and prosecution of those engaged in fraudulent practices in violation of the National Housing Act and Housing Administration regulations.

"The Department of Justice, in co-operation with the officials of the Federal Housing Administration, and the local United States attorneys, recently obtained the first indictment for violation of the provisions of the Act, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York.

"With the 'G' men of the Department of Justice, the Federal Housing Administration investigators and the local Federal attorneys ready to take vigorous steps to prosecute this type of racketeer, the public will be well protected against fraudulent practices in violation of the National Housing Act."

That reads well, but elimination of crooks in the building industries, including crooked financiers, is about the hardest job yet assigned the well press-agented G-men, and it is a safe bet that their chief, J. Edgar Hoover, will be hobbling on a cane and wearing long, white whiskers before they reduce the number by the one-half of one per cent prescribed by the un-lamented Volstead Act.

Compared to them, the Dillingers, and the Karpis gangs, were respectable and desirable citizens, who, however, were less crafty and more courageous.

They, at least, worked in the open and took a maximum of chances.

The building crook always works in the dark. There is more of him.

But we wish Mr. Hoover and his G-men luck.

———o———

DECENT HOMES FOR ALL; HOPKINS WILLING TO DEBATE WORK VERSUS THE DOLE

Hitting back vigorously at critics of unemployment relief, particularly those who insist we are spending too much and demand that the care of the needy be transferred to the states and local communities, Harry H. Hopkins, WPA administrator, this week summed up his idea of how Americans should be treated.

"I belong to that school," he said, "which believes every American has a right to live in a decent home, eat three meals a day and send his children to school.

"If any one wants to argue that the people are poor because it is their own fault, he has a tough theory to defend. People were poor in 1929. Hundreds of thousands didn't have enough to eat. Millions live in dilapidated houses—for all our vaunted national prosperity.

"Long ago I threw away the theory that people were poor because they wouldn't work or because they drink. There is an economic cause behind their need of relief.

"I would like to see the issue of a basket of groceries vs. work debated from one end of the country to the other, and I'm going to do some talking on it myself.

"Handing out a basket of groceries to people whose need is due entirely to economic factors is the most wasteful way of spending funds, the most outrageous way of treating the unemployed."

THE NEW CELOTEX INSULATING STIFF-LATH

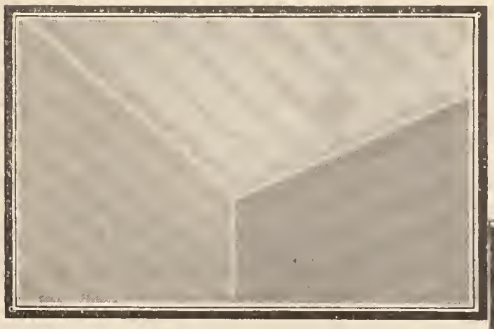
Is "Good News" for You

You never worked on a plaster base that accepted your scratch coat so easily—held it so securely. You don't have to baby this lath—it stands up under pressure—and there is nothing to interfere with the clean sweep of your darby—no projecting parts around which you have to force the plaster.

Wide beveled edges on four sides give stronger bonding—and the full Ship-Lap Joints remain tightly closed so you can do a s-m-o-o-t-h job quickly. And when you are finished you have beautiful walls and ceilings that will never show signs of lath, joist or joint marks.

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Sales Distributors in Principal Cities Throughout the United States



Corner of room showing lath marks. Wood lath was used here beneath plaster.

Corner of room lathed with Celotex Lath. Notice particularly the lack of smudgy streaks.

CELOTEX
BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD
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BUILDS • PROTECTS • INSULATES • SUBDUES NOISE

Celotex Cane Fibre Products are manufactured under the Ferox Process (patented) and resist damage by Fungus Growth, Dry Rot and Termites (white ants). Look for the brand name. Accept no substitutes.

HERE IS THE LAST WORD IN INJUNCTIONS

Something like 50 years ago a Lynn, Mass., shoe manufacturer obtained the first injunction against a labor union. It was issued on the petition of one Patrick P. Sherry, and it was aimed at George W. Perkins, secretary of the Lasters Protective Union, a predecessor of what is now the Boot & Shoe Workers International Union.

Across those years, thousands of such injunctions have issued. For most of those years labor has had to fight a rear guard action. Men and women have been jailed, many (as in the Danbury hatters case) have had their homes and modest savings taken away from them. The recording angel alone knows their number and their sufferings.

But the injunction in labor disputes is today, thanks to the hard fight these men and women made, for all intents and purposes, outlawed in the United States courts by the Norris-LaGuardia bill, and in the courts of the more progressive states.

Or, to put it a bit differently, the dark ages of the injunction are over, the trend of public opinion as reflected in legislation, is anti-injunction.

In this situation the Riverside Knitting Mills of Riverside, N. J., went a step further than the bitterest foe of labor went in the dark ages.

It asked the United States District Court in New Jersey for an injunction restraining its striking employes from testifying before the National Labor Relations Board on the complaint of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union of violation of the Wagner-Connery law.

Judge John Boyd Avis, promptly kicked the thing out of court, and by way of good measure, declined to pass on the constitutionality of the Wagner-Connery bill. The appeal was a shock to the conscience of the court, as, indeed, it must be to all decent citizens.

And, speaking of consciences, Patrick P. Sherry, to whom the first labor injunction issued, went to his grave many years ago damning the day that a bright young lawyer, acting for him, launched the curse of the injunction upon the men and women of labor.

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DARK CLOUDS OVER EUROPE

It is to spill no secret to say that war clouds hang low and heavy over Europe. Nor is it any breach of confidence to assert that wherever thinkers—be they bankers, statesmen, manufacturers, labor leaders, writers—meet, the subject comes up and the question "When?" is asked.

The question is justified when one considers that with 5,500,000 men under arms and 7,000,000 awaiting the bugle call to the colors, Europe is again watching itself plunging desperately along the roads which led to 1914.

In April, 1914, the General Staffs of Britain and France were arranging action in the event that mightily armed Germany struck westward. Last month they were preparing for similar action.

In April, 1914, France and Russia had an alliance against the contingency of a German attack. Last month, they had the same arrangement.

In April, 1914, Britain was playing the role of "honest broker" between the Austro-Germans and the Franco-Russians. Last month, Britain had assumed the same role in the Rhineland crisis.

In April, 1914, Italy sat squarely on the fence, waiting to see which side offered the best terms. Last month, Italy straddled the same fence.

In April, 1914, Europe staggered under its burden of arms. Today, the Europe of 1936 makes the Europe of 1914 look like a shooting-gallery.

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HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE FAVORS CHISELERS

By killing the Walsh-Healy Bill, the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has gone on record in favor of anti-union employers, wage chiselers and sweat-shop bosses who are able to under-bid fair employers in obtaining contracts for supplies that are purchased by the Federal Government. The action of this reactionary Committee is contrary to all the principles advocated by the New Deal. It means that those concerns who establish decent wages and hours cannot hope to compete with unfair concerns when dealing with our Government.

Since the NRA codes of fair wage and hour agreements were abolished by the Supreme Court, the only hope for Unionized industries, so far as selling supplies to Uncle Sam is concerned, was to obtain a law allowing the Government to demand American labor standards in the manufacture of its supplies.

A swarm of high-paid lobbyists were sent to Washington by the anti-union employers and they succeeded in changing eight votes in the House Committee. This made it possible for the "Bourbons" of the Judiciary Committee to kill the measure in secret session, after it had passed the Senate. Now contracts for Government supplies will go to the lowest bidders who are chiselers and grafters. They foist upon the Government cheap and shoddy goods, made under unsanitary conditions and in sweated industries.

Recently the exposure of "fixers" and "racketeers" selling army supplies to the Government caused a

stench that smells to the high heavens. But a majority of the Judiciary Committee favors these exploiters and crooks to honest employers who maintain fair working conditions.

With over twelve million jobless, and recovery for the "forgotten man" lagging because of the low purchasing power of the masses, the Judiciary Committee throws the drowning American Worker an anchor instead of a life saver.

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IN MEMORY OF FRANK A. COOK

"A workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." (II Timothy 2:15.)

Local Union 72 of Boston, Massachusetts, pauses once again in a short time, to pay tribute to one of its pioneer members and respected brothers, in the demise of Frank A. Cook, Sr., No. 699, who died April 27, 1936. Four short months ago, death overtook his partner of a lifetime, at the age of seventy-seven years and now he has rejoined her.

We shall miss him in our councils and in our deliberations and will feel the loss of the lifetime of service he so generously gave to us. "Requiescant In Pace."

He is survived by four sons, all members of Local 72: Frank A., John P., William and Robert; also several grandchildren, among them Russell Cook, also a member of Local 72. The enclosed tribute to his memory is from the pen of our Brother John J. Buckley, an intimate friend of the family, of long standing:

Up the golden path—to God
  Heart and soul for reward brings.
Long the years the path he trod,
  Building faith to blossomings,
Scorning honor on this earth.
  Simple ways, but sincere friend—
Never did a pal desert—
  Kept all friendships to the end.

Beauteous life he lived—anon.
  Song of peace 'midst discordant roar,
No heart of hate—he knew no wrong.
  He gave his best to right restore.
"Eternal Hills" be his abode
  Through ages, and his presence keep.
He is not dead; but—gone before
  Us; "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep."

Now spring has come into his soul
  And flowers bloom in heaven's fields.
With life awakened in his new goal,
  Great joy and peace to him revealed.
"He shall see no evil," feel no more pain.
  In land "Elysium"—Immortality.
In "His Father's House" he is back again—
  "God's Refuge" his security.

The fullness of his mind he left
  Us as guide in ways discreet.
We mourn him in our hearts—bereft.
  His passing brought sorrow and grief.
The pain of parting after years
  Of "Comradeship" now broke in twain,
Leaves us this hope, through shedden tears
  We'll meet our "Brother" "Once Again."

—John F. Carrigan, Sec. Local Union 72.

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JAPANESE RULES OF THE ROAD

The "Rules of the Road" in Japan are excellent as can be judged by the following from The Bulletin of Yokohama:

At the rise of the hand of policeman, do not pass him by or otherwise disrespect him.

When a passenger "of the foot" hove in sight, tootle the horn trumpet to him melodiously at first. If he still obstacles your passage, tootle him with vigor and express by word of the mouth the warning "hi, hi."

Beware of the wandering horse. Do not explode the exhaust box at him. Stop by the roadside till he pass away.

Avoid entanglement of dog with your wheel spokes.

Go soothingly on the grease-mud, as there lurk the skid demon. Press the brake of the foot as you roll around the corners to have the collapse and tie-up.

———o———

The officers and members of Local Union 62 and Brother C. R. Nicholas, No. 4985, wish to thank the local unions and members who donated for his steel jacket. Brother Nicholas is much relieved since getting out of the plaster cast. The following is a list of donations:

Local 4	$ 2.00	Local 108	$ 1.00	Local 374	$ 3.00
Local 26	1.00	Local 212	2.00	Local 397	2.00
Local 27	2.00	Local 214	2.00	Local 407	5.00
Local 32	1.00	Local 224	2.00	Local 455	2.00
Local 42	2.00	Local 230	2.00	A. T. Penout	5.00
Local 62	20.00	Local 250	2.00	J. L. Henrey	2.00
Local 72	3.00	Local 278	1.00		
Local 74	5.00	Local 308	15.00		
Local 104	2.50	Local 345	1.00	Total	$85.50

Also want to thank Brother Roy Anderson of Local 104.

Yours fraternally,
A. G. Siegel, Sec. Local Union 62.

PROJECTS OF $50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ALABAMA

OZARK, ALA.—Post office: $50,000. A. Blair, Montgomery, contr.

ARKANSAS

CONWAY, ARK.—Arkansas Teachers College, auditorium, commons building, physical education building, boys dormitory, president's home, reconstructing science building: $370,882. PWA. Gravier & Harper, Alexandria, contr.

SPRINGDALE, ARK.—Post office: $50,000. Linebarger & Fraser, Springdale, contr.

CONNECTICUT

CLINTON, CONN.—Post office: $50,000. J. W. Mylchreest, 50 Brainard Ave., Middletown, Conn., contr.

MILFORD, CONN.—Town hall addition: $75,539. PWA. J. Zandonella, East Thorne St., Bridgeport, contr.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO, FLA.—Hospital; $515,000. PWA. Langston & Murphy, Inc., Orlando, contr.

IDAHO

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO.—Post office: $84,694. C. Berntson, 1180 Warnock Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah, contr.

INDIANA

COVINGTON, IND.—Court house: $197,000. PWA. Jacobson Bros. Co., 19 North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

IOWA

MUSCATINE, IA.—Extending and remodeling post office: $98,840. James I. Barnes, Logansport, Ind., contr.

KENTUCKY

MADISONVILLE, Ky.—Court house: $150,000. PWA. Ruby Lumber Co., Madisonville, contr.

MAINE

BRUNSWICK, ME.—Senior High School: $224,587. PWA. D'Amore Constr. Co., 89 State St., Boston, Mass., contr.

MARYLAND

CHELTENHAM, MD.—Constructing buildings at Naval Radio Receiving Station: $148,700. Doyle & Russell, Central Natl. Bank Bldg., Richmond, Va., contr.

SALISBURY, MD.—Post office: $112,500. Seymour Huff & Sons, 2133 Maryland Ave., Baltimore, contr.

SILVER SPRINGS, MD.—Addition to Junior High School: $120,000. T. Calvin Owens, Bethesda, contr. PWA.

—Auditorium, gymnasium addition to Montgomery Blair High School: $119,990. Morrison Bros., Bethesda, contr. PWA.

—Auditorium addition to Sandy Springs High School, Sandy Springs: $60,000. T. Calvin Owens, Bethesda, contr. PWA.

MICHIGAN

SAGINAW, MICH.—Post office: $283,993. H. Dattner, 1515 Barlum Tower, Detroit, Mich., contr.

MINNESOTA

AUSTIN, MINN.—Altering and constructing power plant addition: $198,000. PWA. A. R. Robertson Co., 1603 University Ave., St. Paul, contr.

MARSHALL, MINN.—Post office: $50,211. Jensen Constr. Co., Natl. Bldg., Minneapolis, contr.

MISSOURI

KENNETT, MO.—Post office: $50,000. Hiram Lloyd Bldg. & Constr. Co., 1608 Syndicate Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

WAYNESVILLE, MO.—High and grade school, including auditorium and gymnasium. WPA. Johnson & Mack, Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, archts.

WEST PLAINS, MO.—Court house: $79,952. PWA. L. H. Britton, Mountain Grove., contr.

MONTANA

MALTA, MONT.—Thirty-three 4 and 5 room farm houses for resettlement project: $200,000. W. R. Plum, resident engr.

NEBRASKA

O'NEILL, NEB.—Court onse: $81.890. PWA. Peter Kiewitt Sons Co., 1024 Omaha Natl. Bank Bldg., Omaha, contr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.—School: $300,000. J. W. Bishop Co., 109 Foster St., Worcester, Mass., contr.

NEW JERSEY

SUSSEX, N. J.—Group frame dwellings, Lake Wallkill: $140,000. Seckler & Sheperd, Lake Wallkill.

NEW YORK

AMAGANSET, N. Y.—Forty cottages, at Montauk Devon Beach: $140,000. R. B. Allen Corp., 500—5th Ave., New York and East Hampton.

ARKPORT, N. Y.—School: $140,000. PWA. Sancke Bros., 80 Saranac St., Rochester, contr.

BRIGHTON, N. Y.—Fifty residences on West Henrietta Rd.; $200,000. A. A. Simmons, 156 Woodbury St., Rochester, contr.

CATSKILL, N. Y.—High school: $353,000. C. B. Saxon, Inc., 35 W. 45th St., New York. PWA.

COPENHAGEN, N. Y.—School: $189,500. PWA. Deline Constr. Co., Mill St., Watertown, contr.

GOSHEN, N. Y.—County home: $211,784. Bowe Constr. Co., Inc., 44-72—11th St., Long Island City, contr.

HINSDALE, N. Y.—School: $140,000. PWA. Liechti & Mallory, 426 York St., Olean, contr.

JEFFERSON, N. Y.—School: $140,000. PWA. Nelson Co., 647 Draper Ave., Schenectady, N. Y., contr.

KEESVILLE, N. Y.—School: $280,000. PWA. West Bros., Rouses Point, contr.

LIMESTONE, N. Y.—School: $181,050. PWA. A. Link Sons, 616 North Goodman St., Rochester, contr.

MONTGOMERY, N. Y.—School: $155,500. PWA. J. Bisceglia & Sons, 231 Harrison St., Harrison, contr.

MORRISVILLE, N. Y.—School: $226,875. PWA. Kraft & Detor, 460 Kirk Ave., Syracuse, contr.

NEW BERLIN, N. Y.—School: $286.000. PWA. T. C. Brown Co., Inc., 307 Union St., Schenectady, contr.

PAVILION, N. Y.—School: $243,000. PWA. B. Rebescher & Sons, 110 Timon St., Buffalo, contr.

PRATTSBURGH, N. Y.—School: $111,980. PWA. A. Friederich & Sons Co., 710 Lake Ave., Rochester, contr.

RUSHFORD, N. Y.—School: $160,000. PWA. R. E. Williams & Sons Co., Inc., 303 Grote St., Buffalo, contr.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—School: $100,000. PWA. L. F. Murtagh, 121 Webster St., Malone, contr.

SPENCER, N. Y.—School: $155,144. PWA. J. M. Knowlton Co., Inc., 201 Robinson St., Binghamton, contr.

TROY, N. Y.—Post office: $260,700. A. J. Paretta Contg. Co., 43—45th St., Long Island City, contr.

UNION SPRINGS, N. Y.—School: $518,000. PWA. E. L. VanSickel & Co., Hooker-Fulton Bldg., Bradford, Pa., contr.

WALTON, N. Y.—Post office: $62,467. Loucks & Clarke Corp., Wallingford, Conn., contr.

NORTH DAKOTA

DICKINSON, N. D.—Court house: $164,118. PWA. S. W. Jonason & Co., Aberdeen, S. D., contr.

OHIO

EAST PALESTINE, O.—Post office: $50,000. Structural Eng. Corp., 110 East 42nd St., New York., contr.

MADEIRA, O.—Madeira School: $127,828. PWA. Penker Constr. Co., 1030 Summer St., Cincinnati, contr.

OKLAHOMA

BLACKWELL, Okla.—Post office: $55,300. J. E. Barnes, Springfield, Mo., contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE, PA.—Recreational center and connecting passage to St. Marys School: $140,000. Upton & Lang, contr.

SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Addition to Hotel Columbia: $60,000. J. C. Heslep, Carolina Bank Bldg., contr.

TEXAS

ANAHUAC, TEX.—Court house building: $333,739. PWA. R. E. McKee, P. O. Box 217, El Paso, contr.

CONROE, Tex.—Post office: $50,565. A. F. Blair, Petersburg, Va., contr.

DENTON, TEX.—Library, North Texas State Teachers College: $190,055. A. J. Rife Constr. Co., 1913 North Harwood St., Dallas, contr.

KAUFMAN, TEX.—Post office: $52,974. A. Blair, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., contr.

LAGRANGE, TEX.—Post office: $54,229. A. Blair, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., contr.

VIRGINIA

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Hotel: $750,000. J. Lowry, Inc., 630—5th Ave., New York, contr.

WASHINGTON

PULLMAN, WASH.—Women's gymnasium, Washington State College: $376,365. PWA. Howard Eng. Corp., 1331 Third Ave., Seattle, contr.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—St. Marys Hospital building: $150,000. Southeastern Constr. Co., 218 West 2d St., Charlotte, N. C., contr.

WISCONSIN

ANTIGO, WIS.—Addition to vocational school: $104,560. PWA. Maas Bros., Watertown, contr.

IN MEMORIAM

43 John Harold Taylor 33952
46 James E. Burke 6865
46 Patrick McGann 6144
46 Peter Frank Oroho 22233
46 Michael Joseph Baker 26941
72 Frank Augustus Cook, Sr. 699
72 Angelo Bueno 8115.
73 John Raymond Midcap 14531
103 John Robinson Patton 3885
106 Samuel Pearson 1862
106 Mahlon Timothy Mulford 10433
190 Sidney Albert Arkley 14553
263 Jay Curtis Wolfe 23007

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother Mahlon Mulford, No. 10433, and

WHEREAS, Brother Mulford has been a true and loyal member of Local Union 106 and the passing of Brother Mulford is a deep regret to the members of Local Union No. 106, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 106 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal and the members of Local Union No. 106 extend to the family of our departed brother our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

H. SWARTZ, Secretary,
Local Union No. 106.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother Samuel Pearson, No. 1862, and

WHEREAS, Brother Pearson has been a true and loyal charter member of Local Union No. 106 and the passing of Brother Pearson is a deep regret to the members of Local Union No. 106, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 106 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal and the members of Local Union No. 106 extend to the family of our departed brother our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

H. SWARTZ, Secretary,
Local Union No. 106.

WIT AND

Girls when they went out to swim
Once dressed like old Mother Hubbard;
Now they have a bolder whim,
They dress more like her cupboard.

"Why was that immigration inspector fired?"
"For passing a bum Czech."

She—"But, darling, we can't live on love!"
He—"Sure we can. Your father loves you, doesn't he?"

Judge—"This officer states he found you two fighting in the middle of the street. Is that true?"
First Defendant—"Not at all, your honor. When the officer arrived we were trying to separate each other. Isn't that right, Jim?"

"Mother," said a little boy after coming from a walk, "I've seen a man who makes horses."
"Are you sure?" asked the mother.
"Yes," he replied. "He had a horse nearly finished when I saw him; he was just nailing on his back feet."

Youth—"Did your father complain about my staying so late last night?"
Girl Friend—"No. On the contrary he asked me how I could be so thoughtless as to let you go to work without any breakfast."

She was a bright girl and her escort who was also her intended, was delighted to find out how quickly she got on so well that he ventured a light witticism on the subject.
"Baseball reminds of the household," he remarked, "there's the plate, the batter, the fowls, the flies, etc."
"And it reminds me of a marriage," she retorted. "First the diamond where they are engaged, then the struggles and the hits, then the men going out, and finally the difficulty in getting home."

"Where is Jimmy this afternoon?"
"If he knows as much about canoes as he thinks he does, he is out canoeing, but if he doesn't know any more about it than I think he does, he's swimming."

A little girl of five was entertaining while her mother was getting ready. One of the ladies remarked to the other with a significant look, "Not very p-r-e-t-t-y," spelling the last word.
"No," said the child quickly, "but awful s-m-a-r-t."

"Which is the most delicate of the senses?" asked the teacher.
"The touch," answered Johnnie.
"How's that?" asked the teacher.
"Well," said Johnnie, "when you sit on a pin, you can't see it, and you can't hear it, you can't taste it, but you know that it's there."

Facetious One—"Why so gloomy, old chap?"
Gloomy One—"Just heard my uncle has cut me out of his will. He's altered it five time in the last two years."
Facetious One—"Ha! Evidently a fresh heir fiend, what?"

Doctor—"Now, what's the most you ever weighed?"
Co-ed—"One hundred and twenty pounds."
"And the least?"
"Five pounds, six ounces."

Specialist—"Could you pay for an operation if I thought one was necessary?"
Patient—"Would you find one necessary if I could not pay for it?"

He—"I've got a wonderful family tree."
She—"You're the sap, I suppose."

"Where's the Human Fly today?"
"He's in the hospital. His wife swatted him."

HUMOR

"Did you look through the keyhole?"
"Yes."
"And what did you find out?"
"The lights."

———o———

A Swedish farmer was kicked while trying to harness his ox.

"Aw," he complained, "can't you take a little yoke?"

———o———

A farmer who went to a large city to see the sights engaged a room at a hotel and before retiring asked the clerk about the hours for meals.

"We have breakfast from 7 to 11, dinner from 12 to 3, and supper from 6 to 8," explained the clerk.

"Look here," inquired the farmer in surprise, "what time am I goin' to see the town?"

———o———

A collector of antiques was browsing around a shop filled with a motley collection of objects.

"What kind of an umbrella is that?" he asked, pointing to one hanging on the wall.

"That, sir, is a genuine Adam period shower stick," the sharp faced young man replied.

"Adam period?"

"Yeah—Adam period; one rib missing."

———o———

At a stag party, one of the company, who was a little inebriated, insisted on singing several songs. As he did not possess the slightest vocal ability his efforts were not appreciated.

At last one exasperated listener cried: "Do you know 'The Long, Long Trail'?"

"Yes," replied the gratified would-be vocalist. "Shall I sing it?"

"No—hike it," was the unfeeling reply.

———o———

"Have you lived here all your life?"
"I don't know. I'm not dead yet."

———o———

She—"Please pardon my negligence."
He—"That's all right. They ain't showin'."

———o———

He—"When are you thinking of getting married?"
She—"Constantly."

A clever lawyer, addressing a class of aspirants for legal honors, sought to impress them with the necessity for carefully weighing the exact meaning of words or phrases used by a witness.

"For example," he said, "supposing I told you that three frogs were sitting together on a log, and one decided to jump off; how many frogs do you think would be left on the log?"

"Two!" cried the class.

"Wrong!" corrected the lawyer. "The frog I specially referred to only decided to jump off. He didn't jump."

———o———

Motorist—"Some of you pedestrians walk as if you owned the streets."

Mr. Nokar—"Yeah! and some of you motorists drive around just as if you owned your cars."

———o———

Bill Collector—"I have come to collect this bill."

Man of the House—You'll have to come back some other time, the pocketbook has gone down town shopping with my wife."

———o———

History Prof.—"Who was Talleyrand?"
Student—"A fan dancer, and cut the baby talk."

———o———

Doctor Abrams was called to a barber shop where Sam, the porter, was lying unconscious. Doctor Abrams worked on him for a long time, and finally revived the man.

"How did you happen to drink that stuff?" he asked the patient. "Didn't you see the label on the bottle? It said 'poison'."

Sam—"Yes, doctor, but I didn't believe it."

Doctor Abrams—"Why not?"

Sam—"Because right under that it said 'Lye'."

———o———

Mother—"Johnny, did you get that loaf of bread I sent you for?"

Johnny—"No, the store was closed."

"It couldn't be, this time of day. Did you try the door?"

"No, 'cause I saw a sign in the window, 'Home Cooking.'"

—Bowdoin Bear Skin.

HANGERS

(In Arched Ceilings)

In an Arched Ceiling, in order to space the Hangers 4′ 0″ on center on the sweep, they must be spaced much less than 4′ 0″ apart in the slab, the spacing increasing from the wall out to the center of the ceiling and then decreasing from the center to the other wall. The question is, how shall be determined the spacing in the slab? The best way is to lay the ceiling out to scale.

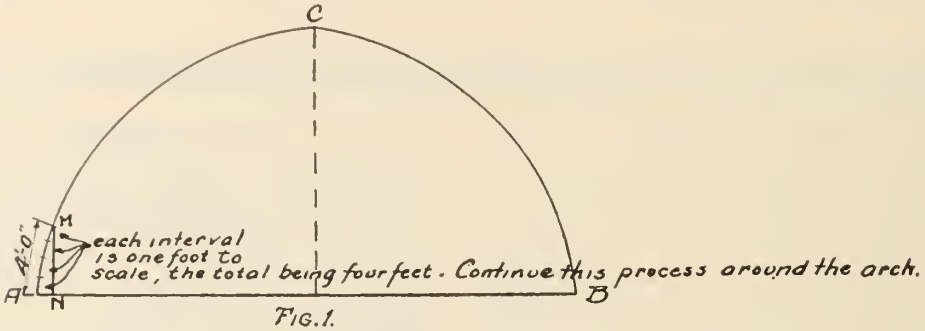


FIG. 1.

First, measure off 4′ 0″ to scale on the sweep A-C. The best way to do this is to measure one foot at a time until you have four. Using one foot intervals instead of four reduces the error, which arises from measuring on the curve, the smaller the intervals, the less the error; so, if ½ foot intervals were used instead of 1 foot the result would be still more exact.

Having measured 4 feet from A to the point M, we must next draw the line M-N perpendicular to A-B. Then the distance A-N scaled from the drawing is the distance from the wall that the first row of hangers must be spaced in the slab, in order to give a 4 foot spacing on the sweep A-C.

Continue this process around the ceiling and the drawing will be as follows:

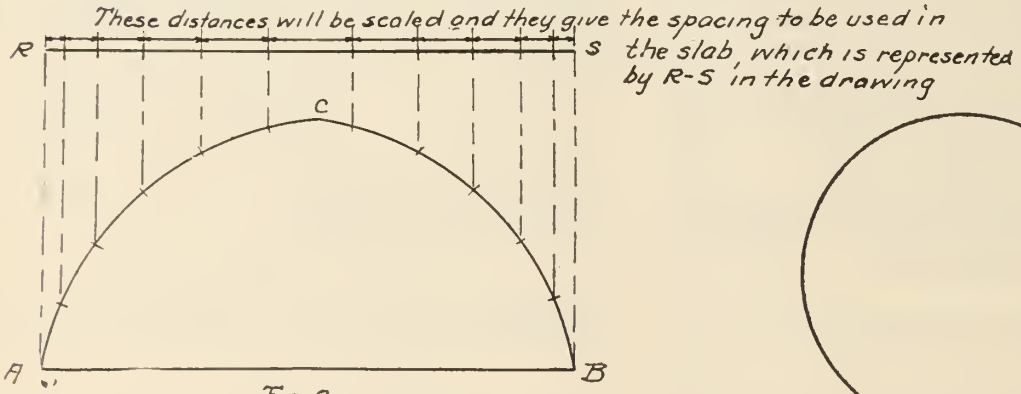
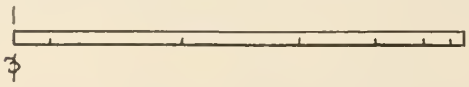


FIG. 2.

It will be well to make a templet with these spacings marked on. Take a stick of wood and mark off the scaled distance on it as shown below.



Either make the stick as long as A-B Fig. 1, or else one-half as long as A-B. If it is one-half as long as A-B, start at one end of the room and transfer the marks from the templet to the slab form, then move the stick down 4 feet and mark again, and so on to the other end of the room. Then do the same thing on the other side of the centerline. The Hangers may then be set and the slab poured.

If the ceiling to be constructed is a dome instead of barrel ceiling, the process is similar:—

Fig. 3 shows a plan of a dome ceiling, the elevation of which looks the same as that for the barrel ceiling.

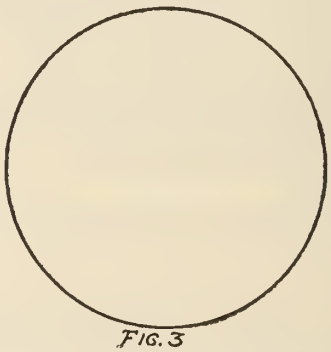
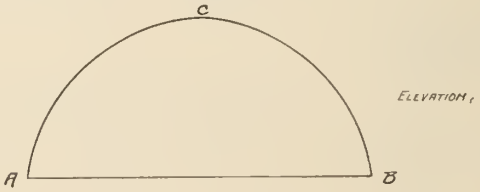
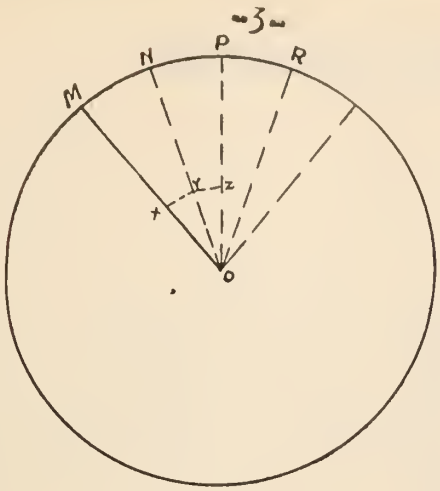


FIG. 3

The spacing of hangers is found in the same way as before, by using the elevation and scaling the horizontal distances. Now, we make the same kind of templet, but use it differently.



Starting at the center of the circle O, the template is placed in position O-M, then move to O-N, O-P, O-R, and so on around the circle. The distances from M to N, N to P, P to R, etc., are each 4 feet, but we will say that at X-Y, the distance is only 2 feet, so a hanger is placed at X, but let out at Y, to be placed again at Z. This puts the hangers 4 feet



on center again instead of leaving them 2 feet on center. After marking the location of the hangers on the slab form, the hangers are placed and the slab poured.

This method as a general guide to dropping hangers on a curved ceiling of any kind will be found satisfactory.

A lot depends on the kind of construction to be used—the hangers may be for a bolted job or pencil rods may be used and the hangers and other construction all tied work, it may be double or triple furring, etc., in which cases the hangers will be placed accordingly.

It is advisable to drop plenty of hangers on all kinds of construction. Hangers are about the cheapest thing on a job and have the biggest duty to perform, that of holding up the entire ceiling.

We sometimes get a job where a No. 9 wire is used for hangers and in this case when we get ready to hang our ceiling we have a beautiful mess of hangers to straighten out.

A method of straightening out hangers in this case is here suggested.

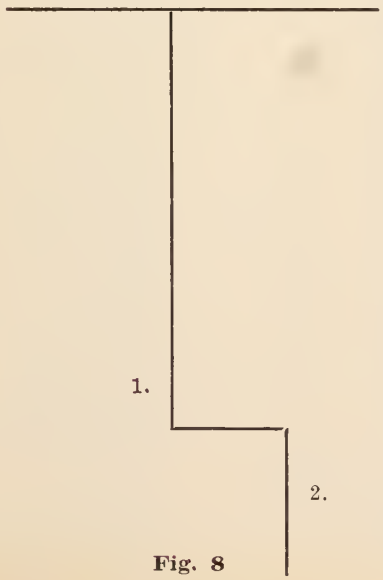


Fig. 8

In Fig. 8 is shown the way to proceed Below where you expect to put your carrying bar bend your hanger at right angles as shown. With left hand placed at 1 and right hand at 2, pull down and turn to right several times until your hanger is stright.

HANGERS (RADIATED)

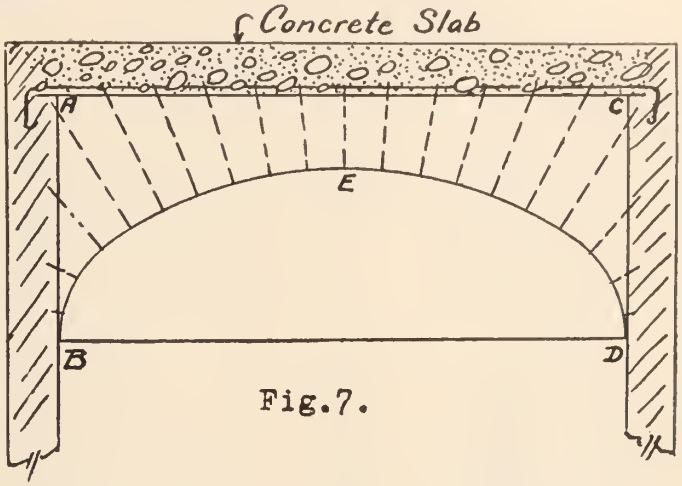


Fig.7.

In Fig. 7 B-D represents span or spring line of ceiling.

A-B and D-C are the wall lines.

B-E-D represents an elliptical arched ceiling.

Dotted lines represent hangers.

Many ceilings are constructed with the hangers radiated or on an angle as shown in Fig. 7, some of the hangers being fastened in the side walls. When it is desired to place your hangers in this position you proceed as shown in Fig. 1, to measure off 4 feet to scale around your sweep for each wall hanger you intend to use and proceed to drop your other hangers in the concrete slab, placing in position according to angle at which you desire to fasten your hangers to sweeps, which will depend on the kind of ceiling being erected and the construction used.

In estimating the number of hangers required for a suspendend ceiling, where you wish to drop them four feet on centers, you simply multiply the length of your slab by the width and divide the total by sixteen.

For instance, if your slab is 140 feet wide and 160 feet long, you multiply 140x160, which is 22,400 square feet divided by 16, gives you 1400, which is the number of hangers required.

To prove this—take your width, 140 feet, and divide by four, gives you 35, which is the number of hangers required for one row. Take your length, 160 feet, and divide by 4, gives you 40, which is the number of rows. Now you have 40 rows with 35 hangers in each row, or 40x35 or 1400 hangers for the whole slab.

If you wish to drop your hangers 3 feet on centers, multiply length of slab by width and divide the total by 9.

If you wish to drop your hangers 2 feet on centers, multiply the length of slab by width and divide the total by 4.

If you wish to drop your hangers 4 feet one way and 3 feet another, multiply the length of slab by width and divide the total by 12.

If you wish to drop your hangers 3 feet one way and 2 feet the other, multiply the length of slab by width and divide the total by 6.

The above will give you an idea on figuring the number of hangers needed when dropped at various distances apart.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

MAY RECEIPTS

May	Local		
1	104	Mar report.....$	34.20
1	244	Supp	1.00
1	141	May report....	23.40
1	263	Mar. report....	7.20
1	282	Enroll; supp....	3.90
1	446	Apr. report....	4.75
4		Union Labor Life Ins. Co.—Dividend	120.00
4	9	May report (cr..	
4	26	B. T. & reinst; supp.	17.50
4	30	Apr. report....	23.73
4	32	May report....	46.90
4	54	Mar. report....	43.60
4	70	Apr. report....	7.20
4	73	May report....	84.20
4	82	Apr. report....	8.10
4	98	Apr. report....	13.35
4	132	Apr. report....	7.20
4	222	May report....	13.60
4	302	Apr.-May reports	9.40
4	326	Mar. report....	11.50
4	392	Apr. report....	12.40
4	440	Apr. report....	11.70
4	456	Apr. report....	6.30
5	152	Apr. report	10.75
5	279	Apr. report	6.30
5	385	May report	9.00
5	454	Mar. report	7.20
6	26	Apr. report....	15.65
6	99	Apr. report....	15.50
6	224	May report	11.90
6	259	May report	3.60
6	386	Mar.-Apr. rep'ts.	28.90
6	97	Mar. report....	33.74
7	57	May report	6.30
7	136	B. T.	4.00
7	278	May report	28.30
8	281	May report	5.40
8	4	May report	14.40
8	73	Supp	1.00
8	104	Apr. report....	34.20
8	108	Apr.-May rep'ts	28.60
8	166	Apr. report....	12.10
8	169	May report	5.40
8	483	Mar. report....	34.05
8	74	Apr. report....	690.10
11	20	Apr. report....	7.80
11	24	May report	24.01
11	36	May report	79.85
11	40	May report	6.00
11	44	Apr. report....	16.10
11	67	May report	34.20
11	185	Apr.-May reports (cr.).	
11	212	May report	8.10
11	246	Apr. report; B. T.	28.60
11	250	May report	21.25
11	413	May report	7.20
11	478	Apr. report; B. T.	18.40
11	379	Apr.-May rep'ts.	39.25
11	397	May report	10.80
12	48	Apr. report....	6.30
12	72	Apr. report....	120.10
12	225	Apr.-May rep'ts.	15.90
11	233	Apr. report....	36.60
12	268	Apr. report....	10.60
12	344	Apr. report....	8.80
13	14	Apr. report....	10.70
13	62	May report	16.20
13	87	May report	15.30
13	109	May report	53.10
13	121	May report	9.90
13	142	Apr. report....	15.50
13	172	Apr. report....	40.10
13	213	Apr. report....	3.61
13	258	May report	4.50
13	428	Apr.-May rep'ts.	7.60
13	2	Mar. report....	90.28
14	8	Apr. report....	15.30
14	27	May report	42.20
14	53	May report	86.50
14	139	Apr. report....	2.90
14	147	May report	1.80
14	158	May report	2.70
14	165	May report	3.60
14	214	Apr. report....	2.60
14	238	May report	9.00
14	244	Supp	1.00
14	359	Apr. report....	17.40
15	28	May report	14.11
15	79	May report	4.35
15	232	May report	9.00
15	407	May report (cr.)	
15	455	May report	11.30
18	5	May report	36.80
18	12	May report	12.60
18	19	May report	9.90
18	25	Apr. report....	9.00
18	32	B. A. & reinst; supp.	9.80
18	34	May report	11.05
18	68	Apr. report....	40.00
18	72	Supp.	1.00
18	81	May report	11.70
18	84	Apr.-May rep'ts.	9.00
18	102	Apr. report....	52.95
18	105	Apr. report....	15.40
18	106	May report	18.60
18	122	May report	18.00
18	123	Apr.-May rep'ts.	17.10
18	125	May report	5.40
18	151	May report	11.70
18	162	Apr. report	19.80
18	226	May report	23.40
18	234	May report	25.60
18	238	B. T.	5.40
18	243	May report	6.30
18	260	May report	19.80
18	332	Apr. report....	3.60
18	340	Apr.-May rep'ts.	10.80
18	378	May report	4.50
18	434	May report	4.80
18	478	Reinst.	3.90
19	36	Overpayment ..	2.00
19	39	Mar.-Apr. rep'ts	28.80
19	46	May report	1,002.10
19	63	Mar. report....	2.70
19	309	May report	15.40
20	76	Apr. report....	5.40
20	115	Apr. report....	5.40
20	144	May report (cr.)	
20	136	B. T.	9.00
20	155	May report	14.40
20	215	May report	10.05
20	286	Apr. report....	14.50
20	353	May report	11.70
21	85	Apr. report....	15.30
21	360	Mar. report....	5.40
21	374	May report	25.00
21	326	Supp.	.70
22	43	May report	13.75
22	137	Apr.-May Rep'ts	20.10
22	122	Reinst: supp. ..	7.80
22	169	Reinst.	3.00
22	140	May report	102.70
22	300	May report	6.30
25	2	Apr. report....	89.10
25	7	May report	9.00
25	23	May report	15.20
25	78	May report	9.90
25	93	May report	15.70
25	88	May report	105.45
25	103	May report	8.10
25	123	B. T.; supp.....	2.15
25	141	Enroll; supp. ..	3.90
25	143	Apr. report....	38.10
25	203	Apr. report....	5.80
25	240	Apr.-May rep'ts.	19.90
25	244	Supp.	1.00
25	254	May report (cr.)	
25	262	May report	15.25
25	263	Apr. report....	8.10
25	276	Apr. report....	9.80
25	282	Hldg. a/c reinst.	3.90
25	292	Apr.-May rep'ts.	8.35
25	319	B. T.	5.80
25	326	Apr. report....	11.60
25	454	Apr.-May rep'ts.	14.65
26	31	May report	5.60
26	26	B. T. & reinst; supp.	12.10
26	66	May report	13.50
26	110	May report	3.60
26	126	May report	5.50
26	208	May report	9.00
26	299	Apr. report....	6.10
26	350	May report	13.86
26	429	May report	11.70
26	244	May report	260.50
27	42	May report	160.00
27	59	May report	8.37
27	225	B. T. & reinst; supp.	17.95
27	309	B. T.	1.80
27	230	May report	14.40
28	10	May report	69.60
28	47	May report	68.63
28	49	May report	5.80
28	152	May report	24.30
28	483	Apr.-May rep'ts.	61.09
28	308	May report	600.00
29	1	May report	11.70
29	44	Reinst.	3.90
29	69	May report	5.40
29	75	Apr. report....	17.80
29	301	Apr. report....	30.00
29	65	Mar.-Apr.-May reports	185.80
29		Advertisements & sub. — The Lather	149.00
29		Transfer indebtedness	245.65
		Total receipts .	$6,670.73

MAY DISBURSEMENTS

May		
8	Distillata Co., final payment on cooler No. B-25 and water service	$ 1.54
8	Independent Towel Supply Co., towel service 4/10-5/8	2.20
8	Frank Morrison, Sec., Apr. tax to A. F. of L.	81.00
8	M. J. McDonough, Sec., Apr. tax to Bldg. Trades Dept.	60.75
8	Workers Educational Bureau, 1st quarter dues	20.00
8	Western Union Telegraph Co., April Messages	8.25
29	Riehl Printing Co., May Journal, local and office supp.	539.49
29	National Advertising Co., mailing May Journal	54.72
29	Union Paper & Twine Co., local supp.	1.51
29	Acme Stamp Co., local and office supp.	4.28
29	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local & L. D. service	33.82
29	Burrows Bros. Co., office supp.	8.72
29	J. A. Effahl Electric Co., office supp.	3.87
29	Office salaries	765.00
29	Funeral benefits paid:	
	Local 102, Henry Dare, 9681	500.00
	Local 102, Henry H. Wilson, 23401	300.00
	Local 65, George E. McDonald, 6926	500.00
	Local 125, Joseph Messier, 306	500.00
	Local 64, Wm. Corbett, 1963	500.00
	Local 74, Chas. Turner, 5962	200.00
	Local 74, Andrew J. Sczeck, 11113	500.00
	Local 9, Fred Elmer Wear, 6343	500.00
	Local 143, Philip Woodruff, 3570	500.00
29	William J. McSorley, General President	985.00
29	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer	550.00
29	Postage	40.23
29	Central National Bank, service charge	7.77
	Total disbursements	$7,168.15

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, April 30, 1936	$74,791.46
May receipts	6,670.73
	$81,462.19
May disbursements	7,168.15
Cash on hand, May 29, 1936	$74,294.04

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

Local	
282	Jack Woodhall 36496
36	Calvin Edward Tracey 36497
44	Henry Ezra Dayvolt 36498
44	Tony Bryan VanBibber 36499
42	Edward David Peterson 36500
434	Floyd Melvin Hilton 36501
137	Joseph William Dion 36502
122	Charles James Hillman, Sr. 36503
42	Edward Joseph Drew 36504
42	Thomas Raine 36505
42	William Raine 36506
42	Albert Edward Walsh 36507
93	Gerald Albert Moran 36508
141	Clyde Harvey Jessup 36509
88	Clay W. Lander 36510
88	Gwinn Phillip Lander 36511
88	Richard Graydon Smart 36512
44	Rubin Standford Heston 36513

REINSTATEMENTS

44	A. L. Clark 19728
68	L. V. Williamson 18694
68	F. W. Maus 32753
42	F. R. Bernard 16222
65	C. E. Edwards 26739
65	Victor DeMatie 20266
65	E. J. Steil 32595
374	Harry Davis 36375
238	Wm. Thiehoff 27972
478	N. Gray 20017
140	I. F. Hayden 24051
140	J. N. Ritter 16241
122	R. R. Benge 32533
240	R. A. Ashley 36263
169	Jas. Wier 5030
23	Harvey Lee 18598
23	J. J. Dunn 27084
140	D. R. Roberts 19091
88	J. M. Stack 29022
88	G. E. Williams 28019
26	W. C. Botsford 33989
428	F. M. Lillie 35013
42	E. C. Weston 29757
225	Tony Robertson 32314
10	H. Damon 25517
407	N. L. Smith 29070
65	R. J. Hutchinson 32117
65	J. C. Snyder 23830
65	E. Sheehan 31690
65	J. J. Shepherd 15135
282	F. E. Smith 26273
141	H. R. Brown 31174
141	D. A. Shoemaker 31262
141	O. R. Patterson 31259
141	H. B. Creel 25061
141	T. J. Hudson 3549
141	H. C. Patterson 31177
71	T. M. Scott 16351
26	W. T. Middleton 35026
54	L. C. Verstraten 26726
326	C. W. Johnson 33789
152	L. C. Villoudry 33592
224	C. Scoregga 28570
278	T. L. Griffith 9180
278	J. L. Sullivan 31693
65	W. E. Turney 10289
97	H. J. McPhail 15407
74	E. Mleczek 19124
74	J. R. Zygey 28564
483	A. Hayne 5285
36	A. C. Myers 15442
36	F. H. Blair 34971
44	A. Jameson 23209
233	R. W. Carson 28551
233	G. J. Locotelli 26038
225	S. H. Soule 34513
109	T. K. Smith 28580
42	C. C. Caldwell 21038
42	J. F. Cabourne 34156
359	J. P. McHale 35087
32	H. G. Geering 17247
46	G. Underwood 20740
226	J. Mancuso 33343

SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

263	A. M. Berish 31890
108	J. R. Baker 24678
62	C. P. Nungesser 11764
62	J. Nungesser 12014
262	H. R. Lea 31721
42	V. W. Redmond 30475
42	F. L. Roberts 23332

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

65 R. I. Slyter 23457
440 C. N. Killingbeck 22496
74 A. L. Gerke 23074 (ren. Apr.)
74 H. A. Gerke 34167 (ren. Apr.)
74 M. Kennedy 15726 (ren. Mar.)
74 F. H. Martin 26169 (ren. Mar.)
74 C. M. Schofield 24471 (ren. Apr.)
74 E. W. Turner 5518 (ren. Apr.)
24 W. R. Griggs 19942 (ren. Apr.)
14 E. E. Perkins 31155
102 H. Yuengel 33779
226 E. Clements 10880 (ren. Apr.)
47 R. B. Huber 35606 (ren.)
2 G. P. Kujaski 15580 (ren.)
4 J. M. Vanfossen 8956 (ren.)
47 W. Wenger 32656 (ren.)

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

74 N. A. Gerlick 19832
74 R. C. Gerlich 23435
74 J. Airolde 32425
74 M. O. Powley 17331
74 P. J. Mader 29149
74 M. J. McDougall 8900
74 E. E. Wehling 34003
36 G. E. Davis 29786
102 M. Ginsberg 20906
102 G. Vohden 30597
102 D. Miller 32442
88 F. E. Ward 27089
110 W. J. Graham 17612

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

20 J. E. Shean 6791
65 T. Humphrey 34064

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED

8 H. W. Schmidt 28924
65 W. H. Wallace 35363

APPRENTICES INDENTURED

44 Malcolm A. Dayvolt, age 18
169 Ernest Isaac Barksdale, age 20
74 Melvin Ernest Benson, age 16
74 John Burke, age 19
74 Irvin Dunlap Friedman, age 20
74 Otto John Keil, age 17
74 Norman Henry Liss, age 18
74 Howard Alfred Moot, age 16
74 Leroy Rapp, age 19
74 Arthur John Wilke, age 16
74 Joseph Yerly, age 16
262 Henry Louis Douglas, age 18
42 Jack Edward Weston, age 19

REINSTATED LOCAL UNION

141 Bellingham, Washington

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

74 C. W. Gwinnup, 2638, $25.00
74 C. MacHogan 32213, $25.00
74 L. Sandberg 11273, $25.00
144 J. B. Lamb 36438, $50.00
233 I. F. Piazza 24607, $100.00
233 J. Cagliostro 24752, $100.00
233 J. J. Douillard 35587, $100.00
345 W. Johnson 26033, $100.00

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
26	Oklahoma City, Okla.	C. J. Nelson	O. R. Ballard	E. Peshek	E. Peshek
74	Chicago, Ill.	C. Quanstrom	E. Menard	W. H. Haun	F. A. Wilke, Jr. G. T. Moore
79	Worcester, Mass.	J. E. Mountreuil	H. G. Reed	H. Cronin	G. H. Dearing
139	Fall River, Mass.	C. Armstrong	A. Gagnon		R. Gagnon
141	Bellingham, Wash.	H. B. Creel	R. Brown		
152	White Plains, N. Y.	W. Smith	A. Pelletier	G. Boyle	
238	Albuquerque, N. M.	F. P. Wehling	E. L. Endicott	E. L. Endicott	
254	New Bedford, Mass.	Anthony Laplante	J. Lord	Albert Laplante	J. Laplante
308	New York, N. Y.	F. Quinto	V. Magistro	J. M. Vacirca	
359	Providence, R. I.	H. L. Barber	C. M. Trice	J. MacInnes	H. L. Barber
379	Santa Barbara, Calif.	J. H. Wylie	A. Cook	A. Cook	
397	Helena, Mont.	D. C. Kerr	A. S. Kerr	A. S. Kerr	A. S. Kerr
478	Wenatchee, Wash.	F. Presnell	J. T. Kirby		

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
30	$ 6.50	275	P. E. Farley 15585
98	15.00	144	R. J. Rouse 19769
98	2.50	172	J. W. Bauer 34767
26	1.50	326	Chas. Dean 28906
26	5.50	407	R. L. Houser 25425
278	4.50	65	J. L. Sullivan 31693
397	2.00	69	W. F. Mullen 17875
14	2.00	52	W. Acker 29663
23	2.00	386	J. F. Frouge 37204
74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754
169	6.50	407	S. E. Brooks 23530
169	8.40	73	G. D. Brooks 24716
102	2.00	345	W. T. Jones 28938
122	1.50	440	R. D. Hunter 16777
151	4.00	52	B. L. Conway 23025
151	2.00	52	J. Conway 10103
151	10.00	52	G. T. Conway 29830
234	1.50	45	P. Hamilton 32954
63	1.60	234	A. G. Stoner 6815
63	1.60	7	A. G. Stoner 6815
140	33.00	73	D. R. Roberts 19097
140	10.00	228	G. R. Robb 34115
140	1.60	435	D. C. Williams 20796
7	1.50	326	C. Taylor 28437
23	15.00	386	J. J. Dunn 27084
132	5.00	73	T. C. Smith 8344

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
276	10.00	74	G. F. Manley 27363
203	1.10	279	O. Miller 19390
140	4.50	230	A. M. Orr 20624
140	4.50	326	W. F. Adams 36341
240	1.60	234	J. B. Wallace 16425
262	9.50	407	J. L. Henry 25245
282	9.25	74	F. E. Smith 26273
26	2.00	279	M. J. Welch 23086
230	2.00	140	F. F. Adams 31607
309	6.00	32	G. Ulrich 24298
230	2.50	407	D. L. Evans 20926
65	4.00	144	C. L. Cody 22787
65	4.00	109	J. J. Coutts 12163
65	4.00	144	W. O. Harris 30743
301	2.50	407	W. C. Jones 35122
75	1.00	9	R. S. Boyd 23948
301	4.50	224	A. Salisbury 35592
407	2.25	224	T. Tope 21101
407	4.00	301	R. E. Towers 35375
42	8.00	379	E. C. Weston 29757
42	2.50	353	E. C. Weston 29757
46	6.00	67	C. Spillane 29987
46	3.00	67	W. Shea 22302
46	6.00	67	M. Mattis 15018
46	6.00	67	J. Bauer 22175
46	3.00	67	R. Feldtman 6240

TRANSFERS

From		To
1	G. Stuart 25800	74
7	L. K. Mallow 30169	240
7	C. C. Taylor 28437	262
8	H. W. Schmidt 28924	36
8	G. B. Simpson 29491	36
26	W. J. Andrews 24626	169
27	F. B. Bright 20002	132
42	H. Lewis 13570	88
45	L. Honea 26162	240
48	R. E. Dobson 19493	68
48	H. R. Herzig 32653	68
48	A. Matthews 23137	68
52	W. Acker 29663	14
52	G. Conway 29830	151
52	B. M. Damron 30006	25
52	C. Reed 15607	79
54	C. P. Blauvelt 23561	155
54	C. J. Lantz 24101	155
54	A. Otterson 9908	155
59	B. J. Silvius 32913	240
65	J. Randall 35311	88
65	W. Turney 10289	273
67	L. Berry 18425	46
67	S. Berry 26217	46
67	F. Murray 23115	46
69	W. F. Mullen 17875	397
69	J. Vilas 11749	397
69	W. A. Vilas 19915	397
73	W. E. Cassin 17811	140
74	J. P. Burg 29530	483
74	J. M. Cutchaw 26272	209
88	H. R. Cushman 17202	144
88	E. Everhart 10791	434
88	C. F. Gray 31691	65
88	P. Grivet 33296	65
88	H. W. Lewis 13570	434
88	A. L. Miller 25316	144
88	P. E. Simmons 35078	65
108	R. Mabin 25585	53
123	L. Crepeau 29521	359

From		To
123	A. Laplante 6810	254
123	A. Laplante 20275	254
123	A. Leclair 26269	152
140	F. F. Adams 31607	230
140	W. F. Adams 36341	230
140	P. Brooks 24571	230
140	T. L. McKnight 17214	230
140	A. M. Orr 20624	230
140	J. L. Porath 34664	435
140	S. Powers 34414	407
140	G. W. Scott 7789	238
140	W. T. Troegel 24732	435
143	W. Karl 26600	46
144	H. V. Johnson 30052	65
144	J. Markowski 7496	65
144	F. P. Moore 16072	88
155	C. P. Blauvelt 23561	54
155	C. J. Lantz 24101	54
155	A. Otterson 9908	54
169	W. Andrews 24626	230
172	H. J. Skelley 15366	300
203	O. Miller 19390	279
213	J. G. Garrison 7500	26
222	W. F. Betz 16015	202
222	A. Carr 20387	202
222	B. Green 24568	202
222	E. L. Walkington 5637	202
222	F. W. Wiseheart 10251	202
224	C. B. Allton 2753	140
224	A. P. Hausinger 10887	140
224	A. L. Salisbury, Jr. 35592	301
224	T. Tope 21101	407
228	L. D. Roberts 36478	26
230	F. F. Adams 31607	140
230	D. L. Evans 20926	140
230	J. F. Johnson 21435	140
230	A. M. Orr 20624	140
230	S. Power 34414	140
234	H. B. Dalton 20131	262
234	J. E. Dalton 35014	262

From		To
234	P. Hamilton 32954	59
234	J. B. Wallace 16425	240
240	F. Matthews 26928	7
240	G. W. Newton 36323	7
240	J. B. Wallace 16425	59
243	W. H. Lester 35609	379
258	E. T. McCarty 19798	68
268	R. I. Slater 23457	65
279	L. C. Brown 14490	27
279	O. Miller 19390	203
279	M. J. Welch 23086	26
301	M. S. Smith 33354	407
301	R. E. Towers 35375	407
326	W. F. Adams 36341	140
326	C. Dean 28906	26
326	C. Taylor 28437	7
328	C. H. Ball 22341	68
328	R. T. Bickhard 32032	68
328	H. R. Herzig 32653	48
359	J. Felton 29251	79
359	G. J. Schroeffel 758	246
374	G. D. Dudley 18874	230
374	A. D. Hoaglin 30706	81
374	C. A. Jaynes 30113	140
374	P. E. Morrison 32333	42
374	J. H. Smith 2640	353
374	C. O. Souder 22347	230
386	J. P. Frouge 34204	23
407	J. L. Henry 25245	262
407	T. M. Jones 29767	301
407	W. C. Jones 35422	301
407	A. T. Persons 25972	234
435	C. C. Carothers 15466	140
435	J. W. Kelly 23042	140
435	W. T. Troegel 24732	140
435	M. W. Walkup 19694	140
435	D. C. Willman 20796	140
440	R. D. Hunter 16777	122
440	J. Rinkewich 18315	122
478	N. Gray 2017	282

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Third Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
Fifth Vice President—John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.
Sixth Vice President—Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.
Seventh Vice President—Fred Canfield, 208 20th St. N. E., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.

Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y., Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.

Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.

Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.

Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.

Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.

Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73 and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.

New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.

Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.

Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.

Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City.

Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.

West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	$ .25
Apprentice Indentures	.50
Arrearage Notices	.50
Charter	2.00
Charter and Outfit	15.00
Constitution	.15
Contractor Certificates	.50
Dating Stamp	.50
Dues Stamps, per 100	.15
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	8.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	14.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Jurisdicton Award Book	.20
Labels, per 50	.35
Lapel Button	.50
Letterheads, Official	.70
Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting"	.10
Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Membership Book, Small	1.00
Reports, Long Form, per doz.	.40
Reports, Short Form, per doz.	.60
Seal	4.50
Secretary Order Book	.35
Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Solicitor Certificates	.50
Stamp Pad	.25
Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Transfers	.50
Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Triplicate Receipts	.35
Withdrawal Cards	.60
Working Permits	.35

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.

2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POtomac 2038.

4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.

5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. E. R Miottel, 2622 McDougall Ave.

7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.

8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.

9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St. N. E. Phone Lincoln 2028.

10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 2d Floor, Dorsen Bldg., 2218 No. 3d St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St. Phone, Hop. 8684-W. Office phone, Locust 1956.

11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121 (B).

12 Dulutb, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St.

14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon. eve., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Sr., 215 Depew St. Phone, Genessee 2281-J.

18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.

19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2112 Cass St.

20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets every Sat., 9:30 a. m., 219 No. 5th St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.

23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.

24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. L. A. Moffitt, 1737½ Ottawa Dr. Tel. Forest 2612-W.

25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone 3-3547.

26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Sun., 9:30 a. m., 527½ W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. R. Ballard, 911 N. W. 32d St.

27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.

28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.

29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.

30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio

31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.

32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.

33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon., 8:00 p. m., following regular meetings. C. R. McFall, Acting Secy., 6435 Howe St.

34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. C. A. Routt, 3209 Rodgers Ave. Phone, H-49433.

36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.

39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.

40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.

42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.

43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. C. H. Worden, 915 S. 8 East.

44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Central Labor Bldg., 8th and Main St. E. R. Jameson, 1316 E. Walnut St.

45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.

46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Sat. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.

47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymeade Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.

48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W Platte St.

49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.

52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percacciante, 1417 Nye Ave.

53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting. Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.

54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. W. A. Himstreet, 109 Labor Temple

55 Memphis, Tenn—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 309 Court St.

57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.

62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 1:00 p. m., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Sat., 12:30 p. m. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.

63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, sec. P. T., 1319 W. Main St.

64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, Shirley Place, Collinsville, Ill.

65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St. Tel. Valencia 8120

66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun., 2 p. m., at home of H. M. Babbitt, B. A., R. D. No. 6, Diverty Rd. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.

67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.

68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, 1064 Clarkson.

69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.

70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.

71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.

72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 5 Saxton St., Dorchester, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.

73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beerman, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel, Forest 9357.

74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St

75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.

76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.

77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.

78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.

79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A., 23 Clarendon St. H. G. Reed, 15 Gold St.

81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831

82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.

83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.

84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.

85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.

87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.

88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat., 10 a. m. to 12 m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. J. C. Reynolds, Sec. P. T., 2236 San Antonio Ave., Alameda, Calif.

93 Spokane, Wash—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.

97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. H. Weller, 193½ Coleman Ave.

98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. A. Lopez, Rt. 4, Box 427 P.

99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 2428-W.

102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.

103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.

104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. R. A. Burke, Labor Temple.

105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.

106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 112 Madison Ave., Apt. 5. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J.

107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.

108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Kemblesville, Pa. 24R5.

109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.

110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 Croswell St.

111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Friday, Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. J. Backlund, 312 Dunning St.

113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.

114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.

115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.

120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 330 Veeder Ave. Phone 4-2177.

121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.

122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m. J. L. Beckham, P. O. Box 473, Watsonville, Calif.

123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.

125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.

126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 1st Tues., 7:30 p. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 212 Court Ave., No. Canton. H. W. Little, Schneider Rd., R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.

132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.

136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex. Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 2703 Pinkney St.

137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 32 State Street. Andrew Tuttle, 32 State St.

139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 971 Slade St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.

140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Marsalis St. W. D. Hall, 4822 Parry Ave. Phone 3-8523.

141 Bellingham, Wash.—Meets 1st Mon., 1400 Harris Ave., So. Bellingham. Roy Brown, 2315 Queen St.

142 Waltham, Mass—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.

143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.

144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel. Ballard 8147.

147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.

151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St.

152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 52 Stevens St.

155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. R. D. Thornton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Phone, Garland 0974-R.

158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.

162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone, Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.

165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p.m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.

166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clother, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.

169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. R. E. Brooks, 601 E. Elm.

171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.

172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 1205 Magnolia Ave.

173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.

185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., 2000 E. Franklin Rd. Bert Prothero, 2000 E. Franklin Rd.

190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Ex. Bd. meets each Thurs., 310 E. 21st and 3d Ave. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave., So.

195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.

197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave.

202 Champaign, Ill.—Wm. F. Betz, 106 No. Fair St.

203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orle Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.

208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.

209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.

212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 515 No. 4th St. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.

213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.

214 Tampa Fla.—Meets 2d Thurs., 8 p. m., Bricklayers & Plasterers' Hall, 16th St. and 11th Ave. W. B. Roach, 2601 Corina St.

215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. J. Murmane, 131 Winthrop Ave.

222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St

224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., Sat., 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.

225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.

226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Oddfellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 William St.

228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets Mon. J. A. Yeates, 1543 E. Admiral Pl.

230 Forth Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.

232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Oslon, 2603 Olive St.

233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets 4th Fri., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.

234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jack Bailey, 1089 Harwell St., N. W.

238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. E. L. Endicott, 415 No. Edith St.

240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. J. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.

243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.

244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.

246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 1210.

250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. L. Beekman, B. A., 185½ Fairchild Ave. Phone, Morristown 4-3163-J. J. F. Singleton, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.

254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.

258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks & Waiters Hall, Babcock Bldg. W. C. Schellsmidt, P O. Box 40.

259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Box 624, R. 4, Overland, Mo.

260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.

262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Mon., 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple, 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2. Phone, 7-8567-R.

263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.

268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.

275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.

276 Waterloo, Iowa—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.

278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.

279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone, 3327.

281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.

282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets Wed., 20 So. 10th St. John A. Vann, 20 So. 10th St.

286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, 11 Orchard Pl., Coscob, Conn. Phones, Green. 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.

292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.

299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.

300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.

301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. Chester A. Smith, 123 Castillo Ave.

302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.

305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.

308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Exec. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx. Tel. Raymond 9-3458.

309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall, Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.

311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1623 S. Pierce St.

319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.

326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st Wed., Labor Temple, 213½ W. 2d St. W. E. Summers, 2505 Marshall St. Phone, 5323.

328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Allison Tracts. Tel., 7376.

330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.

332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.

336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.

337 Macon, Ga.—Meets 1st Mon. at 525 Craff St. Phone, Davis 1027-J. Pierce Fowler, 525 Craff St.

340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.

344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.

345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.

346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Labor Hall, Asbury Ave. and Pine St. A. D. Hunt, 73 Benson Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.

350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 4th Sun., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.

353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 38 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.

360 London, Ont.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Tem., Dundas St. Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.

374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 17th Ave. and Jefferson St. Carl H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.

378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.

379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.

380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.

385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.

386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 26 Streit Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel. 2787-R. B. A. Barrenger, Sec., Billings, N. Y.

388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.

392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2—5852.

394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. J. W. Smith, P. O. Box 385.

395 Warren, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 428 Main Ave., S. W. W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.

397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, 209 Vawter St. Mail Add.: Box 966.

401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.

406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. Harry E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.

407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. R. I. Lemaire, 1608 Navasota St.

413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.

419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.

428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.

429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St.

434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.

435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.

440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., cor. 4th and Bush St. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.

443 Steubenville, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. E. W. Jeffers, Capitol Ave.

446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.

454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.

455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold. Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.

456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Exec. Bd. meets after regular meeting. Donald Edge, 2459 25th Ave. So.

478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.

481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 432 12th Ave. S. E. P. O. Gen. Del., Rochester, Minn.

483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. L. Peffer, 252 Charles St.

485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 1st Tues., 128½ N. Farish St. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.

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SAYINGS OF THE GREAT

Adam: "It's a great life if you don't weaken."

Plutarch: "I am sorry that I have no more lives to give to my country."

Samson: "I'm strong for you, kid."

Jonah: "You can't keep a good man down."

Cleopatra: "You're an easy Mark Anthony."

David: "The bigger they are the harder they fall."

Helen of Troy: "So this is Paris."

Columbus: "I don't know where I'm going, but I'm on my way."

Salome (tiring of the dance): "Let's have done with the wiggle and wobble."

Nero: "Keep the home fires burning."

Solomon: "I love the ladies."

Noah: "It floats."

Methuselah: "The first hundred years are the hardest."

Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh: "Keep your shirt on."

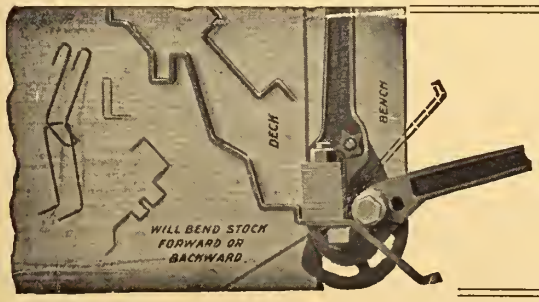
LEARN TO SAY "NO"

Did you ever think what gullible suckers we voters are?

We know the stork doesn't bring babies. We know water doesn't run up hill. But we never seem to learn that political magic is no different from stage magic, except the price of admission is more.

A good politician can make us think he picks money out of the air just like a good magician. But while the politician holds our attention by promising to give us something for nothing but our vote, his hand is in our pocket taking out our money (taxes) to pay for his "gift."

Unless we learn to say "no" to the tempting "gifts" offered us, the political magicians will promise us a free trip to the moon with a golden chariot to ride in when we get there—but by the time we arrived, we would have long white whiskers and the pawn broker would have the chariot (and probably our return trip ticket) for the tax lien the political magicians gave him against us.



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It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

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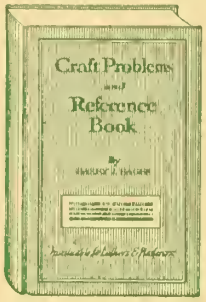
An economical and valuable gift for the apprentice and journeyman



ATTENTION!!

A splendid contribution to the trades both lasting and educational

The 3rd edition of LATHERS CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK by Harry J. Hagen, is now ready for distribution. It contains over a hundred new drawings, illustrations and articles not appearing in previous editions. The preparation of this text has covered many years of study in an endeavor to meet the needs of apprentices and journeymen lathers.

Mechanics who have not had the opportunities of modern schooling will find this an invaluable guide and reference book on such subjects as lay-out work, with the necessary information for solving practical problems on the job, mechanical drawing, blue print reading, geometrical analysis and its adaptation to actual construction and many other subjects essential to the well-trained mechanic.

The instructions for laying out work are presented in such simplified form that the average mechanic will have no trouble in understanding and following the drawings and explanations.

A few hours of study and honest effort each week in following the instructions as outlined, will prepare the mechanic to more readily solve the most difficult problems on the job. Wood lathers will find this book invaluable in preparing themselves for the metal end of the industry.

In this, the great machine age, competition for jobs is daily becoming a greater problem. The most capable mechanic has the best chance of being regularly employed. This book will help you to become competent.

Starting out with a straight line and a true circle, the instructions gradually lead into many problems in which Angles, Degrees, Bisecting, Use of Scale Rule, Mechanical Methods of Division, etc., are fully explained. Methods of showing lines, material, breaks, sections, etc., on blue prints follow. Then the Arches, Semi-Circular, Segmental, Gothic, Elliptical, Moorish, Ogee, etc. (38 large illustrations, many new). Then follow articles on Suspended Ceilings, Partitions, Pilasters, False Beams and Columns, Mitres, Angle Brackets. Laying out Brackets from Plaster Details and other similar subjects. The mechanic is then shown how to lay out Vaults and Groins (18 illustrations, many new); Lunettes and Penetrations (23 illustrations), and other ornamental ceilings. There are also articles on developments of new material in the Lathing industry, and articles on hangers, both rod and flat iron, showing ordinary and extra strong construction, recognized by Architects and Engineers everywhere as the most complete on the market. Many other articles too numerous to mention but of vital interest to every lather are also included.

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The LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA

WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION
ORGANIZED DEC. 15TH 1899

"The Injury To One Is The Concern Of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXVI. JULY, 1936 No. 11

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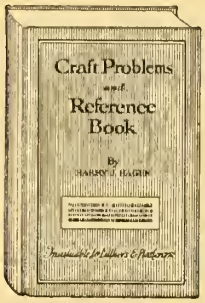

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OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Lathers' Building, Detroit Avenue at West 26th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

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THE HISSING OF THE SNAKES

By Budd L. McKillips

NO sound is more repulsive to the human ear than the hissing of a snake. The "s-s-s" immediately flashes a warning of a slimy, slinking creature that is abhorred by all mankind.

With that thought in mind, repeat the words, "scab", "stool pigeon", "spy", "sneak", and "snooper". You can't pronounce any of them without making the "s-s-s" sound that one associates with snakes.

Every since Allan Pinkerton began doing "Industrial detective work" in the years immediately following the Civil War, certain classes of American employers have made it their steady practice to use human snakes in making war on labor unions.

It has been a paying business for the men who operate these labor spy agencies. Scores of them have offices in all of the nation's big industrial centers.

Recently a Senate committee, headed by Senator Robert M. La Follette, delved into the activities of these spy agencies. And, although hampered by lack of funds and no authority to subpoena witnesses, the committee, within a few days, dug up a mountain of evidence showing that a large number of "respectable" American employers regard nothing as too vile or too cruel to be used against wage-earners who are not content with what the boss hands them.

I have before me a list of 439 companies and employers' associations who have hired thieves, murderers, kidnappers, prostitutes, and other types of known criminals and turned them loose to snoop into union affairs, to report the activities of active members, to "frame" officials, and not infrequently to commit murder.

It is only a partial list. According to evidence in the hands of the La Follette committee, American industry spends $80,000,000 a year to maintain 40,000 labor spies. This does not include the cost of high-priced "strike guards" and professional "scabs", or the private arsenals of machine guns and gas equipment maintained by many employers.

Both men and women spies are used. And the female of this species is "more deadly than the male". She uses her sex appeal to the limit in an effort to accomplish her purpose. Or she may be assigned to the job of creating a situation which can be used to discredit active union men by involving them in nasty divorce proceedings.

Official records of the Senate show where these women spies have not hesitated to embark on the deliberate mission of breaking up the homes of certain labor people.

The pay of male and female stool pigeons ranges from as low as $15 a week to $100. Usually they have liberal expense accounts. All operate very much under cover, getting their mail at post office lock boxes and signing all reports with numbers instead of names.

One of the most notorious spy and strikebreaking agencies in the nation—the Railway Audit & Inspection Bureau—is hooked up with the American Liberty League, a concern that sells arms, ammunition and gas to employers for use against strikers.

This firm, Federal Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, has as one of its directors W. W. Groves, president of the Railway Audit agency. On the same board of directors is Roy G. Bostwick, a law parner of Earl F. Reed, chairman of the American Liberty League's committee of eight corporation attorneys who drafted the notorious attack on the Wagner Labor Rela-

tions law and which has encouraged employers throughout the land to violate that statute.

Here is how that diabolical triangle works out: The American Liberty League encourages employers to violate labor's rights. Undercover men from the Railway Audit agency become active in stirring up trouble if the outraged employees strike. Then Federal Laboratories step in and sell the employer thousands of dollars worth of machine guns and gas bombs.

The employer, of course, is a "sucker" to get mixed up in this kind of a game. Most antiunion employers, however, lack sufficient brains to pour water out of a boot when it comes to looking at labor relations.

They pay good money for "confidential" reports which contain no data that cannot be secured from printed proceedings of A. F. of L. conventions and from other labor publications that are available to anyone at a few cents' cost.

Only a few years ago, a nationally known "detective" agency did a land office business selling, at $500 a copy, "a verbatim report of all debates at the A. F. of L.'s annual convention". Every labor man knows, and every business man could find out if he had sense enough to do so, that complete printed stenographic reports of all A. F. of L. conventions are furnished free to anyone who asks for them while the conventions are in session. Later they are printed in bound volumes and may be secured for 25 or 50 cents a volume.

Another agency has just finished selling hundreds of employers a "chart of A. F. of L. membership and an authentic graph of its affiliates". The same chart and graph are distributed free by the A. F. of L.

I know of one large employer who paid $10,000 a year for a weekly copy of the minutes of the local Central Labor Union. He was just another big sap —the minutes were published in full each week by the local labor paper. He could have subscribed for it at $1 a year and secured the same information that was costing him $10,000. Or, if he wished, he could have attended each meeting. The organization has a visitors' gallery and no attendants were ever questioned.

Frequently, spies are planted in an industrial establishment without the employer's knowledge. Their job is to stir up trouble so that the employer will have to hire the spy agency, or, if the undercover man promotes a strike, the agencies furnish high-priced "guards" and "scabs". Most spy agencies also operate strikebreaking bureaus.

The whole system of "Company Union" would collapse overnight if it were not for spies who keep things going. Invariably, it is paid stool pigeons who get them started in the shops and paid stool pigeons are the ones who hold down the strategic offices.

For instance, the leading light in one of the largest "Company Unions" still left on the railroads has been in the employ of a labor stool pigeon detective agency for years. He was an undercover man in the Machinists' Union for years previous to the 1922 strike. During the early stages of that controversy he was assigned to promote discord among the strikers. Later on he tried to lead a stampede back to work. His next job was to be the "rank and file man" in the formation of a "Company Union".

His case is typical of many. The "brains" of the Atlantic Coast Line's "Company Union" came there during a strike from an eastern detective agency. He is a thief as well as a spy. Any "Company Union" can furnish such characters among its "leaders."

There is not space in this article to go into details as to the activities of these spies. They do everything from furnishing routine reports of union meetings to plotting frame-ups and murders of union officials.

One agency specializes in circulating false rumors about labor leaders. One of its letters to an employer gave him the positive guarantee that the agency would wreck the local union by stirring up discord among its members.

"I have finally succeeded in getting —— and —— (the president and secretary of a local union) fighting with each other and the members are beginning to take sides", reads a report from one spy to his agency.

"Last night I called up Mrs. —— and told her that her husband was at a roadhouse with Miss ——", said a woman spy's report. The husband and Miss —— were attending the union meeting of which they were both local officials. The lying telephone call was only one of the dirty methods used by this spy.

———o———

Who has the greater opportunity for success, the trade unionist or the non-unionist, the organized or the unorganized? It does not require much thought or argument to reach a decision on this question, even if the decision is left to the non-union man—if he will answer honestly and truthfully.

———o———

As an individual, the worker is as helpless as a sapling in a tornado. He may say he intends to work for whom he pleases, and as many hours as he pleases. He may feel that he has the moral right to do so, and that he is doing better for himself. But eventually he will come to realize he was sorely mistaken. He will find out he was just imagining things and only fooling himself.

THE CAUSE OF POVERTY

By Clarence Darrow

"WHAT makes poverty?" Why, ages since, strong men of this world reached out their hands and captured the earth, and they owned it and the poor were their slaves; they took what was left. Down to the present time this state has continued; the powerful have taken all the coal and all the iron that Nature has stored up in the earth; they have taken the great forests and appropriated these to themselves.

They have taken the shores of our rivers and the shores of our lakes and the shores of our seas. They have all the means of production and distribution. They have the great highways of commerce, and the great mass of mankind, the poor, the despoiled, have nothing to do but to sell their labor and their lives to anyone who buys.

They clutch at each other's throats for a chance to live. They don't own the earth. They don't own a share of the coal that is underneath the earth.

The steel trust owns all the ore and the poor have none; they own no interests in the forests or in the land. All they can do is to look for a job and take such pay as the employer, the monopolist sees fit to give.

There never has been but one way to abolish poverty in this old world of ours, and I don't speak of my opinions alone, but I speak the opinion of every political economist who has ever cared for the working man; every one of them. You can't make the poor man rich unless you abolish the monopoly of the earth that is now in the hands of a few.

Until you organize society and industry so that the poorest child just born on the earth shall have the same heritage as the richest who comes upon the earth in the same way, until all have a common heritage and a like right, until that time comes there will be the rich and there will be the poor.

Have you looked back at the history of workingmen? If you do you will find that one hundred and fifty years ago in England and all over continental Europe, he was a slave. He was bought and sold with the land. He wore one garment, if you would call it a garment. His food was the coarsest. He had no luxuries.

But gradually the light began to dawn in the minds of the toilers, and they organized themselves into guilds and trade unions, and they met in the forests and waste places and formed their unions.

They were sent to jail and died on the gallows for liberty; fighting for better food, for better clothing, for shorter hours, for something to drink, for some little of the luxuries which the rich had always claimed for themselves; and you, the poor man of today, you have profited by the brave fight that your ancestors made in the years gone by.

The world's goal is liberty. There is no other way. It has never yet had real liberty. It has never had enough. It has never had very much.

What we are hoping for and dreaming of is that real liberty will some day come to this old world of ours. If you look at the history of the human race, look at its progress in the past, slow and difficult, but still on the whole onward and onward; if you look away back to where man first began, and it looked very hopeless, and look at this world now and you think he has a good deal.

Every step is marked with blood. It shows the toils and troubles of the human race, and yet through all the world has gone on moving upward and every step has led by one hope and one dream and that is the hope and dream of liberty, the dearest to the hearts of men.

The answer is: Join our union.

NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS AND LOCAL UNIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

As stated in the convention call published in the June issue of our official journal that when arrangements were made for the holding of our convention, these would be published, I am hereby informing our members and local unions that the Seventeenth Convention of The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union will be held the week beginning October 19, at 10:00 a. m., at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

The facilities of the Tudor Room, on the main mezzanine of the Royal York Hotel have been reserved for the holding of our convention.

It is our sincere hope that everyone of our local unions will use their best endeavors to have a delegate and alternate delegate attend this convention.

A list of various hotels and their rates will be published in the next issue of our official journal.

Labor and education are the twin cornerstones of our republic. But the most valuable education is not that derived from books; it is a knowledge of men, a knowledge of right, and of proper living.

THE WAY WARS ARE MADE

By Albert H. Jenkins

"THE story of how we got into the World War seems to prove that we shall be sure to get into the next one, unless we adopt a definite policy that will correct the mistakes we made then. What can we do?"

This challenging statement is put to America in a book published by the Foreign Policy Association, an independent research body.

The last Congress, apparently, realized the danger and that we may be drawn into an European conflict, despite our determination to stay out. Never before was the whole field of legislation and taxation so ransacked in the hope of raising barriers against war and "war mongers."

After months of investigations and hearings, many bills were introduced and one was passed. Their nature and purposes will be briefly described here, but to understand them it is first necessary to understand how and why we got into the last war. The Foreign Policy Association and other students seem to be generally agreed on these facts, which have come to light since the propaganda and hatred of the World War died down.

As told by the Association, the boiled-down story is this:

"No one in America, 3,000 miles away, dreamed in 1914 that this country would be drawn into the World War. We were pleased when President Wilson issued his proclamation of neutrality.

"But our State Department told American merchants they were free to sell anything they liked to all the countries at war. Splendid, thought the business men, and proceeded to make the most of the needs of the European nations.

"First of all, they needed munitions. American munitions makers began to get huge orders from the Allies—guns, shells and explosives. Sales of explosives increased from $10,000,000 in the year ending June, 1914, to $715,000,000 in the year ending June, 1916.

"The nations at war needed many other things. We received huge orders for wheat, cotton, leather, aluminum, dairy products, electrical machinery, wire and other products. Our factories hummed. There were plenty of jobs. Prices went up, wages increased, profits were enormous. The war in Europe had brought us prosperity."

We soon found, the book explains, that we could sell only to one side. Great Britain had command of the seas and declared "contraband" all goods needed by the enemy. British warships enforced a blockade of German and nearby neutral ports. America, hungry, for profits from both sides, "protested in vain."

"Germany's answer was the submarine," the story continues. "Her U-boats began to sink merchant ships on sight. We were shocked at these methods. Public opinion in the United States was inflamed. Newspapers urged a 'strong policy.' Theodore Roosevelt and other patriots proclaimed the necessity of defending our national honor."

Then American bankers entered the picture in a big way. "The Allies appealed to our bankers for credit to buy American goods. The profits in such business was great. So the bankers extended credit.

"J. P. Morgan and Company took the lead in financing the huge war trade with the Allies, Morgan became the purchasing agent for England and France. Over 70 per cent of the du Pont powder company's sales to France and England were made through the Morgans.

"By 1917 the total loans to the Allies amounted to more than $2,000,000,000. The bankers had stretched our private financial resources to the breaking point. Either the government itself must take over the financing of the Allied trade, or the flow of goods to Europe would stop.

"The profitable business of selling supplies of war, grown up under the cloak of neutrality, had grown too big to be stopped. The annual net profits of American corporations increased almost $2,000,000,000 in the years 1914 to 1916."

The average American was still supporting Woodrow Wilson because he "kept us out of war," the book recalls, "but our business interests had already gone to war."

A growing storm of propaganda finally swept Wilson and Congress off their feet.

What did the war cost us? Over 350,000 men killed and wounded, the book counts up. Over $55,000,000,000 in money. More than the cost of all the churches in the United States, plus the cost of all our schools, colleges, hospitals and medical care for five years, plus the cost of all our good roads from coast to coast, plus an amount equal to all our fire losses for 20 years.

No human mind can grasp the immensity of such figures.

Drawing a lesson from our failure, the book approves the efforts of a group headed by Senator Gerald P. Nye, Senator Bennet C. Clark and Congressman Maury Maverick, to secure adoption of a definite policy before war begins, by means of legislation which would become automatically effective

at the outbreak of any war. Its program included:

1. Forbid the shipment of all arms and munitions to any warring nation.
2. Prohibit American bankers from making loans to a warring nation.
3. Compel American exporters to ship at their own risk any article declared to be contraband by any belligerent.
4. Deny passports to American citizens traveling in war zones.

This program ran up against a stone wall, the book relates. President Roosevelt and the State Department "objected that such mandatory legislation might prove too rigid, and would not allow them any freedom to deal with future situations."

Finally, "the situation between Italy and Ethiopia became acute." The Nye program was still tied up in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Congress was about to adjourn without taking any action to insure our neutrality.

Nye and a number of other Senators grew desperate and threatened a filibuster. At last the committee brought out a "compromise resolution," and it passed.

This resolution provided that "upon the outbreak of any war, it shall be unlawful to export arms, ammunition or implements of war to any warring nations." It also set up a National Munitions Control Board to issue government licenses for manufacture and export of munitions, and prohibits travel of American citizens on ships of belligerents, except at their own risk.

The Foreign Policy Association points out that this new neutrality act did nothing to bar banker loans which were so powerful a force in getting us into the last war. Neither did it say a word about cotton, copper, wheat, auto trucks, or other products which, though not "munitions," are equally necessary to nations in modern war.

Moreover, the act ended on February 29, 1936, and unless permanent legislation is passed the country will again be without defense against a repetition of what happened in 1914.

The President recently declared this country desires and intends to remain at peace with all the world. Let's hope he's right.

THIS FLAG OF OURS

By John J. Buckley

"If ye break faith with us who die, we shall not sleep though poppies grow."—In Flanders Fields by John McCrae.

Flaunting its colors in gorgeous array,
Proudly it moves o'er land and o'er sea.
Blushes of pride on our faces today,
Old Glory, we greet you in ecstasy.
Unsullied, unbeaten, the long years through,
Keeping the vigil that freedom might live.
Beautiful banner of Red, White and Blue,
Bless you and keep you, the toast we give.

Symbol of strength to the wronged and oppressed,
Valor and steadfastness centuries endured,
Shelter and refuge for those in distress,
Freedom and liberty amply secured,
Loved and cherished, where slavery once reigned.
North, East, West and South thy praises they sing.
Spotless in honor, texture unstained,
Comfort and surcease to millions doth bring.

Oh what a thrill, as it passes us by,
Brings to us, lovers of peace and good will,
Heads uncovered and a tear in our eye,
Love of our country, its power to instill.
Grant us Oh God, in the years to ensue,
Peace and its quietness be of your portion.
And our dear flag, the Red, White and Blue.
Ne'er dip its folds in meanness or extortion.

Over the seas in foreign land, in graves
Waiting the trumpet call for their reward,
Heroes sleep silently in cross strewed glades
Far from the homeland their love our regard.
Democracy threatened they sprung to her aid,
Scorning the danger of shell and of shot,
Bearing through battle the flag unafraid
And dying like men they are not forgot.
In perils of war and of peace it has stood
Foremost of all in thick of the fray,
Breaking all bondage by God's brotherhood
And bringing to nations freedom's full sway.
This is our emblem, Beloved Old Glory,
Liberty, union and homes it protected.
Deep in our souls is its love and its story
And we'll give of our life its honor respected.

Soviet, anarchist or communism throng!
Never a foot of our land shall we yield;
We have no welcome for you us among;
We have our liberty and nothing concealed.
Splendor of peace under God's mighty arms
Here we enjoy it—shall always exist—
And under our flag have no fear or alarm,
But keep it inviolate and tyranny resist.

Black Legion Nothing New In American History

THE Black Legion has caused the Associated Press to dig into the past to discover if this phenomenon of blacksnake whip, hickory club and menacing gun is a sudden manifestation of a scatter-brained crew or whether its significance lies deeper in American history. And it has found that the Black Legion is only a repetition of what has gone on before many times over.

"Masked night riders," it discloses, "sworn to secrecy, have roamed through many years of American history, tangling as today with courts and Congress."

The most famous of these, of course, is the Ku Klux Klan, which grimly galloped through the South with "white supremacy" as its slogan.

Then one after another came "The Knights of the White Camelia," which the A. P. claims was even larger in numbers than the K. K. K. Soon after appeared "The White Brotherhood"; "The Council of Safety"; "The 76 Association"; "The Pale Faces"; "The Invisible Circle"; "The White Line of Mississippi"; "The White League" of Louisiana; "The Rifle Clubs" of South Carolina.

If the dominant whites armed themselves in the South, ready to cut the tangled knots of politics with the sword of direct force, so did the suppressed groups. And historians say that both carpet-baggers and Negroes organized their own secret societies until before the post Civil War chaotic period was over, more than a hundred orders, including those mentioned above, and bearing some such fancy names as "The Red Strings," "Union Leagues" and "Heroes of America," prowled through the night, burning, pillaging, shooting, and having generally a hilarious time—all, it may be added, in the name of "law and order" and "Christian civilization."

"All whose memories are fifteen to twenty years long," runs the Associated Press story, "can conjure up again the second Klan, titled 'Knights of the Ku Klux Klan,' whose fiery crosses were a symbol of white Protestant sentiments, and anti-Catholic, Jew and Negro."

The original Klan dates back to May, 1886, organized in Pulaski, Tenn. The name was taken from the Greek word "Kuklos," which means "circle." The second clan was started in Stone Mountain, Ga., in 1915. It hardly made any gains at all until the World War brought its aftermath of intolerance, bigotry, disillusionment and the idea of force. Its membership after 1919 jumped until it reached millions.

After 1925, however, with better times, the Klan suffered an almost sudden collapse.

So the Black Legion is nothing new in American history. Similar organizations have waded through our past like bad dreams in the course of a lifetime. Their recurrence is usually based on poverty and economic want. Their life-span practically coincides with depression periods. Unless conditions improve perceptibly, the American people will have to contend with more than the Black Legion menace. We are probably approaching a period which will establish an all-time high for secret gatherings and moonlighted lawlessness.

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COURT UPHOLDS LEGALITY OF RADIO BROADCAST THAT ILLINOIS CONCERN IS UNFAIR TO LABOR

Chicago, Ill.—A radio broadcast that a concern is unfair to labor and urging the public not to patronize it is legal and not subject to injunction for libel.

This is the substance of a strong opinion handed down by the Illinois Superior Court affirming the refusal of the Cook County Circuit Court to grant an injunction restraining Radio Broadcasting Station WCFL, the Chicago Federation of Labor; John Fitzpatrick, president of the Federation; E. N. Nockels, general manager of the broadcasting station, and Dental Laboratory Workers' Union No. 19358 from declaring in broadcasts that Boston Dentists, an Illinois corporation, is non-union, will not permit collective bargaining, and should not be patronized. Boston Dentists claimed these statements were libelous and charged that the broadcast sought to intimidate patrons.

On the question of alleged intimidation Justice Sullivan said:

"The public, including the friends of labor to which the appeals were made, may have been deceived by the false statements, if such they were, but it was left free to form its own judgment and make its own choice. Neither the public generally nor the members or friends of organized labor were coerced, intimidated or frightened by anything contained in the broadcasts. No threats of violence were made against either plaintiff, its business or property."

"We are compelled to hold," Justice Sullivan's decision concluded, "that it is not unlawful for a labor organization in a labor broadcast to express freely its honest opinion as to fairness or unfairness of the attitude of an employer toward organized labor and that it is not unlawful that such broadcasts contain advice to the public and friends of union labor not to patronize such employer.

Justices P. J. Scanlan and J. Friend concurred in Justice Sullivan's decision.

Everything Is "Loaded" In Play With Lady-Luck

Scientifically speaking, there is no such thing as an "honest" gamble. Whether by artifice, or accident, every device yet invented where either skill, chance or luck, or a combination of the three are manipulated for a "killing," is "loaded."

This is the conclusion of Dr. Aaron Bakst of the Department of Mathematics, Teachers' College, Columbia University, N. Y. After much use of pencil and paper he has it figured out that you can take any one of the three, skill, chance or luck, and come through the same end of the horn.

"My theory is that there are no dice that are not "loaded," whether artificially or accidentally; no roulette wheel that is perfectly balanced, and, in fact, no machine of any sort used in gambling that is absolutely perfect," Dr. Bakst is certain.

But nevertheless, he has his favorites, and plays them, too, remarkable as it seems, after he has swept aside all of them as "manipulated."

"Of all forms of gambling, sweepstakes and lotteries, if honestly run, are the most innocent."

On the other hand, "The Policy racket or numbers game is the worst, with the chances of winning almost nil. As for the possibility of 'beating the horses,' I have yet been unable to fathom this game."

It took a lot of time to figure out numerically the possibilities of winning in each combination, but Dr. Bakst took the time to do it, and here are his results:

Sweepstakes—If 5,500,000 tickets costing $2.50 each, are sold, the chances of winning one of the 14 prizes of $150,000 each or the prizes of $75,000 and $50,000 is one in 390,000. The chances of winning any one of the small prizes is one in 2,500.

Poker—A straight flush, one chances in 62,000; four of a kind, one in 4,000; a full house, one in 600; three of a kind, one in fifty; and two pairs, one in twenty.

Bridge—The chances of getting 13 cards of the same suit is about one in 153,000,000,000. Evidently this one is too tough to figure out exactly.

"The fact that some persons have had thirteen of one suit," explains Dr. Bakst, "is not a normal thing, but an event. That's why some persons have died of heart failure. The possibility of getting twelve of one suit, however, is only one in 300,000,000."

Roulette—"The possibility of winning 36 times the amount wagered," estimates Dr. Bakst on this point, "is slightly less than one in thirty-six, allowing for the zero coming up. The chance of winning an amount equal to that wagered is slightly less than one in two."

Numbers Game—"This is the most vicious of all. The chance of winning is only about one in 1,000,000."

Dice—Four chances out of eighteen to win on the first throw. The chance of rolling a seven on the first throw is one in six, and of throwing an eleven is one in eighteen.

All the above computations, cautioned Dr. Bakst, are based on the assumption that the games are conducted honestly. Sweepstakes and lotteries are the most honest of all the other rackets. Even Dr. Bakst himself indulges in them, he said, but that up to now, he "never won anything."

STRANGE FACTS ABOUT ELEVATORS

The 155 elevators in Rockefeller Center comprise the largest and most modern vertical transportation system in the world. Here are some almost incredible facts just made public about it for the first time:

The elevator cars traveled a total of 720,000 miles in 1935. If this mileage had been covered by one car, it could have circled the earth at the equator once every twelve days throughout the year. Or it could have reached the moon in four months.

If the elevator shafts were stacked one on top of the other their height would about equal the world's altitude record for airplanes, a little over eight miles.

Two hundred thousand people were carried in the elevators every day last year. That is, every man, woman and child in a city the size of Richmond, Virginia, could have been hoisted up and brought down again every day in the year.

An elevator made a stop and opened its doors for a passenger on the average of once every second, day and night, during 1935.

Every time a loaded elevator travels up to the 65th floor in the RCA building, it cost six cents.

Every tenant in Rockefeller Center consumes as much electric current for his elevator riding as he uses, for all purposes, in his home.

There is enough iron and steel wire in the cables to girdle the globe.

The cars were in operation 386,000 hours during the year. If that operation were performed by one car, starting this week, it would be running continuously for the next forty-four years.

The cars in the RCA Building tower travel at the rate of 1,200 to 1,400 feet a minute. That is the fastest way a person can go straight up in the air, much faster than an autgyro can take him.

The cost of installing the equipment was $3,600,000.

Workers for Prison Reform Hail Blow at Penal Profits

Achievement of a long-standing goal of prison reform is seen in the decision of the United States Supreme Court, upholding the Hawes-Cooper Act, barring convict-made goods from interstate sale, E. Stagg Whitin, chairman of the executive committee of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, characterizing the ruling as "eliminating private profit from the prison system" and as "breaking up the last stronghold of slavery in the United States—that of prison labor."

Mr. Whitin held that the decision would have important effect not now generally appreciated and that it "cuts very deeply into the economic structure of this country."

"The League of Nations has been waiting for this decision," he said, adding that "the exploitation of prisoners in the United States has been an international disgrace and without a parallel in other countries."

"As a result of this action, the United States can soon be ready to sign the International Slavery Compact with one exception," he declared.

"I think this confirms the work of prison reformers from the day of President Rutherford Hayes in 1873 to this day and makes possible the elimination of private profit from the prison system and the possible set-up of an adequate prison system in the United States."

Mr. Whitin said the committee of which he is chairman has been working toward this end for 25 years. It has a nationwide membership of publicly-active citizens and has been "a co-ordinating force, driving out this exploitation," he added.

"The worst sweatshop conditions during the last 100 years have been our prisons," he continued. "The dumping which has been the result of an overcrowded market leads to sweatshops, but this decision closes most of the market."

Mr. Whitin stressed that the prohibition of convict-made goods in interstate commerce "leaves the prisoners with $1,000,000,000 worth of state and county government market."

He scored the policy of letting contracts to private industry employing prison labor, declaring it had "worked physical cruelties and abuses upon prisoners, and paid a tribute to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, characterizing it as "one of the powerful factors" in protesting the competitive sweatshop conditions that arose from employing prison labor."

There are 21 States which have enacted State-use laws which prohibit the sale of prison-made goods from other States and 26 States which are without such laws. Mr. Whitin said three States are without a State-use law, but have a State Hawes-Cooper law and 16 States have labeling or branding laws.

The Supreme Court decision was viewed from another angle by William B. Cox, executive secretary of the Osborne Association, prison reform body, which makes surveys of penal conditions throughout the United States.

"This will intensify the already considerable amount of idleness among prisoners," he declared. "It will, in all probability, be some time before the States will be able to develop their industries for State-use. There will be delays while the various Legislatures consider the appropriating of money for the development of such industries.

"I do not think it can be said that the decision of the Supreme Court is premature, since five years were given the States to prepare for the situation. The difficulty is that many States took the attitude that the ruling was unconstitutional."

TEN RULES FOR PREVENTING BLOOD POISONING

Never fail to give attention to a wound, no matter how small.

Never drag clothing over a wound, but cut and pull it away carefully. Watch for extra bleeding at this stage.

Never put fingers or dirty materials in a wound for any purpose.

Do not "wash out" a wound with water. It carries germs and is dangerous.

Keep handkerchiefs and similar dirty dressings away from wounds. If nothing surgically clean is at hand, leave it exposed to the open air; such is the safe way.

When a physician is not immediately available, apply tincture of iodine in the wound and for an inch around margin of same, except in the case of exposed intestines, eye injuries, ordinary bruises and burns.

Apply carefully a sterile, surgically clean first-aid dressing to the wound. Do not contaminate with dirty hands or clothes. Do not bandage too tightly.

Whenever dressings become soiled, loose, or wet, it is necessary to change them.

If pain, throbbing, and swelling develops in any wound, see a physician immediately. To delay is dangerous. The above means infection—"blood-poisoning."

Remembers that most cases of infection result from small wounds especially of hands as a result of neglect or bad treatment and that infection means pain, time loss, and temporary or total disability.

THE BIGGEST AND THE BEST

If anyone entertains a doubt regarding the truth of the statement that the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C., is the biggest and busiest printing plant in all the world perhaps a brief summary of its recent activities may dissipate that thought. Public Printer Giegengack and his army of assistants and employes have recently been called upon to accomplish herculean printing feats, some of which look like a record for their kind. Several of the more important ones of late date have carried that ominous demand so often seen on copy received by printers—"Rush." And from all reports the jobs were "rushed," as for instance:

Late on a recent Friday, the treasury department ordered 100 copies of a brief of 539 pages, stipulating delivery by the following Monday morning as nonchalantly as a simple order for a hundred calling cards is handed to a country printer. The printing, proofreading and delivery of this mammoth job was accomplished within the brief time scheduled.

Another "hurry-up" job called for 2,230 nickel-faced blocked electrotype plates for bonds and treasury notes. Copy reached the G. P. O. in late afternoon of March 3; delivery deadline 8 a. m., March 4. On the dot more than 100 plates were delivered and the entire order was finished within twenty-six and one-half hours from time copy was received.

Then along came the Bureau of Census with a little order for 31,830,000 cards, 6x4, printed, punched and packaged in thousand lots. This only required a matter of thirty days.

February 3 the Works Progress Administration needed "as soon as possible" 8,750,000 forms, 6x16, seven colors of paper, perforated and padded in sets of twenty-five. Sixteen days later the entire order had been delivered.

When the veterans' bonus law was passed an order for 6,000,000 application blanks was received. Forty-eight hours later the need had been satisfied.

These were big jobs, but they did not interfere with the regular work that must be daily handled and delivered on scheduled time. And among some of the little ones of the last fiscal year may be mentioned the production of 1,857,152,200 postal cards, 228,187,000 money order forms, 4,847,440,000 pieces of job work of various sizes and kinds, and 428,950,907 publications of one sort or another.

And when Congress is in session, 37,000 copies of the Congressional Record are produced and delivered daily. If copy is not available until midnight, as is often the case, the Record is printed and delivered by 7 o'clock the next morning just the same.

Nearly eleven millions of dollars in wages and salaries was paid employes of the G. P. O. during the last fiscal year, which one must admit is a tidy sum of money and would buy a lot of printing in the open market.

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SOCIALISM GETS KNOCKOUT

Milwaukee has been famed as a "socialistic city," due to the fact that its mayor, a socialist, has been re-elected to office for a long succession of terms. However, the socialists of the United States recently discovered that there is a definite limit to how much socialistic doctrine the voters of Milwaukee are ready to swallow.

Milwaukee's mayor was recently up for election again. On the same ballot was a proposal for the city to purchase its privately owned electric system. The proposal was naturally backed strongly by the mayor, and was a burning issue in the campaign.

Results of the election were highly interesting. The mayor was re-elected, for his seventh term, by a relatively good margin. But the proposal to put the city into the electric business was decisively defeated.

To anyone familiar with conditions in Milwaukee there is nothing remarkable in this. The mayor was re-elected, not because he is a socialist, but because he has proven himself to be an able, honest and distinguished municipal executive. The chances are that he could win office on the ticket of any other political party. Under his leadership, Milwaukee has become one of the best and most economically administered cities in the country, and that is what the voters want.

The proposal to buy the private electric system was turned down because Milwaukee citizens, like those of other communities, couldn't see the point in burdening themselves with a tremendous debt when they were already receiving good, cheap power service. Socialism, in other words, wasn't the issue. Reason and logic, not high-sounding and impractical theories, dictated the people's vote.

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DUES BOOKS LOST

Local 42—L. Emmick 30433
Local 42—E. M. Lambert 25709
Local 72—W. H. Glynn 14328
Local 74—T. F. Sparks 6630
Local 99—W. E. Christie 7489
Local 140—D. R. Roberts 19091
Local 140—I. F. Hayden 24051
Local 140—C. O. Goff 4843
Local 140—T. P. Collawn
Local 140—F. E. Bundy 20489
Local 173—G. Paternite 29214
Local 190—A. Schlenker 29937
Local 190—C. W. Deziel 30212
Local 224—P. H. Wilson 23901
Local 240—R. A. Ashley 36263
Local 262—P. A. Pajack 21064

SOME FACTORS OF MANAGEMENT

Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, has printed a "boom" advertisement in a number of morning papers. He declares that there are "limitless possibilities for multiplying jobs, for creating new work, for producing new wealth." He says:

"The way to increase employment is to create more jobs by making existing goods and services constantly better, lowering their cost, not by reducing wages but by greater efficiency, advanced technology, and better management."

The statements in that paragraph are true; but they are not the whole truth. Maintaining wages at their present level is not enough to keep the wheels of industry turning. Wages, and total wage payments, must be greatly increased, if wage earners are to have the buying power to consume the goods which our factories are now able to turn out.

* * * *

The Brookings Institution has shown that in 1929, when Mr. Sloan's company was even more prosperous than it is now, 12,000,000 families in the United States, more than 42 per cent of all the families of the country, had incomes less than $1,500 a year. Half of these, or 6,000,000 families, had incomes less than $1,000 a year.

In other and ruder words, 21 per cent of the families of the United States in its most "prosperous" year had incomes too low to furnish a decent living, and another 21 per cent had incomes every nickel of which had to be spent for food, clothing and shelter. What chance had they to help create more jobs?

* * * *

One would like, also, to have Mr. Sloan define "better management." He belongs to a corporation and an industry which has fought labor organization, tooth and nail. Is he ready to repent, and grant his workers their plain right to organize in unions of their own choosing? If so, why didn't he say so? If he means to go on with the industrial autocracy which he and other auto manufacturers have maintained to date, with the worst record of uncertain employment in the universe, why didn't he say that?

Mr. Sloan can create more jobs by enabling his employes to buy more goods and giving them more time to enjoy what they purchase. That means higher wages and shorter hours; and there is no security for either wages or hours until labor's right to organize and bargain collectively with its employer is an accomplished fact.

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Senator Costigan of Colorado declares that he will press for consideration by the present session of Congress his proposal to amend the Federal Constitution so as to confer on Congress authority to control production and working conditions in the broad field of industry and commerce. He maintains that Supreme Court decisions have limited the power of Congress so drastically that anything less than an amendment to the Constitution will fail to equip the Federal Government to deal with repeatedly changing social conditions. Last year he introduced a resolution calling for an amendment to the Constitution conferring on Congress power to regulate hours and conditions of labor and establish minimum wages in any employment and to regulate production, industry, business, trade and commerce to prevent unfair methods and practices therein. The resolution was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Senator Costigan said he would canvass the committee to ascertain the possibilities for a favorable report on his proposal. It is understood that the Judiciary Committees in both Houses of Congress will have a number of similar resolutions referred to them.

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HANDLE THE WORKERS IN RIGHT WAY

There's an art in handling men. Any person who employs labor would do well to learn the art.

Any sort of a man appreciates decent treatment.

Any man is susceptible to considerate approaches.

There's a lot of trouble in the workshops of the land because of executives who are high-hatty, swell-headed, arrogant, too sharp and ironic.

The average man resents sour words from sour bosses. Such bosses never get the best out of their men.

Fear is a weak instrument to wield where men are concerned. The weak fellows will get the strong ones before the game is ended.

No one should be put in charge of men who doesn't know how to win the respect and admiration and loyalty of men.

It is a mistake for the higher-ups to be too exclusive around their own plants.

Most men are, after all, nothing but grown-up boys. The kind word travels a long distance.

It bears out the saying that one can catch more flies with molasses than vinegar.

Employers should try to give all their employes as fair a "break" as the business will permit.

Personal harmony among employes is an invaluable asset to any business.

Handle the workers in the right way!

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"Don't lose either your patience or your temper," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown. "Be tolerant. Demand much of yourself, but don't expect so much from others."

Two Suggested Remedies for Decreasing Unemployment

In his speech in Baltimore before the Young Democrats of America, President Roosevelt suggested two remedies for unemployment which are worthy of serious consideration.

Pointing out that in a certain industry during the NRA the length of the work week was reduced to 36.4 hours, but that since the codes of fair practice were abolished by judicial edict employers in that industry had increased the work week to 39.9 hours, he said:

"Not a serious difference you say. And yet if you figure it out on the assumption that there were 166,500 men and women in this industry, 10 per cent, or 16,650 people have either lost their jobs or, by working longer hours, are preventing 16,650 other people from getting employment. Actually, the records show that 1,400 people lost their jobs and 15,250 other people were kept from getting work.

"It seems reasonable, therefore, that industry can contribute in great measure to the increase of employment if industry as a whole will undertake reasonable reductions of hours of work per week, while, at the same time, they keep the average individual's pay envelope at least as large as it is today."

Turning to the duty of the Government in connection with a solution of the unemployment problem, the President added:

"Because the practices of employment definitely affect the problem of unemployment, the Government must give and will give consideration to such subjects as the length of the working week, the stability of employment on an annual basis and the payment of at least adequate minimum wages. A government doing that is a government that is working actively at the answers to your problem."

In addition to shortening the work week without reducing weekly wages, the President stressed the assistance that would be given to the relief of unemployment by keeping children in school and retiring elderly persons. On these two points he said:

"We in your Government are seeking to extend the school age in every State in the Union and to make it easier for boys and girls to stay in school. Work out for yourselves what would happen if all the boys and all the girls of 14 and 15 and 16 and 17 who are now working in industry found it possible to stay in school until they were at least 18 years old. How many jobs would that give to the young people of the nation who have been graduated from high school and from college? And how much better equipped would be these youngsters who are now at work if they could stay in school to the completion of their education?

"In the same way, ask yourselves how many jobs should be created if the great majority of people who are now over 65—to take a figure at random—were in a position to retire in security for the balance of their days on earth. And how much greater happiness would such security give to their old age?"

The nation-wide application of the President's suggestions—reducing the length of the work week without cutting weekly wages, retiring persons over 65 years, and keeping children under 17 in school—would contribute materially to providing work for our unemployed army now numbering 12,500,000.

A FEW CONUNDRUMS

Of what famous American was it said "You might search hell all over and find none worse?"

What President of the United States was called "a perjured wretch?"

What President was called "gorilla tyrant?"

What Civil War office holder was said to be "as great an enemy of the Constitution as Jefferson Davis?"

To whom did the Hon. Henry Clay, Dean of Iowa, refer when he said that the American people are ruled by felons?

What President was called by a Senator "a monster usurper," "a felon," "a usurper," "a traitor," and a "tyrant?"

To what President did a Senator refer in saying "perjury and larceny are written all over him?"

A single name answers all these questions.

One man was considered by his peers and contemporaries worthy of all this abuse.

These statements were made by Senators and Representatives in the year 1864. The man called "felon," "perjured wretch," etc., was Abraham Lincoln.

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One half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives, but it isn't that the neighbors don't try to find out.

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Frank Jones says that Sunday, in a small town, is the day when everybody goes to church—and the restaurants change the tablecloths.

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He who gives advice to a self-conceited man stands himself in need of counsel from another.—Sadi.

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TERRY FORD, Editor
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Cleveland, Ohio
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SOME TAX DODGING OF WALL STREET

In view of the pother now being raised about the proposed taxation of corporate surpluses—a favorite resort to give the insiders and the super-rich control of vast sums of money to which they have no title, it may be well to cite some of the examples of tax dodging uncovered by the Senate investigation of stock exchange practices, guided by Ferdinand Pecora. From Chapter 5 of the committee's report the following instances are taken:

"For the year 1929, the partners of J. P. Morgan & Co. collectively paid about $11,000,000 in taxes to the Federal Government. For the year 1930, 17 Morgan partners, including J. P. Morgan, paid no tax and five paid aggregate taxes of about $56,000.

"For the year 1931, not a single Morgan partner paid any tax. For the year 1932, not a single Morgan partner paid any tax."

"For the year 1929, the partners of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. collectively paid about $1,900,000 in taxes. For the year 1930, four Kuhn, Loeb partners, including Otto Kuhn, Loeb partners paid no tax, and the others paid taxes totaling less than $2,000. A similar condition prevailed in 1932."

The report tells some of the tricks of tax dodging; one favorite being the "sale" of securities to a relative to "establish losses," and buying them back at the selling price a little later.

Thomas S. Lamont, a Morgan partner, established losses of $114,807 by selling securities to his wife December 31, 1930. He bought them back at the same price in April, 1931. He dodged taxes of $20,-365 by this means.

Page after page is filled with other instances. Another trick is to do business through a personal corporation, which Wall Street calls "an incorporated pocket book." Albert H. Wiggin, of the Chase National Bank, formed six personal corporations for this purpose.

"What was the purpose of the creation of the Medfield Corporation?" asked Pecora.

"For the purpose of minimizing the tax on other corporations," replied Wiggin. Wiggin, by the way, made strenuous efforts to cut wages of workers in the depression while raising his own pay to $250,000 a year.

The reason why Wall Street is squalling about the proposed corporation tax is that it would make some of this tax dodging impossible.

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MESSAGES IN ROAD SIGNS

An English countryside flows by and the motorist comes upon a quaint village in which, second only to the ivy-clad church in visibility, is a huge sign warning him to slow down to eight miles an hour. Nobody does.

How much better is the Yankee twist of mind that causes us to put up signs like these:

"Stop, look—and live."

"Look, out, you may meet a fool around the corner."

"Don't speed: it is 'Good Morning, Judge' here."

"Look before you weep."

"This is a good road: it will cost you money to burn it up."

New Jersey civic pride—and righteousness—coins this one: "Go slow and see our town; go fast and see our jail."

But the award goes to Peekskill, N. Y. On the strategically placed vacant lot where one looks for the town's warning we find a sign which reads: "This is Peekskill, a Friendly Town." Somehow we can not picture ourselves driving recklessly there. And though we may sometimes smile at the bluntness of wit of some village fathers, their message gets home to us.

THE TURTLE AND THE SHARK

On any clear day when the sea off Tutuila at Samoa is not rough, the village school children will assemble on the bank overlooking the Pacific and sing a certain song. Soon there appears in the water below a turtle and a great shark. They seem to listen to the song.

Many, many years ago there lived on the island of Upola, in Western Samoa, two great chiefs. The son of one chief and the daughter of the other fell in love and wanted to marry. Neither family would permit such a union. They decided to elope.

When their chance came they escaped from Upola in a pulling boat and rowed for many miles until they came to Tutuila. Here they landed and for some time wandered about, living on fruits and cocoanuts. But they were not happy.

But after a short time the high chief of Tutuila took pity on them and to give them standing on the island adopted them into his own family. A hut was built for them and land given them to cultivate and look after. For a time they lived blissfully.

So much did they appreciate their happiness and so grateful did they feel to the high chief who made it possible that they began to think of some way in which they could repay him. Finally they had their great inspiration. They would cast themselves into the sea, and so, with their lives as a sacrifice, fittingly pay for the happiness that had been their lot.

From the high cliffs of the iron-bound coast near Vaitogi they leaped together into the sea and into eternity. Appreciating their sacrifice and the reason for it, the Polynesian gods reincarnated their souls in the turtle and the shark.

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Andrew Mellon once laid down the maxim that "government by investigation is not government." What he meant was that it was not the kind of government he approved of and that he did not like it. He made this particular statement just after Senator Couzens had succeeded in getting some newspapers to print his discoveries of favors to big corporations and influential men in the matter of taxes.

Woodrow Wilson, on the other hand, declared that there were times and occasions when the investigative powers of Congress were more important than its power to pass laws.

These reflections are inspired by an investigation now going on in Washington, not by either branch of Congress but by the Federal Communications Commission. The Commission's probe of the telephone monopoly—the American Telephone and Telegraph Company—bids fair to be a classic. In the first week of that inquiry it was established from the company's own records:

That the A. T. & T. had dismissed 32 per cent of its employes between 1929 and 1935, although the decline in revenues was only 13 per cent, the decline in the number of stations 10 per cent, and the decline in daily calls barely 8 per cent.

That the A. T. & T. has paid dividends of $9.00 per share all through the depression, part of these dividends coming out of the corporation's huge surplus.

That Walter S. Gifford, head of the company, gets $206,000 a year.

That the A. T. & T. furnishes a regular and special service to organizations of race track gamblers and that in the last few years the telephone monopoly has made nearly $3,000,000 from two of these gambling syndicates.

These revelations are just starters. When a corporation holding a virtual monopoly of one important form of communication indulges in such practices, the people and their government need to know it. Government by investigation is sometimes the wisest and best form of government. Perhaps this might be the method of determining minimum wage and maximum hours of work standards. At least, there can be no constitutional nor economic objection urged against this method of procedure and unquestionably an aroused public opinion is more efficient than a lethargic law enforcement.

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HEARST, FROM HARVARD TO HITLERISM

Whether you like William Randolph Hearst or not (and who does?), you ought to read "Hearst: Lord of San Simeon" just published by the Viking Press. The tip-off on this book is in the subtitle "An Unauthorized Biography." It has been written by Oliver Carlson, formerly a research associate at the University of Chicago, and Ernest Sutherland Bates, author of "This Land of Liberty" and former literary editor of the "Dictionary of American Biography."

We found the book so absorbing that we read it in one sitting. The authors have been careful to treat their subject objectively and have refrained frim bias and rumor. While they could have regaled the reader with countless tales about Hearst's lurid career, they have confined themselves to the facts, well documented, and these facts are the greatest indictment that could be brought against the Tycoon of Yellow Journalism and current disciple of Hitler. Hearst is pictured as the perennially unsuccessful candidate for every office from Mayor of New York to President of the United States—the instigator and "owner" of the Spanish-American War, and the last of the muckrakers. The record of his activities stamps him as one of the most pernicious influences in the political and moral life of these United States during the last third of a century.

Despite its wealth of factual information, the book

is most entertainingly written. The authors accomplish a stupendous task in assembling this data. They must have overcome almost insurmountable difficulties in getting at some of the records which the all-powerful Hearst would turn heaven and earth to suppress.

A sketch of Hearst, the man, at the height of his power, is contained in a reproduction of a letter by one of America's well-known writers who was intimately associated with the publisher for several years:

"In respect to his (Hearst's) veracity," this writer declares, "I came to the conclusion long ago that he does not know the difference between a truth and a lie. I mean he really doesn't. He is utterly lacking in the judicial temperament. Anything that corroborates his own views must necessarily be true. Any arrant and palpably obvious faker can come along and sell him a grotesque collection of forgeries and lies about Mexico, Japan, Russia or Communists. Later when the lies are exposed and ridiculed after their publication, Hearst still has no regrets. Even if they are lies, he says, they ought to be true, and they have in them the spirit of truth, if not its reality. Of course it is impossible to convince a man of this type by a display of facts or to deal with him at all on a factual basis. Through these chinks in his demeanor you see the spirit of a fractious, whining child who plays that the dream is true, even if it isn't.

"There is in him, and rather strongly developed the puerile, unethical amorality of a child. When he wants a thing, he wants it right then and there, and he will get it if he can regardless of expense . . . long involved reverberations, or what not. And when he gets enough of anybody or anything they are dropped just as a monkey in a zoo drops the shell of a nut; an idle inattentive careless dropping."

This writer contends that Hearst suffers from a vast inferiority complex (acquired, so the authors say, at Harvard) which he seeks to overcome by a complete defiance of all the standards.

Hearst in his early days posed as a great friend of organized labor. Now as an aging demagogue to whom the mere word death is anathema, having met and sat at the feet of Chancellor Hitler of Germany, his "unauthorized biographers" see him dreaming of the day when he himself will become the Hitler of America. According to the authors, he has derived from his Nazi contacts "a vision of the power to be obtained by the ruthless use of force in open warfare with the labor unions, by suppression of hostile criticism and by the use of patriotic propaganda which he himself had earlier mastered but had never as he saw now, used with sufficient singleness of purpose for the preservation of that capitalistic system on which his own wealth and influence depended."

Publisher Hearst gets a much better break from biographers Carlson and Bates than he ever gave personalities which he has selected for attack and villification. The book ought to be prescribed for every reader of a newspaper—especially a Hearst newspaper. It is a liberal education on how to read between the lines and see behind stories in the daily press.—Jay J.

———o———

STATES' RIGHTS

Realizing that the "stand pat" members of the United States Supreme Court "overplayed their hand" in the New York minimum wage case, many reactionary leaders are loudly demanding a constitutional amendment specifically recognizing the states' right to enact minimum wage laws for women and children.

American workers should not be deceived by this gesture. It comes from the men who applauded the Supreme Court when it slaughtered railroad pensions, farm relief, the NRA and similar Progressive legislation which gave American producers something approaching a "square deal."

They want to divert attention from the main issue. They fear that the minimum wage decision was the straw which broke the camel's back and aroused in the people a determination to effectively curb the Supreme Court.

These reactionaries think they are very clever. They know it would require years to put over the innocuous amendment they suggest, but they hope that in the meantime the real job—the job of compelling the Supreme Court, itself, to obey the plain letter of the Constitution and thus abandon its usurped power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional—will be forgotten.

* * * *

These reactionaries are clamoring for "states' rights." That's exactly the issue the reactionaries of 1860 raised when they were terrified by the prospect that Lincoln and the new-born Republican party might free the slaves. A bloody Civil War ended that particular battle over "states' rights," and the shackles were removed from the limbs of the black man.

Now the American people are facing an issue infinitely more important than that of slavery. The producers of this country—the farmers and the industrial workers—are demanding economic freedom. It is as clear as the sun at noonday that they can only attain their goal through national action.

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WIT AND

Mrs. Knagg—When everything is told and done—

Mr. Knagg (interrupting)—I never expect to see that day.

Mrs. Knagg—What day?

Mr. Knagg—When you've said everything.

———o———

"The points from Smith's speech were well taken, I thought."

"Yes; most of them from other men."

———o———

Pluma—"Sakes alive, I don't believe no woman could be so fat."

Ruth—"What are you reading now, Pluma?"

Pluma—"Why, this paper tells about an English woman who lost two thousand pounds."

———o———

"Good morning, Mr. Ryetop," said the waiter. "I hope you enjoyed that Old Scotch I left in your room while you were out."

"It was pretty fair," drawled Ryetop, rubbing his parched lips, "but that siphon you sent up had the strongest stream of fizz water I ever tackled. The blamed thing came near blowin' me through the window."

The waiter looked puzzled. "A siphon? I didn't send up any siphon."

"Yes, you did. It was red and bound with brass bands."

"Great Scott! That was the fire extinguisher."

———o———

"Do you know anything about dogs?"

"Certainly."

"Is an ocean greyhound anything like a water spaniel?"

———o———

He—"I always kiss the stamps on your letters, because I know that your lips have touched them."

She—"You're wrong there. I moisten the stamp on Fido's nose. It's always wet."

———o———

He was very fat, and stood behind an irritable old woman in a line waiting to get in a show.

She—"Stop your pushing, can't you?"

He—"Excuse me, madame, I did not push, I only sighed."

A good story concerns Herr Remarque, author of "All Quiet on the Western Front," and a pretty American girl to whom he was introduced in Berlin.

The American, speaking in German, asked Remarque why he had never visited the United States. His answer was that he knew only a few sentences in English.

"What are the sentences?" inquired the girl.

Whereupon Remarque, speaking slowly in somewhat gutteral English, said: "How do you do? I love you. Forgive me. Forget me. Ham and eggs, please."

"Sakes alive!" ejaculated the girl. "Why, with that vocabulary you could tour my country from Maine to California."

———o———

Mrs. Figg—Does your husband ever pay you compliments?

Mrs. Fagg—Well, sometimes he says, "You're a nice one!"

———o———

Colonel—"So you lost your forces by a trick of the enemy?"

Captain—"Yes, they rigged up a machine gun to look like a movie camera and the boys just fought for a chance to get in front of it."

———o———

Tourist (in Yellowstone Park)—"Those Indians have a blood-curdling yell."

Guide—"Yes, ma'am; every one of 'em is a college graduate!"

———o———

Traffic cop, bawling out an unassuming lady motorist—"Don't you know what I mean when I hold up my hand?"

She, meekly—"I ought to. I have been a school teacher for twenty-five years."

———o———

The Boss—"Didn't you tell me you wanted to get off yesterday on account of a death?"

The Boy—"Yes, sir."

"And you went to a baseball game, I understand?"

"Yes, sir; I heard they were going to kill the umpire."

HUMOR

The gent who carved the Declaration of Independence—or whatever it was—on a pinhead has nothing on Mr. Farley, who has succeeded in putting the Grand Canyon on a postage stamp.

———o———

Teacher—"Willie, define the word 'puncture."
Willie—"A puncture is a little hole in a tire, usually found a great distance from a garage."

———o———

Son—"Say, dad, what does it mean when the paper says some man went to a convention as a delegate-at-large?"

Dad—"It means his wife didn't go with him, son."
—Selected.

———o———

Teacher (to small pupil)—"Spell 'Straight.' "
Pupil—"S-t-r-a-i-g-h-t."
Teacher—"Correct; what does it mean?"
Pupil—"Without ginger ale."—Selected.

———o———

Teacher—"Robert, explain what are the functions of the skin."

Bobby—"The chief function of the skin is to keep us from looking raw."

———o———

It was wartime. Seeing a khaki-clad figure passing, the private called out: "Hey, Buddie, gimme a light."

The other obligingly held out a burning match. The doughboy, looking up to thank his "buddie" discovered to his amazement, the star of a brigadier.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said. "I didn't mean any disrespect. I didn't notice you were a general."

"That's all right, Buddie," said the general, who apparently was a regular fellow—"but you should be thankful I'm not a second lieutenant."

———o———

Life Guard—"How much can you carry?"
Applicant—"Almost two hundred pounds."
Life Guard—"Suppose there was a woman out in the water drowning and she weighed almost four hundred pounds. How could you save her?"
Applicant—"I'd make two trips."

In a crowded street car sat a very thin lady greatly discomfited by the pressure of an extremely fat lady who sat next.

Turning to her neighbor, the thin lady remarked: "They really should charge by weight on these cars!"

Fat Lady—"But if they did, dear, they couldn't afford to stop for some people."

———o———

"Hello! This is long distance. I have a call for you from Miami."

"Hello! This is Ben. Listen, Jack, I'm stranded here and need $100."

"I can't hear. Something is wrong with the 'phone."

"I want $100."

"I can't hear you."

Operator—"I can hear it O.K."

"Well, you give him the $100."—Punch Bowl.

———o———

Smith—"Is your wife economical?"

Jones—"Sometimes. She used only 30 candles on her fortieth birthday cake."

———o———

The owner of a midget car drove to a filling station and asked for a pint of gas and two ounces of oil. "Right," said the attendant. "Now, would you like to have me sneeze in the tires?"

———o———

Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of the London Times, thus defines the responsibility of the press:

"The duty of newspapers is to comfort the afflicted and to afflict the comfortable."

———o———

"Do you really think that college develops the mind?"

"I certainly do. Who but a college boy could think up so many different ways to ask for money?"

———o———

Prospective Tenant to Landlord: "Nice place you have here. Is it free from cockroaches?"

Landlord: "There isn't a single one around."

Voice from the Alley: "Correct, they're all married and have children."—Banter.

LOCAL UNIONS LISTED ALPHABETICALLY

A

29 Atlantic City, N. J.
40 Anderson, Ind.
45 Augusta, Ga.
71 Akron, Ohio.
121 Aurora, Ill.
137 Augusta, Me.
166 Albany, N. Y.
234 Atlanta, Ga.
238 Albuquerque, N. M.
311 Amarillo, Texas.
346 Ashbury Park, N. J.
401 Allentown, Pa.
407 Austin, Texas.

B

7 Birmingham, Ala.
23 Bridgeport, Conn.
32 Buffalo, N. Y.
57 Binghamton, N. Y.
69 Butte, Mont.
72 Boston, Mass.
75 Baltimore, Md.
123 Brockton, Mass.
124 Beckley, W. Va.
141 Bellingham, Wash.
244 Brooklyn, Kings and Queens Counties, New York.
258 Billings, Mont.
281 Boise, Idaho.
300 Bakersfield, Calif.

C

1 Columbus, Ohio.
2 Cleveland, Ohio.
47 Cincinnati, Ohio.
48 Colorado Springs, Colo.
74 Chicago, Ill.
103 Chicago Heights, Ill.
115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.
126 Canton, Ohio.
202 Champaign, Ill.
292 Charleston, W. Va.
328 Cheyenne, Wyo.

D

5 Detroit, Mich.
8 Des Moines, Iowa.
12 Duluth, Minn.
30 Dayton, Ohio.
68 Denver, Colo.
140 Dallas, Tex.
158 Dubuque, Iowa.
222 Danville, Ill.
330 Durham, N. C.

E

44 Evansville, Ind.
64 East St. Louis, Ill.
77 Everett, Wash.
85 Elizabeth, N. J.
169 Enid, Okla.
392 Elmira, N. Y.
446 Elgin, Ill.

F

34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.
83 Fresno, Calif.
139 Fall River, Mass.
195 Fargo, N. D.
230 Ft. Worth, Texas.
406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

G

105 Grand Rapids, Mich.
259 Granite City, Ill.
305 Great Falls, Mont.
388 Green Bay, Wis.
419 Greensboro, N. C.

H

31 Holyoke, Mass.
78 Hartford, Conn.
107 Hammond, Ind.
162 Hackensack, N. J.
224 Houston, Texas.
275 Hamilton, Ohio.
397 Helena, Mont.
429 Harrisburg, Pa.

I

39 Indianapolis, Ind.

J

19 Joliet, Ill.
59 Jacksonville, Fla.
67 Jersey City, N. J.
279 Joplin, Mo.
309 Jamestown, N. Y.
485 Jackson, Miss.

K

27 Kansas City, Mo.
110 Kankakee, Ill.
225 Kenosha, Wis.

L

18 Louisville, Ky.
42 Los Angeles, Calif.
99 Lynn, Mass.
165 La Porte, Ind.
171 Lorain, Ohio.
172 Long Beach, Calif.
209 LaSalle, Ill.
246 Lowell, Mass.
326 Little Rock, Ark.
340 Lexington, Ky.
344 Lafayette, Ind.
360 London, Ont.

M

10 Milwaukee, Wis.
55 Memphis, Tenn.
111 Madison, Wis.
190 Minneapolis, Minn.
212 Missoula, Mont.
233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
240 Montgomery, Ala.
250 Morristown, N. J.
319 Muskegon, Mich.
337 Macon, Ga.
345 Miami, Fla.
378 Marion, Ill.
385 Morgantown, W. Va.
434 Merced, Calif.
469 Meridian, Miss.

N

11 Norfolk, Va.
46 New York, N. Y.
62 New Orleans, La.
102 Newark, N. J.
213 Newark, Ohio.
215 New Haven, Conn.
254 New Bedford, Mass.
262 Nashville, Tenn.
263 New Brighton, Pa.
308 New York, N. Y.
386 Newburgh, N. Y.
413 Norwalk, Conn.

O

26 Oklahoma City, Okla.
88 Oakland, Calif.
136 Omaha, Nebr.

P

33 Pittsburgh, Pa.
36 Peoria, Ill.
49 Pueblo, Colo.
53 Philadelphia, Pa.
54 Portland, Ore.
81 Pasadena, Calif.
106 Plainfield, N. J.
143 Paterson, N. J.
173 Perth Amboy, N. J.
350 Portsmouth, Ohio.
359 Providence, R. I.
374 Phoenix, Ariz.
428 Ponca City, Okla.
454 Palm Springs, Calif.

Q

336 Quincy, Ill.

R

14 Rochester, N. Y.
63 Richmond, Va.
87 Reading, Pa.
114 Rockford, Ill.
197 Rock Island, Ill.
208 Reno, Nevada.
232 Racine, Wis.

S

4 Scranton, Pa.
20 Springfield, Ill.
25 Springfield, Mass.
43 Salt Lake City, Utah.
65 San Francisco, Calif.
73 St. Louis, Mo.
76 Sharon, Pa.
82 So. Bend, Ind.
84 Superior, Wis.
93 Spokane, Wash.
98 Stockton, Calif.
104 Seattle, Wash.
109 Sacramento, Calif.
120 Schenectady, N. Y.
122 Salinas, Calif.
144 San Jose, Calif.
151 Syracuse, N. Y.
203 Springfield, Mo.
243 Santa Rosa, Calif.
260 San Diego, Calif.
268 San Rafael, Calif.
278 San Mateo, Calif.
286 Stamford, Conn.
299 Sheboygan, Wis.
301 San Antonio, Tex.
353 Santa Monica, Calif.
379 Santa Barbara, Calif.
380 Salem, Ore.
435 Shreveport, La.
440 Santa Ana, Calif.
443 Steubenville, Ohio.
456 St. Petersburg, Fla.
483 St. Paul, Minn.

T

24 Toledo, Ohio.
66 Trenton, N. J.
70 Terre Haute, Ind.
97 Toronto, Ont.
132 Topeka, Kan.
155 Tacoma, Wash.
214 Tampa, Fla.
228 Tulsa, Okla.
394 Tucson, Ariz.

U

52 Utica, N. Y.

V

302 Vallejo, Calif.
332 Victoria, B. C.

W

9 Washington, D. C.
79 Worcester, Mass.
108 Wilmington, Del.
125 Waterbury, Conn.
142 Waltham, Mass.
147 Winnipeg, Man.
152 White Plains, N. Y.
184 Wheeling, W. Va.
185 Wichita, Kan.
276 Waterloo, Iowa.
395 Warren, Ohio.
455 West Palm Beach, Fla.
478 Wenatchee, Wash.
481 Winona, Minn.

Y

28 Youngstown, Ohio.
226 Yonkers, N. Y.
282 Yakima, Wash.

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TENNESSEE

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TEXAS

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VIRGINIA

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WELCH, W. VA.—Post office: $92,570. A. Farnell Blair, Petersburg, Va., contr.

WISCONSIN

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—Machinery building at Central Experimental Farm: $175,000. Alex J. Garvock, Regent Theatre Bldg., Sparks St., contr.

QUEBEC

VALCARTIES, QUE.—Dept. National Defence, Ottawa, Ont., quarters for married men: $150,000. Deshauries Ltd., 68 Lalimente St., Quebec, contr.

IN MEMORIAM

39 Charles Grant Hook 2717 65 George F. Rolder 97 74 George Washington Garren 3883

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It was God's will to remove from our midst Brother Charles Grant Hook, No. 2717,

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 39 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal and that we extend to his family our deepest sympathy.

GEORGE H. STEVENS, Secretary,
Local Union No. 39.

WHEREAS, It was God's will to remove from our midst Brother William Corbett, No. 1963,

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 64 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal and that we extend to his family our deepest sympathy.

F. J. WILBERT, Secretary,
Local Union No. 64.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our good friend and brother, John Raymond Midcap, No. 14501, and

WHEREAS, Brother Midcap has always been a true and loyal member of Local Union No. 73 and the passing of the brother is a deep regret to the members of our local union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of our local union be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to our journal and the members of Local Union No. 73 extend to the family of our departed brother our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

H. L. BEERMANN, Secretary,
Local Union No. 73.

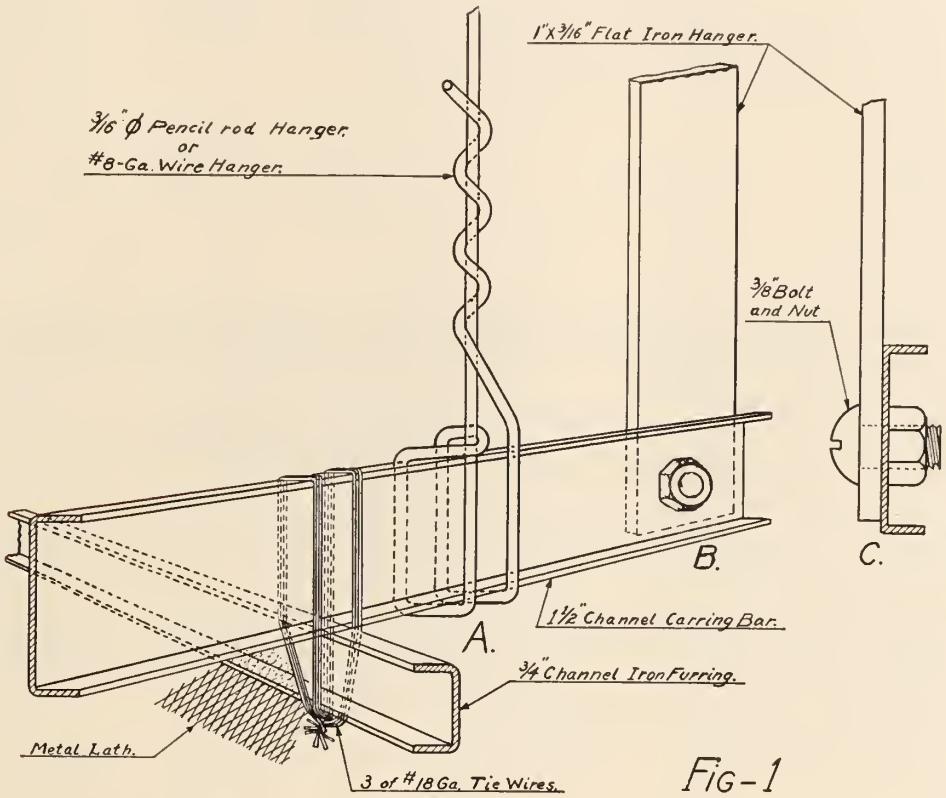
HANGERS

Tho data contained in the following article is very important. The question ofton arises on a job as to the size of hangers that should be used and in cases of this kind you can refer to these findings which cover the strength of hangers, their carrying capacity and the factors that sometimes enter into the construction used making it essential to use a larger hanger than is specified. By studying this article you will be ablo to discuss the subject of hangers intelligently with an Architect, otc., and offer suggestions which under the circumstances will probably be accepted.

By hangers we mean the suspension members which connect the main carrying channels or bars of a suspended ceiling, to the floor or roof construction or to special structural members furnished for that purpose.

In many parts of the country heavy galvanized wire, (A) in Fig. 1, or ordinary round mild steel rods (A) in Fig. 1, are used almost exclusively for this purpose. On special jobs the rods are dipped in or painted with asphaltum but ordinarily are used as they come from the manufacturer and left unpainted.

In other parts of the country, mild steel flat iron, usually called "flats," and 1 x 3/16" section are largely used for hangers. These are bolted to the carrying channels or other iron by ordinary flat head bolts usually ⅜" in diameter as shown in Fig. 1 (B).



ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION OF SAFE CAPACITY.

Fig. 1

To compare the strengths of these different types of hangers and also to determine what size is needed for a particular installation and how to get extra strength when a specially heavy ceiling is to be hung, we have consulted Erwin M. Lurie and other civil engineers, who have had many years of actual experience on general buildings, large theatres and auditoriums, etc., who have gladly co-operated in gathering and approving of this data, which is as follows:

In Table 1 are given the diameters, cross-sectional areas and safe carrying capacity of various rods of open hearth steel. These are figured on the basis of a safe working load of 16,000 pounds per square inch which carries with it a factor of safety of 4, as the ultimate, or "pulling apart" strength of this type of steel averages 64,000 pounds per square inch. But to allow for defects in manufacture, unusual circumstance of use and of other factors, only ¼ of this ultimate strength is used in design so that the safe working strength of 16,000 allows a "Factor of Safety" of 4. (If the working strength was 1/3 of the ultimate the corresponding safety factor would be 3). The factor of 4 is used by all engineers on the design for steel in buildings.

The table below is on pencil rods used for hangers.

Table 1—Round Steel Rod Hangers

Diameter of rod in inches	Cross Sectional Area in Square inches	Strength in tension at 10,000 pounds per square inch
3/16	.0276	441.6
7/32	.0376	601.6
¼	.0491	785.6
⅜	.1105	1768.0

The length of rod has no bearing on its strength in tension. Its strength is determined by its cross-sectional area at the place where it has the smallest diameter.

The average weight of a metal lath and plaster ceiling when the plaster is wet is approximately 13 pounds per square foot. The usual standard spacing of 7/32″ diameter mild round steel rods is 4 feet by 4 feet or 16 square feet. This area would weigh 16x13 pounds or 208 pounds.

Now according to above table a 7/32 inch rod will hold 601.6 pounds with a factor of safety of 4. It will therefor carry the 208 pounds with a factor of safety of $\frac{601.6}{208} \times 4$ or approximately 12. This is much more than would be necessary were it not for conditions and circumstances beyond the lather's control, among these being:

(1) Possibility of an extra heavy coat of plaster (instances of 2 inches are not uncommon where ceiling has not been properly leveled or thru careless plastering). This double thickness means twice the plaster load and immediately cuts the safety factor of 12 in half, giving 6.

(2) Condensation may not be properly taken care of causing initial rusting of the hangers, thus reducing their net effective section by the amount of rust. This would cut the safety factor in (1) preceding, from 6 down to about 5.

(3) Walkways for inspection of service piping, etc., may rest on top of ceiling and must be carried by hangers.

(4) Unusually heavy plaster ornaments such as rosettes and festoons may be stuck to the plastered ceiling. The same frequently applies to lighting fixtures. Nos. 3 and 4 will further cut the factor of safety of (2) from 5 down to 4.

Of course if none of these conditions are met, the 7/32″ round hangers gives a larger factor of safety than should be necessary. But conditions change as the years go by and additional unforseen loads may be suspended from the ceiling. Therefor with safety to life the most important factor to consider, sound construction demands 7/32″ rods 4 feet on centers or equivalent.

Using the preceding as a guide, we may say that the 7/32″ rods, good for about 600 pounds and which carries 16 square feet of ceiling, supplies $\frac{600}{16}$ or 37.5 pounds of carrying strength per square foot of ceiling.

The various rods will therefor carry the following areas of plaster ceiling:

(Allowable Area of Plastered Ceiling to Each Hanger)

Diameter of rods in inches	Strenth in Tension	No. of square feet allowing 37.5 pounds per square foot.	Approximate dimensions of area
3/16	441.6	11.7	3 ft. 5 in. by 3 ft. 5 in.
7/32	601.6	16.0	4 ft. by 4 ft.
¼	785.6	21.0	4 ft. 7 in. by 4 ft. 7 in. or 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft.
⅜	1768	47.1	11 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft. or 6 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 10 in.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

JUNE RECEIPTS

June	Local		Amount
1	202	June report.....$	12.30
1	209	June report.....	40.49
1	71	May report	21.06
1	83	May report	17.10
1	102	B. T. & reinst.....	30.90
1	111	May report	13.50
1	132	May report	3.60
1	141	Enroll. & supp...	3.90
1	345	May report	69.70
1	380	May report	10.80
1	446	May report	5.00
2	30	May report	21.67
2	52	May report	8.05
2	55	May report	3.60
2	67	June report.....	35.40
2	99	May report	17.10
2	385	June report.....	10.80
2	190	May report (cr.)	
3	40	Reinst.; B. T.....	5.00
3	228	B. T. & reinst.....	10.80
3	246	May report	20.10
3	337	June report; reinst.; enroll....	27.30
3	392	May report	15.10
3	401	May report	10.00
3	419	May-June reports	7.20
3	481	B. T.	6.30
4	172	Reinst.; supp.....	14.60
4	26	May report	36.85
4	33	May report	74.70
4	57	June report.....	9.90
4	70	May report	7.20
4	279	May report	6.30
4	344	May report	11.70
5	4	June report.....	15.10
5	14	May report	11.70
5	82	May report	7.20
5	87	June report.....	11.70
5	258	June report.....	5.40
5	278	June report.....	29.30
5	440	May report	14.20
8	18	May report	19.80
8	24	June report.....	29.00
8	32	June report.....	48.15
8	40	June report.....	6.20
8	54	Apr.-May reports	81.20
8	62	June report.....	15.80
8	73	June report.....	70.10
8	97	Enroll.; supp.....	4.90
8	98	May report	32.85
8	120	May report	23.70
8	136	B. T.	9.00
8	209	B. T.; supp.....	3.56
8	214	Holding enroll. & supp.	4.90
8	238	June report.....	14.80
8	259	June report.....	3.60
8	281	June report.....	5.40
8	282	May report	15.60
8	292	June report.....	23.70
8	233	May report	50.70
8	301	May report	25.20
8	305	May-June reports	12.60
8	326	May report (cr.)	
8	328	May-June reports	14.65
8	346	June report.....	23.00
8	407	June report (cr.)	
8	413	June report.....	7.20
8	478	May-June reports	9.00
9	103	June report.....	7.20
9	139	May-June tax (add'l.)	1.00
9	173	Supp.	1.00
9	275	May-June reports	5.40
10	39	May report	26.10
10	44	Supp.	1.50
10	48	May report	5.55
10	49	June report.....	15.05
10	64	June report.....	8.10
10	114	B. T.	8.10
10	125	B. T.	5.40
10	172	May report	41.60
10	268	May-June reports	29.90
10	336	May-June reports	7.35
10	481	Apr.-May reports	12.70
10	74	May report	376.20
11	2	May report	93.14
11	19	June report.....	11.70
11	20	May report	6.65
11	53	June report.....	85.60
11	224	June report.....	19.40
11	311	Apr.-May reports	9.90
11	244	June report.....	389.00
12	24	Reinst. overpaid	5.00
12	36	June report.....	12.30
12	106	June report.....	17.35
12	162	May report	25.80
12	213	May report	2.71
12	232	June report.....	16.65
12	332	May report	3.60
12	395	On account	7.20
12	455	June report.....	10.80
12	184	Reinst.	19.50
15	1	June report.....	11.70
15	9	June report.....	15.00
15	25	May report	9.90
15	26	May tax (overpd.)	2.45
15	27	June report.....	42.30
15	28	June report.....	22.31
15	44	June report.....	15.70
15	70	June report.....	7.20
15	72	May-June reports	242.10
15	77	May-June reports	19.20
15	81	June report.....	15.60
15	110	June report.....	6.40
15	158	June report.....	2.70
15	166	May report	7.50
15	250	June report.....	9.90
15	260	June report.....	22.80
15	359	May report	15.40
15	435	May report	13.55
16	397	Refund a/c L. A. Reed 11726	2.00
16	8	May report	12.60
16	63	Apr.-May reports (cr.)	
16	85	May report	18.30
16	102	May report	55.80
16	105	May report	16.50
16	107	B. T.	12.60
16	121	June report.....	9.90
16	142	May report	12.60
16	171	May-June reports	10.00
16	203	May-June reports	5.40
16	222	June report.....	8.10
16	308	On account	300.00
16	309	June report.....	19.80
16	397	June report.....	14.60
17	31	June report.....	6.30
17	34	June report.....	31.30
17	76	May report	5.40
17	124	B. T.	14.70
17	141	June report.....	5.40
17	147	June report.....	5.70
17	155	June report.....	13.90
17	286	May report	14.15
17	299	May report	12.10
17	300	June report.....	10.20
17	386	May report	18.90
17	443	Reinst.	3.90
17	434	June report.....	7.80
18	12	June report.....	16.60
18	115	May report	5.40
18	169	June report.....	5.50
18	212	June report.....	8.10
18	215	June report.....	10.80
19	72	Supp.	1.00
19	78	June report.....	9.90
19	97	Apr. report	29.10
19	165	June report.....	4.60
19	224	Reinst.	3.90
19	485	Reinst.; enroll.; supp.	20.60
22		U. S. Clerk of Courts — Refund of costs on Standard Bank suit	25.00
22	2	June report.....	177.23
22	46	June report.....	973.50
22	73	Supp.	1.00
22	102	B. T. & reinst.....	47.20
22	109	June report.....	35.25
22	122	June report.....	37.40
22	136	May report	8.10
22	185	June report.....	4.70
22	226	June report.....	21.90
22	244	June report.....	1.80
22	244	Supp.	5.00
22	279	June report.....	8.90
22	319	Apr. report	5.40
22	378	June report.....	4.50
22	380	June report.....	31.55
22	388	Apr.-May reports	9.00
22	413	Reinst.	7.80
22	429	June report.....	7.70
22	456	May report	9.00
23	5	June report.....	94.70
23	7	June report.....	8.05
23	31	B. T. & reinst.....	48.90
23	82	June report.....	11.10
23	276	May-June reports	11.70
23	308	June report.....	300.00
23	359	Reinst.; supp.	4.85
24	184	Reinst.	11.70
24	326	B. T.	8.40
24	54	June report.....	39.20
24	66	June report.....	9.90
24	132	June report.....	7.50
24	137	June report.....	19.40
24	140	June report.....	48.20
24	152	June report.....	29.30
24	202	Reinst.	3.90
24	240	June report.....	24.70
24	301	June report.....	5.50
25	42	June report.....	140.00
25	43	June report.....	32.90
25	44	Enroll.; reinst.; supp.	7.80
25	93	June report.....	10.70
25	104	May-June reports	66.60
25	246	June report.....	12.60
25	353	June report.....	10.80
25	483	June report.....	22.80
26	122	Enroll.; supp.	4.90
26	208	June report.....	11.05
26	230	June report.....	53.60
26	243	June report.....	5.40
26	281	B. T. & reinst.; supp.	8.80
29	7	Enroll.; supp.	7.80
29	14	Reinst.; supp.; B. T.	8.80
29	39	Reinst.; supp.	11.00
29	40	Supp.	2.00
29	43	Reinst.	3.90

(Continued on next page)

JUNE RECEIPTS (Continued)

29	52	June report (cr.)	
29	69	June report	3.40
29	73	Supp.	1.00
29	88	June report	188.20
29	99	June report	18.10
29	107	Apr.-May-June reports	17.40
29	108	June report	17.40
29	143	May report	42.90
29	233	June report	51.40
29	234	June report	50.75
29	250	Reinst.	3.90
29	262	June report	17.60
29	263	May report	6.30
29	282	Overpayment	14.20
29	319	May-June reports	12.00
29	345	June report	55.50
29	350	B. T. & reinst.; supp.	32.76
29	392	June report	9.15
29	413	Reinst.	3.90
29	454	June report	8.80
29	485	Reinst.; supp.	4.90
29	197	B. T. & reinst.	51.30
30	4	Reinst.; supp.	4.40
30	23	June report	16.35
30	24	Reinst.; overpaid	7.00
30	30	June report	25.92
30	34	Reinst.	7.80
30	55	June report	20.80
30	79	June report	9.35
30	122	Reinst.	3.90
30	125	June report	13.90
30	151	June report	10.80
30	144	June report	12.55
30	233	Reinst.; supp.	4.00
30	302	June report	12.30
30	350	Reinst.	4.00
30	397	Reinst.	4.00
30	440	June report	13.75
30	446	June report	7.90
30		Advertisement & sub. The Lather	110.90
30		Transfer indebtedness	480.35
		Total receipts	$7,682.05

JUNE DISBURSEMENTS

June		
10	Frank Morrison, Secy.-Treas., May tax to A. F. of L.	$ 81.00
10	M. J. McDonough, Secy.-Treas., May tax to Bldg. Trades Dept.	60.75
10	Distallata Co., water service	.57
10	Western Union Telegraph Co., May messages	17.12
10	Maryland Casualty Co., premium	15.00
12	W. P. Edwards, organizer	39.40
26	C. J. Haggerty, organizer	17.08
30	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 5/8-6/5/36	2.30
30	Riehl Printing Co., June journal, local supp.	545.32
30	Stationery Supply Co., office supp.	.93
30	National Advertising Co., mailing June journal	55.05
30	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local & L. D. service	33.29
30	Office salaries	570.00
30	Sherwin-Williams Co. supp. for reglazing map	1.71
30	Moorman Glass Co. office supp.	2.00
30	Funeral benefits paid:	
	Local 43, J. H. Taylor, 33952	100.00
	Local 46, J. E. Burke, 6865	500.00
	Local 46, P. McGann, 6144	500.00
	Local 72, F. A. Cook, Sr., 699	500.00
	Local 88, F. E. Fox, 13318	300.00
	Local 190, S. A. Arkley, 14553	500.00
	Local 46, P. F. Oroho, 22233	500.00
	Local 103, J. R. Patton, 3885	500.00
	Local 263, J. C. Wolfe, 23007	500.00
	Local 46, M. J. Baker, 26941	300.00
	Local 72, A. Bueno, 8115	200.00
30	Wm. J. McSorley, General President	1,060.00
30	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer	565.00
30	Central United Bank, service charge	5.03
30	Postage	59.09
30	Express charges on supp.	3.41
30	Sales tax stamps	4.71
	Total disbursements	$7,538.76

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand May 29, 1936	$74,294.04
June receipts	7,682.05
	81,976.09
June disbursements	7,538.76
Cash on hand June 30, 1936	$74,437.33

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

337	Pierce Fowler 36514
337	Joe Curey Hill 36515
337	Dan Riggins, Jr. 36516
278	Edward Joseph Shea 36517
141	Cecil A. Patterson 36518
97	William Harry Densmore 36519
238	Fred Andrew Kesler 36520
268	Vic Charles Gartin 36521
9	Harvey Leroy Murray 36522
397	Charles Sinclair Fawcett 36523
485	Jimmie Henderson Melton 36524
2	Ray Robert Newcomb 36525
109	Russell Grant Brown 36526
122	Claud Marcons Humphrey 36527
254	Wilfred Homer LaPlante 36528
137	Edgar Russell Larrabee 36529
137	George Edward O'Ben 36530
44	Ralph Lester Harpole 36531
122	Jesse Lethan Griffin 36532
7	Dan Range 36533
7	Ottis Turner 36534
234	Boyd Helms 36535
88	Easton D. Colvin 36536
88	Milam Arthur Sikes 36537
88	Hildon Arthur Terry 36538
88	James Edward Thorne 36539

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

74	G. J. Hartl 18590 (ren. May)
74	W. Pearson 33587 (ren. May)
244	B. Podvorsky 24581 (ren. May)
244	A. Finkelstein 33088 (ren. May)
46	W. P. Goering 24326 (ren.)
226	T. A. Ferguson 16065
47	E. J. VonHagen 15427 (ren.)
162	W. E. Burke 25883

REINSTATEMENTS

282 W. G. Vann 32335
202 O. E. Roberts 32131
202 G. C. Roberts 16012
209 E. M. Honeyman 35265
209 R. F. Kiehl 16605
209 Henry Kennedy 6599
209 P. Kennedy 8754
209 A. M. Liesse 22899
209 LeRoy B. Liesse 33849
209 J. E. Ryberg 18522
337 John Bell 15969
337 Jas. C. Brown 16016
337 D. Riggin, Sr. 7038
337 Wm. Sanford 15970
172 W. E. Boldt 36312
102 R. A. DeCastro 32601
345 J. W. Wood 30176
434 Floyd Melvin Hilton 36501
345 C. R. Wood 36299
308 J. Ardita 25024
308 L. Ardita 28966
308 L. A. Cavilla 25629
308 J. DiBlandi 36144
308 A. E. Gallucio 34245
308 A. Lanza 28264
40 G. Walker 103
26 E. R. Nelson 34759
246 F. Prive 33335
143 E. F. Gerhardt 24395
24 B. Crawford 13971
98 R. J. Rowse 19769
98 J. W. Bauer 34767
125 R. L. Mogren 30607
125 E. W. Duphiney 24831
144 F. A. Weller 31433
98 C. W. Murray 15437
233 N. C. Romaniello 25986
233 C. J. Taylor, Jr. 12260
233 H. W. Knapp 29455
233 C. Julian 24690
233 C. H. Ross 21959
233 J. B. Barlitti 17232
292 G. W. McCracken 18422
292 K. E. Higginbotham 22972
49 R. Drum 20746
268 O. W. Conrad 27075
162 J. Cunio 28164
224 W. A. Bilyeu 26091
244 J. Altshule 27670
28 E. R. Baird 34110
28 E. J. Maloney 9383
44 A. C. Wright 34863
24 M. H. Royer 27939
77 F. C. Smith 21135
81 H. D. Anderson 27029
184 C. L. Maxwell 27301
184 C. V. Maxwell 9153
184 J. L. Bonene 9634
184 N. J. Kertz 4989
184 S. F. Nichols 2846
184 P. F. Tucker 13509
326 F. H. Laster 15305
435 W. E. Patterson 31947
85 E. J. Bartek 17037
34 J. Siples 15281
34 H. H. Garrison 18331
147 W. C. Phillips 22599
299 E. E. Bacon 15653
300 W. J. McNeer 25164
31 H. Green 7849
443 W. C. Chapell 27467
197 O. Lundeen 5454
197 J. A. Bergendoll 5583
197 A. Bergendahl 35301
197 R. J. Brundage 15747
197 D. Lundeen 5513
224 A. M. Hill 13577
12 R. J. Campbell 23617
485 G. Martin 16885
42 L. Walters 22650
42 F. Young 473
42 T. R. Donnelly 35473
2 P. Dodunski 8878
2 Jos. Carlino 34506
2 J. Muscaro 34793
102 R. Cicco 32400
122 E. O. Gossett 17575
122 W. L. Lane 10546
122 L. Bolduc 32804
185 J. C. Prothero 33039
380 C. H. Sinran 13647
380 F. H. Hubler 31222
380 C. E. Hubler 31223
226 R. Taylor 31330
413 G. Bedient 33300
413 H. Trede 26678
30 S. B. Shannon 20546
279 O. Barton 36326
62 J. Nungesser 12014
62 C. P. Nungesser 11764
4 A. Mascioli 35559
5 J. H. Sommer 33959
359 J. O. Bushman 32904
82 W. L. Doan 19049
55 W. E. Campbell 28022
55 L. Hubbard 25579
55 C. F. McKinney 4647
55 C. R. Perry 14497
42 E. M. Lambert 25709
132 C. E. Tatom 9978
137 J. Loubier 36434
140 G. C. Rabb 34115
140 H. Parse 11204
140 H. R. Reinle 33839
202 G. S. Sims 11269
240 H. Cottrell 28772
240 J. Cosey 36274
240 R. Waltham 36109
301 J. C. Winter 17711
46 J. T. Donohue 22996
46 T. F. Neary 26456
43 R. D. Cowan 1413
43 J. Sorensen 6951
43 E. N. Barnett 8308
43 A. N. Warren 33916
308 F. LaRosa 8282
44 C. Folz 35424
122 R. J. Pleman 11829
122 G. W. Hunter 27531
122 J. Brierly 32535
230 F. M. Brocker 20657
483 F. J. Campbell 34919
483 A. J. Schmidt 22515
483 A. J. Carlson 29426
483 W. J. Huntington 21200
281 H. A. Teutsch 24645
14 E. Murphy 29839
14 I. C. Roach 13054
39 B. R. Glover 33048
39 C. E. Stevenson 17562
43 R. U. Carter 17804
107 J. E. Ball 19783
143 J. Supko 13429
250 A. R. Stinson 35340
234 F. Williams 34608
234 C. Key 35406
234 J. Herd 7265
234 H. C. Murden 27402
262 W. R. Johnston 35525
262 W. C. Tomlinson 35485
233 J. J. Gineo 27169
233 J. J. Locotelli 19380
233 J. Schorpp 19386
233 W. H. Murphy 1190
319 C. Dornbos 8908
345 L. C. Lamb 30057
413 A. W. Tatroe 18377
485 H. Eaton 27853
350 E. R. Kennard 19699
350 A. K. Kennard 16468
23 N. Macisco 27248
23 M. M. Marchetti 33009
24 T. J. Kinney 3775
88 J. Davis 17915
88 W. A. Davidson 15113
88 E. W. Fanning 32544
88 L. V. Halliday 32427
88 A. P. Jorgensen 26865
88 T. H. Lance 28855
88 W. D. Moore 27532
88 R. W. Wilson 31872
88 C. Hanson 32548
23 J. L. Macisco 24892
34 F. J. Barrand 9382
34 C. E. Walls 17882
122 W. M. Dodd 31342
233 J. M. Minshull 17227
65 M. Grivet 32593
55 R. Lambert 8968
55 I. T. Logan 8918
302 F. Cardwell 28213
350 C. T. Hallman 20102
397 J. L. Berscheid 27178
440 A. W. Seefeldt 7992
440 R. M. Squier 25401
446 E. Woolard 30559

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

308 J. Casella 27980
308 L. Salmo 24252
74 A. Hermesdorf 13216 (May)
9 H. Armstrong 32824
2 A. E. Thoman 11558
88 R. F. Freiburghouse 32545

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE ISSUED

380 J. L. Senyohl, 19439

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE REVOKED

144 C. L. Emery, 21996

REINSTATED LOCAL UNIONS

184 Wheeling, W. Va.
202 Champaign, Ill.
337 Macon, Ga.

SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR

65 R. A. Ford, 36472
65 W. M. Clark, 23326

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

74 G. L. Sandberg, 34832, $25.00
7 A. G. Stoner, 6815, $5.00

SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

73 L. N. Sperry, 6770
185 C. R. Wellborn, 24769
137 G. Sayers, 36436
42 I. T. Furry, 24543
454 J. A. Moody, 31429

APPRENTICES INDENTURED

233 Leo Arthur Dussault, age 20
74 Stanley Raymond Sewell, age 20
345 James Walter Palow, age 18
345 Stephen Richard Fredrick, age 18
74 Daniel Frederick Hewitt, age 18, May, '33
212 Roy Howard Golder, age 16
5 Edw. Leroy Hickey, age 20
74 Grank Andrew Sczech, age 16
144 Edouard Ulysses Guidoux, age 20
144 Francis Benj. Cushman, age 20

DISTRICT COUNCIL REINSTATED

Westchester District Council of Lathers composed of Locals 152, 226 and 233

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
71	$ 4.00	2	S. F. Muhlbach 33620
83	8.50	42	L. Howard 34467
102	6.00	143	R. A. De Castro 32601
169	10.00	73	G. D. Brooks 24716
385	3.00	28	E. W. Smith 19593
52	2.90	309	R. B. Hall 30731
392	2.00	151	L. Fuller 32342
392	2.00	151	G. S. Larson 28389
54	2.50	380	E. A. Weiser 14536
54	2.50	380	J. J. Strauser 26465
98	22.00	144	R. J. Rowse 19769
98	2.20	172	J. W. Bauer 34767
282	35.00	104	W. Vann 32335
292	3.00	386	A. L. Haas 22534
64	4.00	230	L. Payne 17236
224	12.50	140	W. A. Bilyeu 26091
224	4.00	301	C. A. Smith 33370
311	22.00	185	J. R. Fogerson 24025
244	4.00	102	J. Altshule 27670
27	2.60	132	F. B. Bright 20002
359	2.00	123	L. A. Crepeau 29521
435	2.00	140	J. T. Porath 34664
435	2.00	140	J. N. Ritter 16241
26	1.50	228	L. D. Roberts 36478
74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754
300	5.25	172	H. J. Skelly 15366
122	24.00	440	E. O. Gossett 17575
380	1.25	54	E. E. Clark 12334
5	1.90	9	W. Fry 16597
276	25.00	74	G. F. Manley 27363
54	2.50	380	F. H. McClintock 12802
132	4.00	73	T. Smith 8344
140	4.50	224	G. C. Rabb 34115
140	4.50	311	G. C. Rabb 34115
140	2.00	407	G. C. Rabb 34115
140	26.00	62	L. Sharp 36081
184	2.00	443	J. L. Bonene 9634
240	1.50	59	R. B. Allen 35590
301	2.50	224	C. A. Smith 33370
104	1.50	397	E. Morrow 2567
279	6.00	73	T. C. Smith 8344
483	5.15	190	S. E. Larson 30208
483	7.00	190	F. G. Baker 20495
122	10.00	353	R. J. Pleman 11829
122	21.00	172	R. J. Pleman 11829
230	2.00	140	J. F. Johnson 21435
14	14.00	151	E. Murphy 29839
14	6.50	392	E. D. Swann 31158
88	1.50	434	E. O. Everhart 10791
88	2.00	172	G. A. Lennon 8707
88	.90	278	I. C. Easton 23376
88	2.50	42	H. Lewis 13570
88	3.00	302	A. Watson 15138
234	4.00	345	J. C. Bennett 28009
262	1.60	7	C. C. Taylor 28437
262	1.60	7	L. K. Mallow 30169
262	5.50	7	A. G. Stoner 6815
262	3.50	407	J. L. Henry 25245
262	2.00	63	A. G. Stoner 6815
282	17.00	155	C. J. King 30086
282	19.00	155	L. L. Gray 17291
282	15.00	190	J. H. Johnston 28685
454	10.00	74	J. Borden 21398
454	5.00	260	E. Carroll 7788
485	5.00	49	H. Eaton 27853
144	20.00	42	F. A. Weller 31433
144	9.00	278	R. D. Watrous 20263
151	2.00	120	A. W. Fischel 3021
151	6.00	392	A. W. Fischel 3021
407	6.00	140	R. H. Jones 33280
407	4.50	224	M. Tope 36267
254	2.00	123	A. Laplante 6810
65	7.50	88	M. Grivet 32593

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To
2	S. F. Muhlbach 33620	71
4	H. Karius 24814	392
5	J. E. Ferguson 21917	2
5	W. E. Miller 8423	20
5	M. Nealon 7361	46
7	L. K. Mallow 30169	262
8	N. F. Tucker 29615	344
14	J. N. Hall 32981	32
23	J. P. Frouge 34204	215
26	C. Dean 28906	326
26	M. J. Welch 23086	55
27	W. Waltermyer 2674	132
28	A. J. McClure 16590	385
28	E. W. Smith 19593	385
31	P. Doppler 35214	72
31	C. L. Hammond 16460	72
31	E. E. Hockman 25442	72
31	A. G. Walls 770	72
32	C. Cantwell 21109	309
32	R. J. Fenzel, Jr. 36160	309
32	J. N. Hall 32981	14
36	J. C. Gardiner 29620	70
36	F. Hill 22901	70
36	J. R. Sheppard 19653	70
39	F. R. Boyce 4599	40
39	W. Boyce 32501	40
39	H. Oliver 25376	344
39	J. Strough 30075	344
39	F. Strough 34235	344
42	F. L. Hybarger 18384	109
46	M. Helmke 34317	386
46	J. Matheson 19489	386
52	R. Barbour 29333	120
52	J. L. Bridges 26379	309
52	R. B. Hall 30731	309
52	A. Jones 23270	120
54	L. G. Arnold 22810	380
54	F. H. McClintock 12802	380
54	L. Verstraten 26726	380
57	L. L. Alberty 29375	386
57	L. Casselburg 28695	386
59	R. B. Allen 35590	240
59	J. Knight 36218	240
59	J. E. Steele 36219	240
62	J. L. Reinhardt 17999	55
63	A. G. Stoner 6815	262
63	H. Williams 25862	292
65	E. Hedrick 24043	268
67	P. H. Harington 33808	102
67	J. Lambie 24410	46
67	W. Lambie 32062	9
69	A. A. Wattam 34510	258
72	J. Zaiser 13829	79
72	J. Zaiser 13782	79
74	W. P. Edwards 21048	378
74	F. Pingston 8313	5
74	B. F. Snyder 11312	141
75	R. S. Boyd 23948	9
75	E. Larsh 8865	9
75	E. Payne 5178	9
75	N. Sterner 18988	9
81	A. D. Hoaglin 30706	43
83	E. McKnight 18445	380
83	R. G. Smart 36512	88
88	J. Caton 21979	83
88	M. B. Helmuth 32807	109
88	J. Hessinger 28763	109
88	R. G. Smart 36512	83
102	J. P. Irwin 859	2
105	I. W. Hillis 32712	319
105	C. J. Moll 15454	319
123	J. F. Tobin 28001	72
132	F. B. Bright 20002	27
132	R. A. Florence 27973	279
132	T. Smith 8344	279
139	A. Gagnon 33787	79
140	C. B. Allton 2753	238
140	T. C. Beaty 15963	230
140	W. H. Cherico 12115	311
140	D. C. Collawn 5180	230
140	I. F. Hayden 24051	230
140	C. A. Jaynes 30113	42
140	J. F. Johnson 21435	230
140	R. H. Jones 33280	407
140	J. Ritter 16241	435
140	D. R. Roberts 19091	230
140	B. VanVoast 14345	230
140	W. M. Walkup 19694	435
151	J. Barnoff 30016	57
151	J. Lang 30634	392
151	E. H. Farmer 25437	392
151	L. Fuller 32342	392
151	G. S. Larson 28389	392
151	J. O'Drezze 22098	392
155	C. J. Lantz 24101	282
162	B. Collins 26163	52
162	G. H. Dandeneau 36245	52
172	L. S. Burson 22618	454
172	G. Lenon 8707	88
173	T. Paternite 29214	308
185	A. Henderson 7527	132
185	W. P. Henderson 16009	132
190	F. G. Baker 20490	483
190	S. E. Larson 30208	483
224	C. A. Smith 33370	301
224	M. Tope 36267	407
228	J. A. Yeates 17217	26
230	W. Andrews 24626	26
238	G. W. Scott 7789	311
240	L. K. Mallow 30169	7
240	C. J. Page 27818	55
244	C. Archibald 13784	46
246	W. A. Fraser 20842	72
246	J. R. Mercer 31505	72
260	E. Carroll 7788	454
262	J. A. Kauertz 7340	234
262	P. Pajack 21064	7
276	V. F. Martin 12634	8
279	L. L. Alberty 29375	57
279	N. H. Hale 8471	326
279	L. B. Snodgrass 20373	73
301	C. A. Smith 33370	224
308	G. V. Gerrity 22792	46
309	C. Cantwell 21109	32
309	G. J. Seitz 34785	32
319	I. W. Hillis 32712	105
326	C. W. Johnson 33789	26
345	E. A. Conrad 15142	190
359	G. F. Chase 27100	246
359	L. Crepeau 29521	79
359	J. Trojan 29250	139
374	R. F. Chandler 24868	42
374	E. N. Hoaglin 30547	42
374	T. Southworth 30441	42
379	F. Thatcher 19290	122
380	L. G. Arnold 22810	54
380	F. H. McClintock 12802	54
380	A. E. Pearson 18405	54
380	J. J. Strauser 26465	54
380	E. A. Weiser 14536	54
392	E. H. Farmer 25437	57
392	L. Fuller 32342	57
392	J. Hasler 19896	57
397	W. F. Mullin 17875	69
401	R. Duggan 33807	166
401	F. Zellers 20306	166
407	T. M. Jones 29767	301
407	T. Tope 21101	301
419	H. T. Perkins 30413	9
434	E. Everhart 10791	88
478	J. T. Kirby 14630	93
481	E. T. Popple 20175	190

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local		President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
5	Detroit, Mich.	P. Satterlee	H. Kiff		E. R. Miotell
32	Buffalo, N. Y.	P. G. Fletcher	P. Mackie	W. O'Connor	W. O'Connor
52	Utica, N. Y.	P. Thomann	F. Percacciante	F. Percacciante	F. Percacciante
53	Philadelphia, Pa.	E. Douglas	J. Leyden	E. Findley	C. Sweeney
54	Portland, Ore.	L. G. Weston	W. A. Himstreet	R. C. Rich	
57	Binghamton, N. Y.	E. Shiffer, Jr.	A. Miller	J. D. Chamberlain	L. D. Scudder
78	Hartford, Conn.	R. J. Talbot	A. E. Boudreau	A. Laflamme	F. Bamback
143	Paterson, N. J.	N. Deputy	A. Braddell	R. Nelson	S. Maso
197	Rock Island, Ill.	A. Bergendahl	R. J. Brundage		C. Haggerty
299	Sheboygan, Wis.	C. Kerwin	H. Haack		E. Haack
337	Macon, Ga.	J. C. Brown	P. Fowler	J. C. Hill	D. Riggin, Sr.
392	Elmira, N. Y.	B. O. Miller	H. Warren	F. M. Jones	J. Hasler
407	Austin, Tex.	R. Lemaire	T. M. Gillespie		
413	Norwalk, Conn.	E. L. Edmond	C. A. Brown		J. W. Hull
419	Greensboro, N. C.	T. S. Mateer	W. A. Mateer		H. H. Mateer
454	Palm Springs, Calif.	W. J. Thompson	O. Bobo	O. Bobo	O. Bobo
Mississippi Valley District Council		F. J. Wilbert	H. J. Hagen		
Westchester County District Council		J. E. Moran	D. Christie		

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Third Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
Fifth Vice President—John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.
Sixth Vice President—Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.
Seventh Vice President—Fred Canfield, 208 20th St. N. E., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.

Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y., Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.

Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.

Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Greater New York District Council, composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.

Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.

Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.

Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.

Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73 and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. H. J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.

Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.

Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and 483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.

Westchester District Council, composed of Locals 152, 226 and 233. Meets 1st Tuesday at 8 P. M., Oddfellows Hall, 72 No. Broadway, Yonkers. David Chester, 11 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.

Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.

West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	$ .25
Apprentice Indentures	.50
Arrearage Notices	.50
Charter	2.00
Charter and Outfit	15.00
Constitution	.15
Contractor Certificates	.50
Dating Stamp	.50
Dues Stamps, per 100	.15
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	8.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	14.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Jurisdicton Award Book	.20
Labels, per 50	.35
Lapel Button	.50
Letterheads, Official	.70
Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting"	.10
Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Membership Book, Small	1.00
Reports, Long Form, per doz.	.40
Reports, Short Form, per doz.	.60
Seal	4.50
Secretary Order Book	.35
Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Solicitor Certificates	.50
Stamp Pad	.25
Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Transfers	.50
Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Triplicate Receipts	.35
Withdrawal Cards	.60
Working Permits	.35

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.

2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POtomac 2038.

4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.

5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. Harry Kiff, 3454 Field Ave. Phone, Pl. 3427. E. R. Miottell, B. A., 2733 Hendricks St.

7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.

8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.

9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St. N. E. Phone Lincoln 2028.

10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 2d Floor, Dorsen Bldg., 2218 No. 3d St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St. Phone, Hop. 8684-W. Office phone, Locust 1956.

11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121 (B).

12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St.

14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon. eve., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Sr., 215 Depew St. Phone, Genessee 2281-J.

18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.

19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2112 Cass St.

20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets every Sat., 9:30 a. m., 219 No. 5th St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.

23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.

24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. Paul Royer, 2116 Airline Ave.

25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 3d Sun., 11 a. m., 43 Mason St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone, 3-3547.

26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Sun., 9:30 a. m., 527½ W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. R. Ballard, 911 N. W. 32d St.

27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.

28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.

29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. H. H. Burk, Secy. P. T., 927 No. Missouri Ave.

30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio

31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.

32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.

33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon., 8:00 p. m., following regular meetings. C. R. McFall, Acting Secy., 6435 Howe St.

34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. C. A. Routt, 3209 Rodgers Ave. Phone, H-49433.

36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.

39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.

40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.

42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.

43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. C. H. Worden, 915 S. 8 East.

44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Central Labor Bldg., 8th and Main St. E. R. Jameson, 1316 E. Walnut St.

45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.

46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Sat. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.

47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymeade Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.

48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W Platte St.

49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.

52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percacciante, 1417 Nye Ave.

53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.

54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. W. A. Himstreet, 2 Labor Temple.

55 Memphis, Tenn—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 309 Court St.

57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.

62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 1:00 p. m., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Sat., 12:30 p. m. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.

63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, sec. P. T., 1319 W. Main St.

64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, Shirley Place, Collinsville, Ill.

65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St. Tel. Valencia 8120

66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun., 2 p. m., 308 Hewitt Ave. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.

67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.

68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. J. H. Mitchell, 1064 Clarkson.

69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.

70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.

71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. A. Nicholson, 171 No. Adolph St.

72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 5 Saxton St., Dorchester, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.

73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beerman, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel, Forest 9357.

74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St

75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.

76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.

77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.

78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.

79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A., 23 Clarendon St. H. G. Reed, 15 Gold St.

81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831

82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.

83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.

84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.

85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.

87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.

88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat., 10 a. m. to 12 m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. J. C. Reynolds, Sec. P. T., 2236 San Antonio Ave., Alameda, Calif.

93 Spokane, Wash—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.

97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. H. Weller, 193½ Coleman Ave.

98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. A. Lopez, Rt. 4, Box 427 P.

99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 1424-W.

102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.

103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.

104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. S. A. Smith, P. T., 7709—15th N. W.

105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.

106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 1430 Bradford St. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J.

107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.

108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Kemblesville, Pa. 24R5.

109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. H. S. Hyberger, Fin. Secy., 3200 22d Ave. Mail Address, R. I. Box 1331. Phone, Cap. 511. Ed. Sands, Rec. Secy., Labor Temple.

110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 Croswell St.

111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Friday, Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. J. Backlund, 312 Dunning St.

114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.

115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.

120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 330 Veeder Ave. Phone 4-2177.

121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.

122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m. J. L. Beckham, P. O. Box 473, Watsonville, Calif. Phone, 1190.

123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.

125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.

126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 1st Tues., 7:30 p. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 212 Court Ave., No. Canton. H. W. Little, Schneider Rd., R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.

132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.

136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex. Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 2703 Pinkney St. Phone, Webster 6347.

137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 32 State Street. Andrew Tuttle, 20 Allen St.

139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 971 Slade St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.

140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Marsalis St. W. D. Hall, 4822 Parry Ave. Phone 3-8523.

141 Bellingham, Wash.—Meets 1st Mon., 1400 Harris Ave., So. Bellingham. Roy Brown, 2315 Queen St.

142 Waltham, Mass—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.

143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.

144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 431 Hull Ave. Phone, Ballard, 8147.

147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.

151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St.

152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 52 Stevens St.

155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. R. D. Thornton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Phone, Garland 0974-R.

158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.

162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone, Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.

165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p.m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.

166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clother, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.

169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. R. E. Brooks, 601 E. Elm.

171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.

172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 1205 Magnolia Ave.

173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., 223 Smith St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.

184 Wheeling, W. Va.—J. L. Bonene, 720 Market St.

185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., 2000 E. Franklin Rd. Bert Prothero, 2000 E. Franklin Rd.

190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Ex. Bd. meets each Thurs., 310 E. 21st and 3d Ave. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave., So.

195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall, Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.

197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., Rock Island. R. J. Brundage, 2335—31st St., Moline, Ill.

202 Champaign, Ill.—Wm. F. Betz, 106 No. Fair St. Phone, 2242.

203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.

208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.

209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.

212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 515 No. 4th St. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.

213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.

214 Tampa Fla.—Meets 2d Thurs., 8 p. m., Bricklayers & Plasterers' Hall, 16th St. and 11th Ave. W. B. Roach, 2601 Corina St.

215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St.—Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.

222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St

224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., Sat., 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.

225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.

226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Oddfellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 William St.

228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets Mon. L. D. Roberts, Sec. P. T., 516 No. Frisco.

230 Forth Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.

232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Oslon, 2603 Olive St.

233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets 4th Fri., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.

234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jack Bailey, 1089 Harwell St., N. W.

238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 1316 Sawmill Rd. C. L. Wasmer, Rt. 2, Box 236 G.

240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. J. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.

243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.

244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.

246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 1210.

250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. L. Beekman, B. A., 185½ Fairchild Ave. Phone, Morristown 4-3163-J. J. F. Singleton, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.

254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.

258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks & Waiters Hall, Babcock Bldg. O. L. Aanes, 410 So. 35th St.

259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, 501 No. Fillmore.

260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.

262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Mon., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2. Phone, 7-6108-W.

263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.

268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.

275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.

276 Waterloo, Iowa—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.

278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.

279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone, 3327.

281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.

282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets Wed., 20 So. 10th St. John A. Vann, 20 So. 10th St.

286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, 11 Orchard Pl., Coscob, Conn. Phones, Green. 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.

292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.

299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.

300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.

301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. Chester A. Smith, 123 Castillo Ave.

302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.

305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.

308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx, New York, N. Y. Tel., Raymond 9-3458.

309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall, Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.

311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1520 E. 7th St.

319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.

326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem., 213½ W. 2d St. B. M. Coulter, R. 2.

328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Allison Tracts. Tel., 7376.

330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.

332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.

336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.

337 Macon, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 525 Craft St. Pierce Fowler, 123 Mutual Ave. Dan Riggins, Sr., 525 Craft St. Phone, 1027-J.

340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.

344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.

345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.

346 Ashbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Rm. 15, Appleby Bldg., Mattison Ave. Otto Fowler, Act. Sec., 1498 Monroe Ave.

350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.

353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 32 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.

360 London, Ont.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Tem., Dundas St. Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.

374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 17th Ave. and Jefferson St. Carl H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.

378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.

379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.

380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.

385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.

386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 26 Streit Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel. 2787-R. B. A. Barrenger, Sec., Billings, N. Y.

388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.

392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2—5852.

394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. J. W. Smith, P. O. Box 385.

395 Warren, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 428 Main Ave., S. W. W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.

397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. A. S. Kerr, 209 Vawter St. Mail Add.: Box 966.

401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.

406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. Harry E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.

407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. T. M. Gillespie, 2803 No. Guadalupe. Phone 8895.

413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.

419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.

428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.

429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St.

434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.

435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.

440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., cor. 4th and Bush St. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.

443 Steubenville, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. E. W. Jeffers, Capitol Ave.

446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.

454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.

455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold. Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.

456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Exec. Bd. meets after regular meeting. Donald Edge, 2459 25th Ave. So.

469 Meridian, Miss.—Meets Wed. night, 3416 Ray St. Oliver Trotter, Jr., 3419 34th Ave.

478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.

481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 432 12th Ave. S. E. P. O. Gen. Del., Rochester, Minn.

483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. L. Peffer, 252 Charles St.

485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 1st Tues., 128½ N. Farish St. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.

WHY MEN FAIL

Men fail for various reasons, little and big.

Most men fail because they are lazy.

To be lazy means—to be late, to be slovenly, to be a poor economist of time, to shirk responsibility.

It means to say for anything that is clamoring to be done: "No. I'm not going to do that, because it isn't my work."

Laziness is at the back of most of the lesser reasons for failure. The minor causes are derivatives from that one great major cause.

It is so easy to dream in the sun and let the world go by; to dawdle and procrastinate till one wakes up —too late.

Late and lazy are, in fact, first cousins.

If you are late, you waste other people's time as well as your own.

Lazy people have all the time time there is, and yet they haven't time to be polite. They disdain the forms of ceremony that sweeten life.

They are grouchy, surly, gruff. It pains them to be pleasant, to say thanks and smile.

To be deferential is not to be servile. It is merely to be decently respectful.

The biggest men are the most unassuming and the most unpresuming.

It is the insignificant people who fluff themselves up with a false and foolish pride and are forever orating from the flimsy and slippery platform of their own touchy dignity.

Failure is generally elective. It rests with the man himself whether he cares enough for success to pay the price.

———o———

Cleverness is a personal commodity commanding higher prices in the open market than truthfulness; but it does not last as long, nor wear so well.

———o———

Few magnifying glasses are strong enough to enable us to see our own faults.

TODD CUTTING NIPPERS

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Extra Heavy 11-13-15 Inches
For Sale by Leading Hardware Dealers
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T. D. HOTCHKISS CO.
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The LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA

"The Injury To One Is The Concern Of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXVI. AUGUST, 1936 No. 12

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help."—Psalms 121-7.

We are the workers of the arts and crafts,
Toilers of earth with its grime and mishaps.
Our hopes and desires—to make life serene;
To sweeten our souls and our hearts keep clean.
Up from the stigma of serfs and slaves
And back in the sunshine of highest glades,
Easing the burden of work-weary shoulders,
Remove from our pathway all barriers and boulders,
Making it possible for those who succeed us:
Better life and conditions and tasks less grievous.
"Us Workers"—our duty is plain.

Greet we the coming of this Labor Day,
Music and marching of Labor's array,
Passing in review, valiant and strong,
And proud of our unions whence we belong.
Army of peace, with good will to all men,
Hark to the cheers, again and again,
Bulwark of America and all they begat;
And give of our strength their power to combat—
Communism, anarchy, hell nurtured breed.
Loving our country, proud of her might,
And cherish her weal in heart and in deed
"Us Workers"—the truth maintain.

Armies of men and women are we
Wresting from earth in stupendous degree,
Substance and food for our many homes;
And fashion its dwellings of wood, brick and stones.
Working in metals at looms and at bench
Under great difficulties, poison, and stench;
Building the cities and towns of the state
And helping to make our loved nation great;
Tired and weary when the day's work is done,
We rest from our labor at setting of sun
"Us Workers" of brawn and brain.

Of various races and innumerable lines,
Struggling upward, success in our minds,
Coarsened hands from our daily work,
Duties accomplished, from nothing shirk,
Making of life more pleasant for you.
We build the machines, operate them too,
Earning our bread by the sweat of our brow
And giving our best, the best we know how,
Labor and toil in the heat and the wet.
Living like men, please do not forget
"The Worker" and we will not complain.

We only ask for the right to live
Our lives; to keep from the drab and give
Our hearts and hands to the common weal
As we earn our bread and nothing conceal.
Our aims and needs: for content of mind
To displace life's ills and the truth to find;
And a will to work though hard be the task;
To banish the slave driver's whip and lash;
For home and our country give of our best
And help each other to happiness.
"All Workers" again and again.

To rise from the dungeons of woe and despair
And fight the ones who us compare
To dumb and docile, brainless sheep,
And to our fair requests deny relief.
We're our brothers' keepers and we hold it true
That the hurt to us hurts you too.
So we bind together in phalanx strong,
Conserve our rights, overcome all wrong,
Make our lives more sweet, in hearts no hate.
And be strong; not fail. Through God's mandate
"We Workers" that be our faith.

Grant us, Oh God, on this auspicious day,
Thy blessing and help, we fervently pray.
We are Thy kindred and onward we plod,
Asking your guidance, our King, our God.
Lessen, we plead, our burdens and trials;
Banish our problems, give more of life's smiles;
Strengthen our bending backs, carry us through
While we give thanks and homage to Thee.
When the dark days of depression are o'er
We will still walk with Thee for evermore—
"Us Workers" remain.

Bless us and keep us through days far ahead,
Honor our cause, let not our feet tread
Ways that are wrongful, envy have not
But help for our brother the world forgot.
Just to remember him, his pain and grief
Stretch out our hand give him relief.
A good deed a day, our aim, to dispend
And share of the burden, help to the end.
"All Workers," through Thy name.
—Adapted from the poem of Will Carleton, "The Worker."

The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
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DECISIONS OF THE GENERAL PRESIDENT

Sec. 109—All decisions of the General President must be published in the following issue of The Lather, together with a short concise synopsis of the case. All decisions of the Executive Council must be published in the following issue of The Lather, showing how each member of the Council has voted.

Jerry Hartl, No. 19084, Versus Local No. 74

Brother Hartl appealed to the General President from the action of the local union in placing a fine of $5.00 against him on the charge of violating section 43 of the local's constitution, and a fine of $25.00 on the charge of intimidating the business agent in the performance of his duties. After carefully considering all of the evidence presented by both sides, the General President found the appellant guilty of the charges preferred, and he therefore sustained the action of the local union.

Al Klutte, No. 32655, and Ed. H. Henry, No. 15647, Versus Local No. 47

Brother Klutte appealed to the General President against the action of the local union in placing a fine of $19.70 against him on the charge of violating the working regulations of that local union; Brother Henry, a solicitor, appealed against the action of the local in placing a $5.00 fine against him on the charge of not appearing before the Executive Board of the local upon receiving notice to do so. The General President, after carefully considering all of the evidence presented by each of these brothers as well as by the local union, found the appellants guilty of the charges presented, and he therefore sustained the action of the local union.

MILLIONS FOR REACTION

Wealthy Citizens Ready to Finance Any Movement Which Aims to Curb Opportunities of "Little Fellow" Prejudice and Intolerance Openly Encouraged

By ALBERT H. JENKINS

ON March 13, last, a United States marshal strode into a Senate hearing room and served a subpoena on Senator Hugo L. Black, of Alabama. Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach, of Washington, spoke up indignantly and explained the significance of this amazing and unprecedented occurrence.

"This lobby investigtaion committee," he said, "is a committee of the United States Senate, in session under a resolution unanimously adopted by the Senate. There has just been served on the chairman of the committee a subpoena in an action brought by William Randolph Hearst to prevent this committee from proceeding with its work.

"Up to this point, the committee has disclosed that over $3,500,000 was spent by the public utilities in an effort to defeat one single piece of legislation.

"If the public utilities, Hearst and the American Liberty League succeed in stopping this committee, we may expect that when special privilege groups object to any piece of legislation a marshal will come into the Senate itself and serve papers upon the Vice President of the United States."

Why did Hearst try to stop Black's lobby probe?

The answer to that question will never be fully known if the "Lord of San Simeon" gets his injunction. It was refused by one Federal court, but

Hearst is carrying his suit to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The injunction would ban Black from publishing any of the Hearst telegrams the committee found in the files of the Western Union Company.

Some idea of Hearst's reasons may be formed from disclosures at later hearings of the Senate committee, which continued its sessions despite his obstruction. The testimony is printed in two thick volumes. Their contents would disturb anyone who believes in government "of, for and by the people."

They picture the Liberty League, like a spider spinning its deadly web, in the center of a network of reactionary organizations which cover the country—all receiving the bulk of their financial support from the same wealthy and powerful individuals—and all singing the same tune of "down with the New Deal and back to the Constitution."

As "he who pays the piper calls the tune," let us see who the chief subsidizers are. They are listed on pages 1768 to 1772 of the committee's record. They include many of America's richest and most reactionary bankers, railroad and utility magnates and manufacturers. Only a few can be mentioned here.

Irenee du Pont gave $86,750 to the Liberty League, $10,000 to the Crusaders, $100 to the Sentinels of the Republic, $50 to the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution and $1,400 to the Minute Men and Women of Today.

Lammot du Pont made similar donations to the above organizations and also gave $1,000 to the New York State Economic Council, an anti-union lobby; $1,000 to the Economists' National Commission on Monetary Policy, $2,000 to the Repeal Associates, $5,000 to the Farmers Independence Council, $500 to Women Investors of America and further sums to other agencies of reaction.

Alfred P. Sloan, a director of the du Pont Company and president of the du Pont-controlled General Motors Corporation, gave large sums to many of the above organizations and also $250 to the National Economy League.

Other contributors to these and other groups were John J. Raskob, "pal" of the du Ponts in both their business and propaganda ventures; E. F. Hutton, former head of General Foods, Inc., who publicly advised business men to "gang-up" against the New Deal, and E. T. Weir, president of notoriously anti-union steel companies.

Among other organizations which received money to carry out their strategic functions in the network were the National Conference of Investors, American Taxpayers' League, Order of American Patriots, Texas Tax Relief Committee, Election Managers' Association, American Factfinder Institute, Sound Money Committee, American Federation of Utility Investors, Taxpayers Research Council and the Committee of Americans.

Any one of these organizations, as revealed in the Black committee record, would make a startling story. The sworn testimony tells of Republican capitalists in the North financing "Jeffersonian Democracy" movements in the South; of rich Catholics such as "Al" Smith and Raskob approving groups stirring up race hatred and religious intolerance which threatens their own church. It reveals organizations inciting farmers against city people and carrying on vicious campaigns to split Americans into classes, hostile to each other and to the New Deal, so that the super-rich masters of Wall Street could "divide and rule."

In the space available here we shall have to take one typical example—the Sentinels of the Republic. It is typical because it illustrates how the Liberty League, in its attempt to solidify all reactionary groups and individuals, welcomed all into their fold and supplied them with new du Pont ammunition.

The committee questioned David F. Sibley, Boston lawyer, who is assistant secretary of the Sentinels, and also read into the record a stack of correspondence between that organization, the Liberty League and others.

Sibley said that the Sentinels was formed in 1922, and immediately opposed the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act. Beginning in 1924, it "waged a campaign in the various States in opposition to the Child Labor Amendment." Later, it fought successfully to abolish income tax publicity.

President Alexander Lincoln, of the Sentinels, wrote several letters to Colonel W. M. Stayton, secretary of the Liberty League, which expose the utterly Tory character of the Sentinels.

"The Sentinels originated in a group of people who had been in active opposition to the Women's Suffrage Amendment," he wrote in one. In another, he said: "The Sentinels have been in a continuous contest with the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor."

The minutes of a Sentinels meeting held on August 7, 1935, show that this organization "decided not to oppose the Tydings-McCormack Sedition Bill, as, in their opinion, it had no relation to freedom of the press or free speech, but decided to oppose the Guffey Coal Bill and Wheeler-Rayburn Holding Company Bill on Constitutional grounds."

Even Herbert Hoover was too progressive for the Sentinels, whose president wrote in 1934 that "a number of measures put forth by Hoover as President are very objectionable. His recent articles in

the 'Saturday Evening Post,' however, show that he has since acquired considerable enlightenment."

Such, in brief, was the record of this "defender of the Constitution," before it lined up with the Liberty League.

In 1935 its annual income shot up from an average of $6,000 a year to over $95,000. Among the contributors to its new prosperity were the du Ponts' Mr. Sloan, who gave the Sentinels $1,000; J. Howard Pew, of the Sun Oil Company, $5,000, and E. T. Stotesbury, a partner in the House of Morgan, $1,000.

Irenee du Pont and many bankers, utility bosses and other plutocrats also "kicked in" generously.

Many pages of the record are filled with correspondence tracing negotiations for a merger of the Sentinels, "individual members of the executive committee of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment," and the Liberty League. The final result was an agreement to "co-operate to defend the faith of the fathers."

The activities of the Sentinels after they became part of the Liberty League network can be only briefly summorized here, though the full facts are so shocking that newspapers "laid off" most of them.

Sibley described a movie sound picture—"The Amateur Fire Brigade"—which was sent around the country and exhibited in theatres, halls, and on streets by means of a "caravan." He admitted that it caricatured President Roosevelt so scandalously that even some members of the Sentinels objected.

The "budget" for this movie was said to be $350,000. According to the testimony, it was first shown at various wealthy resorts in Florida, where Al Smith, former Senator James Reed, of Missouri, and many millionaires were "delighted" with it.

The Sentinels had a "syndicate" of 1,887 newspapers, "giving continuous publicity" to their anti-New Deal writings. The editor of the Philadelphia "Evening Ledger," in particular, was said to be "enthusiastic" about this propaganda plan.

The Ledger is owned by the Curtis Publishing Company, which also prints the "Saturday Evening Post." This weekly magazine "agreed to publish an article prepared by the Sentinels on repeal of income tax publicity."

The name of the Curtis Publishing Company bobs up again and again in the disclosures. It also owns the "Country Gentleman," Wall Street's idea of a perfect farm paper. This was shown to have published articles against the New Deal farm program which were written by an official of another Liberty League satellite—the so-called Farmers' Independence Council.

The Sentinels are always denouncing anyone who would even change a comma in the Constitution, but they took quite a different attitude when Professor W. A. Wilson, of Yale University, wrote them a "confidential letter urging that they start a movement to take from the Constitution its clause empowering Congress to legislate for the "public welfare."

The Sentinels welcomed Wilson's suggestion and wrote him that they were having his amendment perfected for introduction in the next Congress.

Raymond Pitcairn, national chairman of the Sentinels, on September 23, 1935, wrote a significant letter to Hearst, gratefully acknowledging the publisher's help in the fight against income tax publicity, and sent him "some photographs and a scenario of our moving picture cartoon of the 'raw deal.'"

"Any assistance which your papers give us in the way of publicity will be deeply appreciated," Pitcairn wrote.

About two weeks later Pitcairn telegraphed Hearst "advance information for your editors" about a Sentinels' exhibit in Philadelphia. He asked Hearst to wire him "the name of the best man to see with this material."

Did Hearst reply to that wire, and is his reply one of the telegrams which Hearst wants the Supreme Court to forbid Black to publish?

The Liberty League raised a "war chest" of $1,000,000 in eight months, it was testified, not counting the huge funds poured into the treasuries of its allied organizations.

What does it all mean? Part of the answer may have been found in correspondence between President Lincoln of the Sentinels and W. Cleveland Runyan, a New York lawyer.

"The old-line Americans want a Hitler," Runyan wrote.

MAN HELD AS LABOR SPY IN PHILADELPHIA STRIKE

Magistrate Atkinson Costello, Philadelphia, held Theodore Whitehead in $600 bail on a charge of conspiracy made by striking employes of American Stores Company, who asserted that Whitehead came as a spy to one of their meetings and attempted to persuade them to commit acts of violence on employes who had not taken part in the strike.

The strikers claimed they identified him as a guard employed by the Burns Detective Agency at one of the company's stores. Police were summoned to make the arrest at the strike meeting held in the Kensington Labor Lyceum. According to James Thompson, vice-president of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association Local 973, a badge of the detective agency was found in Whitehead's possessions. The strike of clerks and managers of American Stores Company was called April 17. Union officials said 545 employes were on strike.

LABOR'S RADIO PERMITS TO BE CONSIDERED SOON

THE Los Angeles Central Labor Council has applied to the Federal Communications Commission at Washington for a permit to erect a radio station, to be known as the "Voice of Labor," on which Organized Labor would be able to release its programs and also enter the commercial field, to some extent.

Word came from Washington that several applications for permits in Los Angeles and vicinity from other interests had been refused by the commission, even after examiners had reported favorably. There is no quota any more for any section, on account of an amendment made to the law by the recent session of Congress. It is reported the Commission had decided no further general commercial stations were needed in this section.

That this is not detrimental to Labor's request, is the opinion of President Sherman, Secretary Buzzell and others who are officers of the "Voice of Labor." On the contrary, it seems to be the opinion that when the application comes up, probably during the coming month, the way will have been pretty well cleared to give favorable consideration. The A. F. of L. attorney in Washington, who has been, at direction of President Green, pushing the matter there and handling the legal requirements for Attorney's Emme and Rosecrans of this city, representing the Central Labor Council, writes he believes the chances are better since refusing several others.

No quota has been set up for any state, and a number of applications have been granted recently, according to report. In California, the following are listed: KROY, Sacramento; KVEC, San Luis Obispo; KYOS, Merced; KWAT, Watsonville.

On the occasion of the last appearance in behalf of Los Angeles Labor before the commission on June 23, postponement was ordered to complete certain formalities. This has all been attended to, and every legal requirement met. While no definite date was set for the next hearing, owing to the usual summer vacation period, etc., it is thought it will be up some time next month.

IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

HERBERT MORRISON, British political leader and housing expert, home from a trip here, says that the Wagner bill (killed) appropriating $976,000,000 for housing and attacked as radical, is milder than the British bill of 1890 and that the United States lags fifty years behind England in housing.

If that is true, as it apparently is, it seems time for us in the United States to begin sticking pins in ourselves to see if we are really awake. We would likely find that actually as a nation, from the standpoint of housing, we are dozing in a decadent national domicile built to hold only a 90,000,000 population but bulging with 127,000,000.

The worst of it is that prayer will not help, or wishful thinking, or rugged individualism, or, in a large percentage of the cases, private financing.

Sixty per cent of the American people have family incomes of $1,000 or less now. They are the ones that need houses—many millions of houses in the next decade. But who could build a house and pay for it on from $1,000 to nothing a year?

Meantime 75 per cent of all persons belonging to the building industry are caught in this impasse and held jobless as relentlessly as flies on fly paper.

England long ago was caught in that situation, saw that further fiddling meant national demoralization and started pouring huge government subsidies into low-income housing. A private building boom resulted. The big government spending made money freer everywhere.

Mr. Morrison analyzed us right. We are an intensely individualistic people who leave one another to take care of himself. But we are now caught in a situation, not due simply to the depression, where about 70,000,000 out of 125,000,000 in the United States, receiving $1,000 or less per year per family, can't help themselves.

That is the brutal fact. Other industries are now going pretty strong, but not strong enough to build 10,000,000 new homes in the next ten years. The $1,000 or smaller incomes will not build houses.

The great idle building industry holds the nation back. It has got to be nursed and fed; it's sick—no two ways about it. Coueism won't work. Only federal dollars will work the magic—about a billion federal dollars.

Once the aided building industry staggers back to its feet, gets its balance, starts hammering and sawing with old vigor, once the giant gets to spending money in a big way again, every American industry will reap big returns. It was that way in England. It will be that way here. There is no other way.—Press.

Americans Must Speak Out For Liberty In All Lands

By DR. FRANK BOHN,

Chairman, Emergency Committee to Aid German Refugees

THE Nazi system is a return to savagery, and civilization in Germany is being uprooted and destroyed. Germany is ruled by a clique of criminal racketeers. In the purge of 1934, Hitler murdered, with his own hand, one of his best friends, the commander-in-chief of the Nazi militia, a man whose jealous personal enemies succeeded in temporarily obtaining the ear of der Fuehrer. This man and his clique rule through a party of 2,000,000 members who are organized and drilled as an army. However, the racketeers are now freeing themselves from their own party and regimenting the whole German people into the totalitarian state. These two millions act as spies during the day permeating every factory and street corner crowd. They do their drill during the evening hours and on Sundays.

The primary purpose of the Nazis in Germany, as the Fascists in Italy, is to make wars of conquest. The idea back of totalitarian militarism is that the conquering people is far better than its neighbors, and that the unfoldment of history demands its leadership among the nations. Mussolini says that "Italy is a religion."

In Germany, the very foundation of the Nazi gospel is that the German "Nordics," by their very nature, are elected to rule lower caste peoples. Hitler is trying to make peace in the West, to close the gate against the West, so that he may make successful wars of conquest in the East. Japan has conquered Manchuria. Italy has conquered Ethiopia, Germany, having made what is practically an alliance with Poland, will strive to conquer the Ukraine. This is the next world war. It will come normally, sometime in the spring or summer of 1937. One purpose of our organization here is to help prevent that war.

The theory that we in America can do nothing, or that we should try to do nothing—this were a coward's compromise with this great evil. We can do something and we shall do all that we can. First, we can and we should do our utmost to rescue the innocent victims of this terror. Thousands of these outcasts, men, women and children, must have food, clothing and shelter, or they will perish during the coming winter. Somewhere in the world, surely, there are homes and jobs to be had for them. The director of this work, Mr. James MacDonald, is the High Commissioner of the League of Nations. Our committee will seek to furnish regular support to his efforts.

Second, we shall inform the American people concerning the treason within our own doors. If 21,000 Nazis in New York can wear the uniform of Hitler, if they can make the effort to bear arms and drill as regiments, then certainly a few of us can and should find time to expose their designs. We shall go to the Congress at Washington and demand a law which shall make an end of this enemy army now encamped on our soil for the sole purpose of destroying democratic institutions everywhere.

Third, we shall assemble liberty loving people of all groups, of all religious faiths and political affiliations, who wish to express sympathy with the terrorized German people.

I do not believe that Americans, generally, have forgotten the movement in defense of liberty is a world movement. During our Revolutionary War there came to us volunteers from almost every country in Europe—French and Germans, English and Irish and Poles. A majority of Washington's major generals during the winter at Valley Forge were men born on foreign soil who held our cause sacred beyond life itself.

As Americans, we cannot, we dare not, forget that the spiritual values underlying the free institutions are world values. This is not the time to keep our light hidden under a bushel. The best way to preserve our liberties here is to speak out boldly for the defense of liberty of all lands.

———o———

NOTICE OF JOHN McNEILL'S DEATH

It was only recently that Headquarters received confirmation of the death of our dear brother and former Vice President, John J. McNeill. It was indeed sad news Mrs. McNeill recently conveyed to our office, when she informed us that her husband had died on January 10, 1936, and we know that it is with a feeling of sadness that the readers of The Lather will likewise be so informed, especially the old-timers who knew and loved Brother McNeill.

Brother McNeill attended the Fourth Annual Convention of the International Union in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1902, as well as the Sixth Annual Convention in E. St. Louis, Ill., in 1904, as a delegate from Local No. 25 of Springfield, Mass. At both of these conventions he was elected to the office of Second Vice President and ably represented the International Union in that capacity.

May we again take this opportunity of extending our sincere sympathy to the widow of Brother McNeill, who has suffered a severe shock in the loss of her husband, as well as in the loss of their fifteen-year-old son.

Employers Resort to Mob Violence

RECENT events are proving—though no student of history needed proof—that the meanest, worst and most dangerous mob is composed of men who are seeking their own financial advantage by crushing out all opposition to their will by lawless mass violence.

In one of the cotton districts of Arkansas, members of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union are on strike. Their present pay is 75 cents for a day of totally indefinite length; and they are asking $1.25 for a 10-hour day. Member after member of this union has been beaten up by gangs mustered and financed by the landlords.

This is bad enough, in all conscience. But just the other day, a man and woman from outside the strike belt, who ventured into it to learn the truth about a report that one tenant farmer had been beaten to death, were themselves seized and flogged, and warned not to return on penalty of death.

In Gadsden, Alabama, where the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. has a plant, a meeting was held at which Sherman H. Dalrymple, president of the United Rubber Workers, was to speak. Dalrymple was arrested during the meeting by the sheriff of the county, taken to the courthouse grounds, and there, still in charge of the sheriff who looked on throughout the ceremony, was beaten half to death. The downright heroism of his wife, who saw the beating, and carried her half-conscious husband 20 miles before she could find a doctor, is all that has kept Dalrymple alive.

Here are two cases of employers encouraging and doubtless paying for mob violence as a means of keeping down wages and holding their employes in subjection. According to the Supreme Court, this is purely a "local issue." But somehow, it doesn't seem that way to citizens who know that mob violence is one of the most contagious of mental diseases; and who hold the doctrine that workers have a right to organize without being mobbed.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

SIX men have been indicted by a New York City jury for secondary manslaughter in connection with the collapse of an apartment house under construction in the Bronx on June 18 when eighteen workers employed on the job were killed.

The prosecution of the men will be watched with interest in many cities where the lives of workers are continually jeopardized by get-rich-quick contractors who have little regard for the safety of their employees and where municipal regulations for safety are either inadequate or so carelessly enforced as to be of little value.

In the New York crash the jury indicted the masonry contractor and the architect of the ill-fated building and four employes of the Bronx Bureau of Buildings charged with responsibility of preventing such disasters.

District Attorney Samuel J. Foley, who instituted the jury proceedings, used strong terms in condemning the construction methods that cost the lives of eighteen building trades workers. After a thorough survey of the collapsed building, he said:

"A few days ago I took a piece of the mortar in my hands. It crumbled like dust. I got the impression it had too much sand to be an effective binding agent. This impression was borne out by chemical analysis. The mortar had a disproportionate amount of sand.

"I also found steel beams that had holes in them, and some of us believe that the steel specified was not used everywhere it was called for."

Summing up his investigation, Mr. Foley declared:

"This building was so defective in design that even if 100 per cent workmanship and materials had been put into it, the building had to fall."

Mr. Foley's conclusions incriminate the architect, the contractor and the municipal building inspectors whose sworn duty is to guard the public interest in every element entering into the construction of buildings.

The New York tragedy was appalling. The workers were putting the finishing touches on the structure. The crash came with a terrific burst of sound, catapulting men, mortar, tools and steel downward in a tangled mass of debris. Police and firemen worked for hours digging out the dozen or so men who could be saved. It required many days to find the crushed bodies of the others, and when the wreckage was finally cleared away the death toll numbered eighteen.

When negligence may result in such terrible consequences as those connected with the New York City disaster, criminal prosecutions are undoubtedly for the defense of the community. But in the last analysis adequate building codes and 100 per cent enforcement of their provisions by administrations conscious of their duty not only provide safety for the construction workers but for the occupants of buildings following their completion are the vital agencies which must be invoked to prevent the needless slaughter of human beings in tragedies similar to the crash of the New York apartment house.

Spies Are Chief Reliance Of Employers In Fighting Unions

INDUSTRIAL spies, called "undercover men" by their employers and "stool pigeons," "rats," and still less complimentary names by workers, are now the chief reliance of Big Business in its efforts to evade the National Labor Relations Act and stop the organization of its employes.

This is the high-point—so far—of the testimony before the LaFollette subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

"The right of workmen to organize into unions has become an important civil liberty," said J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, in his testimony before the committee.

"Chief Justice Taft said that unions were necessary and that without them workmen were helpless," Madden continued. "Chief Jutsice Hughes has said that the right of employers to be represented in collective bargaining by representatives of their own choosing, as is provided in the Railway Labor Act, is a property right, and entitled to protection as such. It would seem that if an American government, state or federal, were to enact a statute forbidding workmen from organizing unions, that statute would be declared unconstitutional by our courts as a deprivation of liberty or property.

"Yet there exist today large enterprises, one of whose most important functions is to do to workmen what not even American governments themselves would be permitted to do to them. These enterprises for a consideration supply to employers men who pose as workmen and are so accepted by their fellows, but whose real function is to spy upon their fellows, to discover which of them are exercising their liberty of self-organization, to report that fact to the employer so that he may, under some false pretense of inefficiency or misconduct, penalize such workmen by discharging them.

"In one of the Board's earliest cases it was proved that a Detroit manufacturer had engaged, through the Pinkerton Detective Agency, such a spy. He received the regular pay for the work which he pretended to do. The agency received $175 per month for his real service. He joined the union which was just getting a start in the plant, and his pretense was so effective that he was elected treasurer. He solicited members for the union.

"He reported to the Pinkerton Agency several times a week, concerning the union activities of the men, and the agency reported to the employer, who immediately discharged any of the men who showed any particular union activity.

"Their discharges, of course, meant that they and their families went on the government relief rolls, with the ridiculous result that because they exercised their civil liberties, they were made paupers and their government was obligated to maintain them, and the Pinkerton Detective Agency pocketed cash for the accomplishment.

"The mystery and deadly certainty with which this scheme operated was so baffling to the men that they each suspected the others, were afraid to meet or to talk, and the union was completely broken.

"It was all very dirty business. But the low point in the whole affair was reached when it appeared that this spy, planted by the company as treasurer of the union, embezzled the union funds and disappeared.

"Perhaps the most discouraging offense to public decency was the fact that reputable lawyers for the company and the State Manufacturers' Association assert that there is something in the Constitution of the United States which prevents American governments from doing anything to correct this outrage.

"If one likes this kind of thing, that may be his own affair, but why he should want to smear the Constitution in it is hard to imagine."

How the detective agencies solicit workers for stool pigeon work was told by James J. Mullen and George A. Patterson. Mullen, a steel worker by trade, was formerly chairman of the company union at the Clairton plant of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co. He was asked by two men, who called themselves "Sears" and "Henning," to keep them informed on what the workers of the plant were thinking and planning, especially in the matter of organizing.

Mullen, who decidedly is not a timid man, was afraid to refuse, because he felt certain that refusal meant discharge. He agreed to the proposition, and was introduced to "Mr. Macklin of New York, the big boss of the Fidelity Bond Company," which Sears and Henning professed to represent. Actually, his name was George F. Ruck, assistant to the H. C. Frick Coke Co., and for eight years before that, an employe of the Department of Justice.

Mullen got $50 a month for his reports, in which he was careful not to incriminate any of his fellows. He put the money each month into an envelope, and deposited it with Clinton S. Golden, director of the Pittsburgh Regional Labor Board. For himself, Mullen would not use this "blood money," as he called it. But he used the last $50 to come to Washington, with a friend, to testify before the Senate committee. That, he said, seemed fair; and the approving

chuckles of the committee and the audience which packed the hearing room agreed with him.

George A. Patterson, president of the company union of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co., told how he had the same experience with the same "Sears" and "Henning," except that Patterson was offered $75 a month.

Regional Director Golden also confirmed Mullen's story.

John Carmody, now a member of the NLRB, told the committee that when editor of technical journals, and particularly of Industrial Management, he encountered and always quarreled with espionage agencies. He reported that they were extremely widespread. He had information that the Ford Motor plant was "shot through with spies," and this information came from one of the spies. He suggested that the committee call Fred Keightley, now personnel officer for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., but formerly a conciliator for the Department of Labor.

Heber Blankenhorn, industrial economist of the NLRB, told the committee that espionage is universal in large-scale industry, and that the steel industry has gone farther into this matter than any others. He took from the records of the Nye Munitions Committee the records and correspondence of Federal Laboratories; which supplies tear gas and repeating rifles to corporations, especially steel corporations. Blankenhorn also said that students of industrial spying estimated that in the last few years, the Pinkerton, Burns and Thiel detective agencies had employed 135,000 persons, and that their income was around $60,000,000 a year.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the LaFollette committee that the Liberty League has made an appeal to lawlessness on a nation-wide scale. The League was leading the concerted campaign against organized labor. Nothing like it, Green declared, has disgraced this country since the post-war period.

Green told the committee of several cases of labor spies. He said that the A. F. of L. had fought labor spies for 50 years, and would continue to fight them. The Liberty League, he said, has blocked the work of NLRB by legalistic maneuvers.

Corroborating this, Heber Blankenhorn testified that NLRB is three months behind with its work on account of harassments from the League and others. He estimated that industrial spying costs around $80,000,000 a year.

HISTORY OF TRADE UNIONISM

IN the late 1870's the Knights of Labor, which had been leading an uneventful existence for ten years, began to be accepted as the vocal mouthpiece of the American workingman. The Knights were theoretically opposed to strikes, and counted on supplanting the wage system by consumers and producers co-operation. They subscribed in general to the socialist philosophy of the time, but opposed the political tactics of the socialist. In particular the Knights of Labor condemned trade unions based on crafts as narrow in scope and spirit. The organization aimed at a universal organization of all workers, skilled and unskilled.

Some craft unions composed of the highly skilled workers, viewed this development with dismay. Feeling their very existence threatened, they organized in 1881 a rival federation. But the new body got nowhere, while the Knights continued to grow. Their convention in 1886 represented over 700,000 members. In the same year their rival organization while in a dying state reorganized into the present American Federation of Labor.

The year following the Federation expanded and the Knights began to decline. Finally the Knights whose membership fell to 200,000 in 1890, suffered from the organizing ability of the then President of the Federation—Samuel Gompers. He drew into the Federation many trade-unionists who were attracted by concrete successes in the industrial struggle and who were repelled by the ill-disguised hostility of the Knights toward craft unions. A call by the Federation for a universal eight-hour day had already appealed to the workers. In 1889, the Federation rejected a proposal from the Knights for a reconciliation based upon dual control over the workers.

The Knights entered into political action, called strikes which were not successful, with the result, that with the end of the century they passed on and the American Federation of Labor had laid a firm foundation on which to build.

Are we to continue to follow in the foot-steps of our leaders of those days, or must we mark time with progress and meet a new element in organization as it presents itself today?

Tim Finnegan On Industhrial Unionism

O'IM very glad to have th' honor to addhress ye this evenin' on Industhrial Unionism as some ov th' biys ov th' Fedheration ov Labor call it, an' who have takin' upon thimsilves th' gr-reat task ov organyzing twinty-five millyon min or thereabouts in th' industhrial form ov unionism, takin' th' job away fr'm th' gr-reat Fedheration itsilf that has done so much f'r thim in th' last fifty years, an' at th' same time thryin' to break down th' gr-reat principles ov th' Fedheration, known as craft unionism, undher which it achaived wondherful things f'r th' wurruk're ov America.

Gawd f'rbid that O'i wud say a cross wurrud about these min that ar-re at th' head ov this industhrial movemint, but a gr-reat manny say there is a lot ov aego thereabouts an' a lot ov ingratichood, an' a lot ov pollytics. Be that as it may, O'i do know that th' pollytical ekonomists, usually called f'r fun th' "Brain Thrusters," these min, ye know, that rhead out ov books an' niver done a hard day's wurruk in their lives, ar-re gr-reat advocates ov this method. They call it f'r short vhertical an' horizontal unions. Whativer that may be.

O'i ax ye wurruk'rs, what does such min know about runnin' a gr-reat labor organyzation? They have diplomas galore, wid siveral letthers afther their name, an' they read thim so oftin that they make thimsilves belaive that they ar-re true, an' think they can run th' whole wurruld.

Thin agin, O'i undherstand that the' gr-reat facthries, th' so-called "money changers" and "malefactors ov gr-reat wealth" ar-re gr-reatly in favor ov th' industhrial system. O'i suppose th' raison f'r that is they have industhrial unions ov their own, which they run to soot thimsilves, an' they want O'i suppose to be conshistent. But how they will screech whin th' biys take thim into their organyzations, maybe.

O'im told on good authorrity that th' Prisidint himself is in favor ov this system. O'i don't belaive it as he wud be th' last man in th' wurruld to take away fr'm th' craft unions their property rights in their trade (excipt, ov coorse, taxes). Th' Prisidint, O'i think, belaives that th' industhrial system wud do away wid jurrisdictional sthrife. My oh my! what sthrife as you niver saw befure. A riv'lution as bad as th' civil war, if undher industhrialism. Th' on'y diff'rence th' civil war had an ind.

Far be it fr'm me, gintlemin, to say an unkind wurrud about these few min that ar' ladin' th' way to bring twinty-five millyon wurruk'rs that ar-re not organyzed, nor th' will, p'raps, to organyze, undher th' agies ov an industhrial form ov unionism. To say th' laste, they ar-re undhertakin' a big job an' ar-re surely gluttons f'r punishmint, an' must belaive they will live as long as Mathusala.

In ivry civilized counthry in th' wurruld, they have bin thryin' to organyze all th' wurruk'rs f'r th' last thousan' years, an' th' record show that there isn't anny more organyzed there than in our own counthry, taking into considherasion th' comparison ov size an' popylation.

Ov coorse, O'im not takin' into considheration Germany, Rooshya nor Italy. Th' unions there ar-re not bothered by industhrial or craft form ov unionism, nor sthrikes, nor lockouts, nor jurrisdictional sthrife, bekase in these counthries there is o'ny wan prisidint f'r each nation, an' they tell th' wurruk'rs what to do, an' if they don't do it, they're shot. These ar-re th' rale company unions, owned by th' governmint, an' the enlightened method ov conciliation an' arbithration rests in th' dispotism ov th' dictators. In these counthries befure th' dictators took hould, they were organyzed undher th' system ov industhrial syndicalism an' were aisily handled, by pushin' a button an' they all kem out an' th' dictator an' his sojers done th' rest.

O'i do not belaive f'r wan minnit that these min or laders ov th' industhrial front wud iver dhream ov doin' annythin' that wud make it aisy f'r a dictatorship, bekase if iver an outside dictator showed on th' job there wud be jurrisdictional sthrife aplinty. An' sure this wud be th' unkindist cut ov all. Ov coorse, a gr-reat manny say that some of these laders ar-re ambitious. O'i don't belaive a wurrud ov it anny more than poor Caesar was ambitious; Brutus to th' conthrary, but as Anthony siz: "They were all hon'rable min." The Lord knows it's a fine ambition to organyze twinty-five millyon min an' wimmin wurrek'rs ov America; more power to thim.

O'i was always a gr-reat belaiver in organyzation an' ijjacation f'r th' wurruk'rs, but always in favor ov th' protection ov th' rights ov others in their skill an' genius undher th' gr-reat principles ov th' Fedheration where there's room enough f'r us all, an' that made us what we ar-re, second to none in th' wurruld, an' by puttin' our shouldhers to th' wheel together in th' mother organyzation that larned us all th' thricks ov th' game, an' fought for us nigh sixty years f'r our ekonomic freedom an' liberty, we will accomplish still gr-reater achaivemints in this gr-reat day than iver befure. But we must concintrate all our energies an' activities together or we shall fail in th' gr-reat stewardship inthrusted to our care, which is th' gr-reatest responsibility that mortal min can have thrusted upon thim.

We must always raymimber, united we grow; divided we lose. No wan knows this betther than th'

laders ov th' minority that compose th' organyzation that advocate Industhrial Unionism. These min have a wurruld ov experience, gr-reat executive ability, an' can express their convictions with th' grace an' eloquence ov a Demosthenes, an' fought many succissful battles f'r th' min they riprisint under th' ol' banner.

Now what is botherin' me is that these gr-reat min that have so much experience in human affairs, an' who have always bin recognized as gr-reat union min an' sthrong advocates ov th' gr-reat constructive philosophy ov th' American Fedheration ov Labor, an' th' concintration ov all our efforts together to wurruk an' extind our efforts an' energies f'r the common good ov th' wurruk'rs, shud be thryin' to divide th' gr-reat forces ov labor on wan gr-reat question ov organyzin' that is as simple as th' alphabet that on'y through consolidation ov our efforts together can we iver hope to bring about th' gr-reat goal that we ar-re all thryin' f'r, gr-reater liberty in th' industhrial field, or, at laste, on par wid that which we have secured in th' pollytical realm.

Thin agin, O'im sure that these min undherstand, or, at laste, they shud, that if we were undher a complete form ov industhrial unionism that it wud be mighty dangerous to our gr-reat Raypublic, bekase ov recent occurrences in France an' other places that ar-re undher such a system. An' besides, it wud have th' effect ov rajoocin' th' wage that has bin established by th' skilled mechanic, who spint th' best years ov his life to become proficient in his art to sarve society, an' bring him down to th' livil of th' unskilled an' those without anny knowledge ov mechanical functions, which nath'rally wud rejooc to a high degree th' standard ov American life an' livin'.

O'im sure that these able min know that th' craft unions bekase ov their high skill an' genius, through sacrifice an' sufferin' in their gr-reat organyzations that they built to protect thimsilves, raised th' standard ov wage an' other workin' conditions f'r those ov th' unskilled an' th' laborer, an' which has bin recognized throughout th' wurruld an' in no place has it bin more effective than in our own gr-reat American continent.

O'i cannot belaive f'r th' life ov me that these fine trade unionists, who in their day fought gr-reat battles th' same as th' craft unions, forget these facts, bekase O'i know that if such things wud be charged to thim it wud be an insult to their gr-reat intilligence as they know it just as well as O'i do, a poor laborin' man, who niver had th' opportunity to learn a trade, but appreciates what a gloryous record th' American Fedheration ov Labor can record undher th' gr-reat principle ov protectin' both the craft unions an' all wage earnin' min an' wimmen.

Niver in all histhry, throughout th' entire wurrld, has there bin such a record made by anny labor organyzation in th' high standard ov wage an' workin' conditions an' protection f'r th' wurruk'rs, as well as th' high standard ov American life an' livin', that was brought about by th' constructive philosophies ov th' Fedheration ov Labor.

O'i do not belaive f'r a minnit that these gr-reat laders ov splendid organyzations have in mind to establish industhrial form ov unionism to take th' place ov th' gr-reat constructive policies ov th' American Federation ov Labor, bekase it is my belaif that they know too much ov th' American principles ov organyzation, an' O'i know they admire th' gr-reat principles ov America itsilf that has done so much, to create annythin' that wud in annyway wreck this gr-reat Dimmycratic social structure. But, if they do now know it, they ar' threadin' on very dangerous ground, no matter how sincere they ar' to organyze th' wurruk'rs in th' different industhries under their system, bekase eventually it wud nath'rally bring industrial syndicalism that wud nath'rally have th' effect ov bringin' an industhrial dictatorship that wud destroy both our ekonomic an' pollytical liberty. An' knowin' these min as well as O'i do, this will be th' last thing that they wud iver thry to do.

While we all know we are in a wondherful state ov ekonomic riv'lution, wherein O'i might say our government may be compelled to extind its functions in th' ekonomic an' industhrial field, an' which it has bin thrying to do, an' which nath'rally confuses an' upsets th' minds that ar-re used to a different social order, it is expicted not to move to annythin' new, onless experience onfold that we must move, an' it must be done gradually, an' this is th' time, above all times, that we shud hould our head an' show to th' wurrld that we know there is on'y wan coorse f'r us to follow, an' O'i cannot do any betther than quote th' old wurruds that reach back into th' day ov high antiquity down to our own day, an' that is:

"United we stand; divided we fall."

O'i thank ye f'r ye're attintion, an' O'i will close now by sayin', Gawd be wid th' grand ol' min, Pete McQuire, Mr. McBride an' th' gr-reat little Sammy Gompers, who ar-re now lookin' down fr'm above upon us an' wondherin' what th' divvle is th' matther wid th' b'ys that they left behind.—Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters Journal.

CONVENTION NEWS

FOR the guidance of those of our members who will attend the coming convention, we are publishing a list of hotel rates effective in hotels located near our convention headquarters:

Royal York Hotel (convention headquarters)—Single room with bath, $3.50; double room with bath, twin beds, $6.00 for two persons.

King Edward Hotel—Single room with bath, $3.00; double room with bath, $5.00 for two persons.

Prince George Hotel—Single room, $1.50 and $2.00; single room with bath, $2.50 and $3.00; double room, double bed, $2.50 and $3.00; double room, twin beds, $3.50; double room, three persons, $4.00; double room with bath, double bed, $4.50 and $5.00; double room with bath, twin beds, $5.00 and $6.00; double room with bath, three persons, $6.00; double room with bath, four persons, $7.50.

Walker House, 113 Front St., West—Single room, $1.50 and $2.00; single room with bath, $2.50; double room, $3.00 and $3.50; double room with bath, $4.50 and $5.00.

Ford Hotel, Dundas and Bay Sts.—Single room, $1.50; single room with bath, $2.00; double room, $2.50; double room with bath, $4.00.

Carls-Rite, 174 Front St., West—Single room, $1.50; single room with bath, $2.00; double room, $2.00; double room with bath, $3.00.

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"SCHEDULITIS" IN MOSCOW

An anonymous correspondent sent us a clipping from "The Moscow News," and since he included no comment, we don't know whether he intended to point with pride or view with alarm. At any rate, the article which he marked off for our attention revealed the fact that even in Utopian Moscow the street car service is suffering from a severe attack of "Schedulitis."

The Stakhanov speedup system which has invaded Russian industry has dug its prod into the ample seat of the street railway organization with the result that a seven per cent increase in the average speed of trolleys has been ordered. All traffic schedules have been tightened and some 200 runs have been eliminated from the trolley schedules alone. The average speed of the trolleys has been raised from 13.7 kilomters to 14.7 kilometers per hour and the object now is to raise this to 15 kilometers as well as to increase the percentage of "on time" trips.

The Commissar of Transport boasts that during March, 92 per cent of all the street cars arrived on schedule not only at their terminii but at all intermediate points.

The Stakhanov system is the equivalent of the stretch-out methods used in the textile industry over here. The fastest worker in the plant is placed at the head of a unit and the others are required to maintain the pace he sets under penalty of discharge, punishment or worse. Applying such a system to local transportation ought to produce interesting and somewhat exciting results. The first run out of the barn in the morning would set the pace for the day, we suppose, and the mad race would continue until the last run was in, with visions of Siberia spurring the harried motormen along.

When the Bolsheviks themselves copy American sweatshop practices and boast about speeding up work to an inhuman degree, we begin to wonder what has happened to the Revolution.

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RESIDENTIAL BUILDING DOUBLE THAT OF 1935

"Forecasts that residential building in 1936 would be twice as great as in 1935 have been more than justified by the results registered during the first three months," says the Federal Home Loan Bank Review in its May issue.

"By the end of March, the estimated number of family-dwelling units for which permits had been granted in all cities of 10,000 and more population was 24,387 compared with 11,940 units for the same period in 1935, and 5,161 units in 1934.

"March was the Nation's biggest spring month in residential construction since 1931. Reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that 10,381 family-dwelling units costing $40,606,800 were authorized. This compares with 6,083 units costing $20,977,400 authorized in March, 1935.

"An unusual feature of the month's activity was the high proportion of 1- and 2-family type dwellings authorized. They accounted for 79.7 per cent of all units. This is a higher percentage than for any month since the depth of the depression.

"Three-or-more-family structures accounted for only 20 per cent as compared with 35.7 per cent in February.

"The average cost of single-family dwellings was $4,337 in March, 1936, representing a rise of 14.5 per cent over the average cost of $3,789 in March, 1935.

"By contrast, the average cost of units in multi-family dwellings fell from $3,013 in March, 1935, to $2,732 in the same month this year. These movements in costs of course, are due to the construction of less expensive homes at different periods and not to changes in building costs."

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DICTATOR-RIDDEN MEXICO EXPELS LABOR LEADERS

Conditions similar to those in dictator-ridden countries of Europe exist in Mexico today, according to Luis N. Morones, vice-president of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and executive head of the Mexican Federation of Labor. Morones, who was expelled from Mexico and driven into exile, recently reported to headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at Washington that the present Mexican government is pursuing a most destructive policy through interference with the constitutional and legal rights of labor organizations. Morones was neither accorded a trial nor permitted to face his accusers but was summarily ejected from his country. In addition, he declared, 39 leaders of the Mexican Federation of Labor are in prison in Mexico, not because they have committed crimes against the government but simply because they are known to be labor leaders.

A statement issued by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who heard the report of Mr. Morones, declared in part:

"The American Federation of Labor views with a feeling of deep concern and grave apprehension the apparent determination of those in charge of the administration of the government of Mexico to wipe out the Mexican Federation of Labor and drive its leaders into exile. Without appearing to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, we feel justified in offering a vigorous protest against such action. We are doing this because we wish to see real genuine liberty and democracy preserved in Mexico for the enjoyment of its working people and because, through our close association with the Mexican Federation of Labor through membership in the Pan-American Federation of Labor, we are concerned in its welfare and well-being.

"We sincerely hope that governmental authorities in Mexico will change their attitude, withdraw their policy of persecution of the Mexican Federation of Labor and its officers, and make real and vital the principles of freedom, liberty and democracy within the Republic of Mexico. We will feel both relieved and gratified if we are privileged to learn that a return to a regard for the right of labor has come to Mexico. We hope that may be soon."

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DISBARRING VOTERS

From time to time suggestions are made that a plan be developed to limit the voting of certain classes of American citizens. The latest proposal that I have noted comes from Daniel F. Cohalan, former Justice of the New York Supreme Court. He urges disbarment from voting at the November President election of those persons who are on relief.

It is difficult to imagine an intelligent man advocating such a measure—and the ironical note is found in the fact that the proposal was made during an address before the Defenders of the Constitution of the United States. Just the manner in which the Defenders of the Constitution organization defends the Constitution I do not know, but I do know that any scheme which would disfranchise a man or woman who is on relief would do more to destroy this country than almost anything else of which I know. It is putting the Constitution on a dollar basis, and saying if you have been fortunate enough —or some might say smart enough—to accumulate some money, you can vote, but if not, you shall suffer the loss of the privilige of voting.

Our country was established with free and equal rights to all citizens and such a proposal as that of

Mr. Cohalan's is an insult to our intelligence. I presume that the next logical step after disbarment from voting of those on relief, would be to propose that each citizen be allowed to cast one vote for each dollar of net worth which he represents.

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HOW TO KILL A UNION

1—Don't attend meetings.
2—If you go, go late.
3—If the weather isn't pleasant, stay home.
4—Don't accept any office; it's easier to criticize.
5—Never approve anything your officers or committees do.
6—Don't pay your dues until you have to.
7—Don't bother recruiting new members.
8—Insist on official notices being sent you, but don't pay any attention to them when you get them.
9—Don't waste any courtesy at a union meeting. It's up to your officers to take it.
10—When you don't like what's going on, say so, but under no circumstances offer any constructive suggestions.
11—Devote most of your time talking; let someone else do the work.
12—If elected a delegate to a higher union body or national convention, don't bother about attending sessions.
13—Then you can come home and report that the organization is in the hands of a political gang and that there's no use trying to do anything about it.
14—Look for hidden motives; don't credit brother or sister unionists with any ideals.
15—Don't co-operate with any officer or committee, make them co-operate with you.
16—Remember, you know more than anyone else about everything. If they don't agree with you, they're wrong.—Cleveland Citizen.

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WAR A CONTINUOUS INDUSTRY FOR 2,400 YEARS

The idea that peace is a short interval between wars (and that the purpose of peace is to prepare new wars) is pretty well justified.

Since 500 B. C., we have had 902 major wars—or, roughly, one for every three years. As some wars have lasted between 30 and 100 years, the moments of peace have been hardly enough for creating new pretexts (and moral slogans) for war.

Among modern nations France stands at the head of the list with 185 wars, England and Russia have had more than 150; Italy and Germany, comparatively new nations, haven't crossed the 50 mark yet.

By a series of complicated figures, the professors have found that the world war was about ten times as "great" as all the other wars of modern time put together.

This is eminently satisfying, because otherwise we would have to suppose that progress was all a sham and that we were falling back into the dark ages. We are getting ahead and the chances are that the next war will make the last one look like a picnic. Which, in the minds of some, it was.

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WILL WE PROFIT?

It is now six full years since American economics went so far off center that it had to slow down.

We have seen new "lows" for our employment, production, standards of living, and everything else that we had been so proud of.

Something seemed to start the old machine on the up-grade, and indications are that we have been picking up.

It seems very likely that we shall not be able to climb back to the level we held in 1928 in the same length of time that it took to slide down from that fair eminence.

True it is, that no previous depression ever had the treatment applied to it that this one received.

Some students have been busy trying to measure the paths by which we arrived at the Great Depression. In that, we have had the use of a set of records, the like of which no other nation has ever had.

When the time comes to chart the path by which we shall have overcome the depression, there will come into view a recorded experience new to the history of nations. Never has there been such a frank examination of every fact, economic and political, social and industrial, as has taken place in America during the last six years.

We ought to know a lot more about how to live, as a nation and as a race, when this great lesson has been fully gone through. But will we profit by our sad experiences? As a people we soon forget.

o

ESKIMOS HAVE TO MARRY

Whenever there has been talk of a tax on bachelors in England, there has been a chorus of protest. Yet their bachelors may consider themselves lucky, for amongst the Eskimos of northern Canada, marriage is compulsory.

Christian Leden, the Norwegian explorer, who recently returned from a three years' stay among them, says that no people live a cleaner family life than the Eskimos. Each man has as many wives as he can support, and all are remarkably good natured. Bad temper is considered a sign of being possessed by a devil, and lying is a crime punished by death.

Leden came across only one woman who was not

married, and that was due to the fact that her hair was too short.

—o—

THE $15 PER WEEK MAN

What good is the $15 per week man in the U. S. A.?

The answer is obvious. He is not of any value at all in our economy. He is a liability.

At the first breath of hard luck or weakness, he and his family become charges upon the community.

The $15 a week man buys no motor cars. He builds no houses. He must live in the slums or else fail to pay rent.

The $15 a week man is of no benefit to business men. His trade at a store adds little or nothing to "recovery."

The masses of Americans must receive a great deal more than $15 per week if farmers are to be prosperous and our factories are to run and our retail merchants are to prosper.

The $15 per week minimum wage keeps the masses on the verge of poverty and business men on the fringe of failure.

The greatest market for our products is in our own country. The folly of starvation in the midst of plenty, because foreigners will not buy our surplus, is now obvious to statesmen, but they still talk about "foreign markets" when there is no sense in it. It's as foolish as it would be for a good housekeeper to starve her own family because she did not have guests.

It would be better if they would turn their attention to developing the home market which is hungry for better homes and all necessities and luxuries.

The $15 per week man does not make the home market profitable and as long as he is numerous, just so long will America be in distress.

—o—

SHALL WE TREAD THE OLD PATH?

By THE REV. RAYMOND McGOWAN

Assistant Director, N. C. W. C. Dept. of Social Action.

REAL estate men appeared against Senator Wagner's housing bill. One said that not housing shortage but shortage of purchasing power is the trouble. I was in his city two years ago. His name was on a full-page anti-labor ad. Another said he was not against relieving slum areas but against this plan. He gave no plan of his own.

Another testified that it is slum-people that make slums. (God forgive him for saying that.) Another man said that the bill is against the Constitution and, besides, would intolerably tax "the thrifty" to support the poor, would allow only two per cent investment and not a cent for amortization and, anyway, if the Government goes part way into housing, it might as well provide the people with food, and clothing and even luxuries, i. e., go Communist.

The United States Chamber of Commerce was having at the same time its annual meeting. It wants, it said, to put any housing aid for the poor on a strictly charity basis, handled by "local relief agencies." A former government coordinator of housing activities has also said the same thing.

As one reads over the other resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce, the full meaning becomes clear—and black. What it means is this: The managers of business must be put in complete control. Things done contrariwise must be ended. Things proposed contrariwise must be squelched. Government must not even insist that the firms it buys from shall pay decent wages, not even pass compulsory wage or hour laws or impose codes.

It is assumed that employes will, in fact, insist on changes in their own working conditions; but the sentence is so worded as to be a warning. Then when business management fails to keep people at work at good wages, so they can't even house themselves decently, the people can go to the local relief agencies for a "subsidy."

The United States Chamber of Commerce says, indeed, that business management should attain "ever-rising standards of living and increasing security to the individual." It admits, too, as to prices, that matters of "wide concern are involved." But management alone is to decide, acting inside "the free play of economic forces."

Here is no question of whether a federal or a state government shall act. Here is no question of particular governmental mistakes. Here is a demand that business management shall hold economic sovereignty over the people. Even the owners are left out of the discussion. When business management fails, why then there is the "relief agency."

The whole thing is directly opposed to Catholic social teaching. Business managers form one element only. For them now, in the face of their gigantic failure from 1929 to 1933, the less gigantic but still horrible failure before 1929, and a continued and tragic failure now, to claim back the very slight modifications made to their rulership is raw effrontery.

—o—

CORRECTION

We are now advised by Local 308 that Brother Louis Salmo 24252 renewed his withdrawal card and did not deposit it, as published in the July issue.

—o—

ATTENTION SECRETARIES

Headquarters would greatly appreciate your sending in your local's August report, if this has not already been forwarded, as our fiscal year closes August 31, 1936 and our convention will be held in little more than six weeks after that date.

"It's a Winner!"

SAY PLASTERERS ABOUT THE NEW IMPROVED

CELOTEX INSULATING LATH

Gives a smooth job — quickly! No hooks or other projections to interfere with clean sweep of the darby.

Gives permanently beautiful walls and ceilings! No lath, joist or joint marks with Celotex Lath.

HERE'S WHY THIS LATH IS DIFFERENT—BETTER!

1 *It's tougher—stiffer! Stands up under hard pressure!*

2 *It's full ½-inch Ship-Lap joints remain tightly closed!*

3 *It takes the scratch coat easier —holds it more securely!*

4 *Its wide beveled edges on four sides give stronger bonding.*

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OF CELOTEX INSULATING LATH:

TO THE PLASTERING CONTRACTOR—you can get more plastering contracts—get them easier—outsell competitive finishes—when you specify Celotex Insulating Lath because you can offer your clients positive assurance of permanently beautiful walls and ceilings PLUS permanently efficient insulation.

TO THE PLASTERER—you can do a better job with Celotex Insulating Lath—do it quicker and easier. And every job you complete with Celotex is a permanent recommendation of the excellence of your work.

TO THE LATHER—you get greater structural strength, a superior plaster base and permanent insulation with Celotex Insulating Lath. It's easy to apply—can be readily cut on the job with the lather's hatchet.

The Celotex program of vigorous and consistent advertising and sales promotion gives strong support because it features the beauty, desirability and permanence of plaster finishes over Celotex Lath.

See this new Celotex Insulating Lath at your nearest Celotex Dealer or write us for a free sample and more complete information.

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BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Celotex Cane Fibre Products are manufactured under the Ferox Process (patented) and resist damage by Fungus Growth, Dry Rot and Termites (white ants). Look for the brand name. Accept no substitutes.

WIT AND

Young Doctor: "I'm afraid I made a mistake in filling in a death certificate today."

Old Doctor:: "How was that?"

Young Doctor: "I absent-mindedly signed my name in the space left for 'cause of death.' "

———o———

Jummy: "But why do you keep on calling me Charlie? Didn't I tell you my name was Jummy?"

Elsie: "Of course! How stupid of me. But I keep on thinking this is Wednesday night."—Widow.

———o———

She wanted to be in the beauty chorus, so she wrote an application, enclosed her photograph, and was asked to come for an interview. Imagine her surprise when she was told by the manager that she was too late.

"Is the position filled, then?" she asked.

"No," replied the manager; "I meant that you should have come when you had your photograph taken."

———o———

A diner who had ordered a Swiss cheese sandwich on rye bread suddenly decided to change his order and asked the waiter if it would be possible to have an American cheese sandwich instead.

The waiter nodded graciously, opened wide his mouth, and shouted to the cook, "Naturalize that Swiss."

———o———

Judge (to amateur yegg): "So they caught you with this bundle of silverware. Whom did you plunder?"

Yegg: "Two fraternity houses, your honor."

Judge (to sergeant): "Call up the downtown hotels and distribute this stuff."

———o———

"Sam, I hate a bad loser."

"Yeah, so do I, Ike; but I'd rather play with a bad loser than any kind of a winner."

———o———

"Is the fish man here today?"

"How shad I know, am I my brother's kipper?"

"No, but I've been herring things about you."

———o———

"Oh, Mr. Butcher, about that joint you sold me last week. Did you say it was imported or deported from Australia?"

Haberdasher: 'These shirts are very strong, sir. They simply laugh at the laundry."

Customer: Yeah, I know. I had some like that before. They laughed so hard they came back with their sides split."—Punch Bowl.

———o———

Hard was the lot of Albert Spink,
Who could "stop a car as quick as a wink."
But a telephone pole, it stopped him quicker,
When he tried to mix his gas with likker.

———o———

Minister: "And in closing, brethren, let us pray. I will ask Deacon Brown to lead."

Deacon Brown (awakening from a nap): "Hain't my lead, I dealt."

———o———

The octogenarian, Mr. Jones, during an operation for the rejuvenation of youth, became very impatient.

"Don't be so restless," growled the nurse.

The poor man went on moaning and sobbing.

"Don't cry, the pain will soon vanish."

"I'm not crying because of pain," explained the old man, "I'm afraid I'll be late for school."

———o———

"Doctor," said the sick man, "the other doctors seem to differ from you in their diagnosis of my case."

"I know," replied the medical man cheerfully, "but the post-mortem will show which of us is right."

———o———

Lady (in theater): "Pardon me, sir. Does my hat bother you?"

Gentleman behind: "No, it bothers my wife. She wants one like it."

———o———

The telephone rang in the chargeroom and the police sergeant picked up the receiver.

"Hullo," said a voice over the wire. "Ish that the police station?"

The sergeant answered in the affirmative.

"Good," said the voice. "Ish there a chap named Bill Jones there?"

"No," said the mystified sergeant, "no one of that name."

"Thanksh," said the voice, "This room I'm in ish locked and I thought I was in jail."

HUMOR

A young and untried fireman was serving at his first blaze, and the chief, rushing up to him, shouted: "Climb up that ladder to the eighth floor, crawl along the cornice to the fourth window, and catch that wooden sign you see smoldering. Then swing yourself along to the second window, break the glass, and go in and see if there's anyone about . . . Well, what are you waiting for?"

"Pen and ink," said the man. "I want to hand in my resignation."

———o———

"Did anyone ever tell you how wonderful you are?"

"Don't believe they ever did."

"Then, where'd you get the idea?"

———o———

"Ah, you have a dog. I thought you didn't like dogs."

"Well, I don't. But my wife picked up a lot of dog soap at a bargain sale."

———o———

"What position did you hold in your last job?" the manager asked the small applicant for the post.

"I was a doer, sir," said the boy, seriously.

"A doer! Whatever's that?"

"Well, sir, when my boss wanted anything done he would tell the cashier, the cashier would tell the bookkeeper, the bookkeeper would tell the junior clerk, and the clerk would tell me."

"And what would happen then?"

"As I hadn't anybody to tell, I'd do it."

———o———

Mose: "Come here, quick, Mandy, the baby's got something in his diaphragm."

Mandy (on the run): "Laws Sakes! eff dat don't beat all—and I jess done put it on him."

———o———

"Where are my golf socks, dear?"

"What golf socks?"

"The ones with eighteen holes, darling."

———o———

Teacher (pointing to a deer at the zoo)—"Johnny, what is that?"

Johnny: "I don't know."

Teacher: "What does your mother call your father?"

Johnny: "Don't tell me that's a louse!"

This report was found by a doctor in India who had left a native assistant in charge of a serious case:

"11 a. m.—Patient in low degree.

"11:30 a. m.—Patient in the sink.

"12 noon—Patient on the flit.

"12:05 p. m.—Patient flut."

———o———

Old Lady—"If you really want work—Farmer Gray wants a righthand man."

Wanderer—"Jus' my luck, lidy—I'm left'anded!"

———o———

In the case of bald-headed men, it's hair today and gone tomorrow.

———o———

"You were very kind to lend me that ten dollars. I feel I can never repay you."

"Eh? Why on earth didn't you say that at first?"

———o———

Lew became involved in an altercation. The argument drew a crowd, and before it was over Lew had a broken hat, a broken nose, and two purple eyes.

The police interfered. His assailant escaped, but Lew was dragged, protesting, to the police station.

The next morning, when the magistrate had sifted the evidence and decided that Lew was not to blame, he said to him: "Why didn't you explain the matter to the constable at the time?"

"Exblain?" blurted the injured innocent. "How could I exblain? Dey handcuffed me before I could say a vord!"

———o———

Flames poured from the smoke-blackened windows, and the crowd below gasped with astonishment as they saw a hefty fireman emerge from a window carrying a woman in his arms.

But as the gallant man stepped onto the ladder and attempted to descend, he slipped and fell to the ground. The woman landed safely, but heavily, on the prostrate hero.

A doctor hastened to the scene.

"You're a very brave fellow!" he said to the fireman.

"Brave, begorra, but no gentleman," was the reply, "or I'd 'a' let the woman go first!"

PROJECTS OF $50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ALABAMA

MONTEVALLO, ALA.—Post office: $51,883. A. Blair, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Montgomery, contr.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.—County high school: $145,858. Day & Sachs, 2400 South 5th Ave., Birmingham, contr.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA.—Post office: $50,000. A. Blair, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Montgomery, contr.

ARKANSAS

FORT SMITH, ARK.—Post office: $287,500. J. I. Barnes, Springfield, contr.

CALIFORNIA

AUBURN, CALIF.—Post office: $91,383. Schuler & McDonald, Inc., 16th and Willow Sts., Oakland, contr.

COLORADO

FLORENCE, COLO.—Post office: $52,600. Newstrom & Davis, 732 U. S. Natl. Bank Bldg., Denver, contr.

LOVELAND, COLO.—Post office: $56,900. Busboon & Rauh, Salina, Kan., contr.

CONNECTICUT

GLASTONBURY, CONN.—Post office: $50,000. Tremaglio Bros., Waterbury, contr.

NOROTON, CONN.—Hospital: $140,000. Vuono Constr. Co., 1 Atlantic St., Stamford, contr.

WEST HAVEN, CONN.—Post office: $61,067. Tremaglio Bros., 1500 Highland Ave., Waterbury, contr.

GEORGIA

ATHENS, GA.—Girls' dormitory, University System of Georgia, Atlanta: $95,410. J. K. Davis, Athens, contr. —Agricultural extension building: $74,822. R. M. Lee, 250 Ivey St., N. E., Atlanta, contr. PWA.

CUTHBERT, GA.—Post office: $50,000. R. M. Lee, 250 Ivy St., N. E., Atlanta, contr.

SWAINSBORO, GA.—Post office: $52,295. Beers Constr. Co., 70 Ellis St., N. E., Atlanta, contr.

IDAHO

MOSCOW, IDAHO—Men's dormitory, Regents University of Idaho: $189,554. Colonial Constr. Co., 326 1st Ave., Spokane, Wash., contr.

ILLINOIS

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—Veterans unit at Jacksonville State Hospital: $210, 560. A. Smith Co., 134 North LaSalle St., Chicago, contr.

MARSHALL, ILL.—Post office: $56,963. Brockmeyer-Bohle, Inc., 634 North Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

INDIANA

HOBART, IND—Post office: $50,000. Structural Eng. Corp., 1110 East 42d St., New York City, contr.

IOWA

WAVERLY, IA.—Post office: $72,000. J. I. Barnes, Logansport, Ind., contr

KANSAS

HOISINGTON, KAN.—Post office, $50,000. Armagost & Son, 3417 Edgemont St., Wichita, contr.

KENTUCKY

BOWLING GREEN, KY.—Classroom building, Western State Teachers College: $287,500. Struck Constr. Co., 147 North Clay St., Louisville, contr.

LOUISIANA

HAYNESVILLE, LA.—Post office: $50,000. Werner Co., Inc., 1320 Pierre Ave., Shreveport, La., contr.

MARYLAND

UPPER MARLBORO, MD.—Post office: $50,000. J. W. Hunt Co., 1427 Eye St., Washington, D. C., contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

GARDINER, MASS.—Post office: $97,000. T. A. Cassidy, Fitchburg, contr.

NATICK, MASS.—Post office: $67,450. L. Wexler, 1134 Baker Ave., Schenectady, N. Y., contr.

MICHIGAN

HOWELL, MICH.—Post office: $50,000. Sorensen-Cross Constr. Co., 2505 Lepeer St., Flint, contr.

LANSING, MICH.—Hotel Roosevelt addition: $150,000. Jarvis Eng. Wks., contr.

MINNESOTA

BRECKENRIDGE, MINN.—Post office: $50,920. G. H. Lounsberry & Son, 322½ East Superior St., Duluth, contr.

ST. CLOUD, MINN.—Acute Building 48 and Infirmary Building 49: $648,769. A. G. Wahl, contr.

MISSOURI

HIGGINSVILLE, MO.—Post office: $50,000. J. I. Barnes, Wilhoit Bldg., Springfield, contr.

MACON, MO.—Garage, office and maintenance building addition: $79,590. MacDonald Constr. Co., 3829 West Pine St., St. Louis, contr. PWA.

MARCELINE, MO.—Post office: $54,000. Busboom & Rauh, 153 South Santa Fe Ave., Salina, Kan., contr.

MARSHALL, MO.—Custodial buildings for State Hospital: $130,600. H. L. Williams & E. C. Childen, contr. PWA.

NEVADA, MO.—Cafeteria, State Hospital: $112,406. Huff Constr. Co., contr. PWA.

RICHMOND, MO.—Post office: $51,800. LeCoutour-Parsons Constr. Co., 4121 Forest Park Bldg., St. Louis, contr.

NEBRASKA

O'NEILL, NEB.—Post office: $54,476. J. H. Marchbank Constr. Co., 205 West Wacker St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

NEW MEXICO

DEMING, N. M.—Post office: $63,361. L. F. Dow Co., 111 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif., contr.

NEW YORK

ALDEN, N. Y.—School: $95,933. W. H. Harder, Eggertsville, contr. PWA.

BATH, N. Y.—U. S. Veterans Hospital: $797,945. Irwin & Leighton, Schaff Bldg., 1505 Race St., Phila., Pa., contr.

EATON, N. Y.—School: $185,000. Bedford Constr. Co., Inc., 1300 Broad St., Utica, contr. PWA.

WHITESBORO, N. Y.—School: $500,000. Andrew Weston, 7 East 42d St., New York, contr.

NORTH CAROLINA

CLINTON, N. C.—Post office: $52,975. Upchurch Constr. Co., Montgomery, Ala., contr.

HENDERSON, N. C.—Post office: $87,900. Cress Eng. Co., 5 Columbus Circle, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, N. C.—Post office: $73,450. J. I. Barnes, Onancock, Va., contr.

NORTH DAKOTA

BISMARCK, N. D.—Extending and remodeling post office: $210,000. Maurice Schumacher, Barker Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Post office: $208,757. J. P. Cullen & Son, Janesville, Wis., contr.

PROJECTS (Continued)

OHIO

GEORGETOWN, O.—Post office: $50,000. C. A. Yeager & Co., Portsmouth, contr.

GIRARD, O.—Post office: $50,000. Mutual Constr. Co., 550 West Boston Ave., Youngstown, contr.

MARION, O.—Post office: $50,000. Gibbson-Grable Co., Canton, contr.

NELSONVILLE, O.—Post office: $50,000. G. H. Whike Constr. Co., 138 2d St., N. E., Canton, contr.

WAUSEON, O.—Post office: $50,830. H. Whike Constr. Co., Harter Bldg., Canton, contr.

OKLAHOMA

FORT SILL, OKLA.—Hospital addition: $50,000. Harmony Constr. Co., 606 North Indiana St., Oklahoma City, contr.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.—Hospital addition: $144,547. J. J. Barnes, Wilhorst Bldg., Springfield, Mo., contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

DUQUESNE, PA.—Post office: $66,300. Potters Lumber Co., East Liverpool, O., contr.

MEADVILLE, PA.—Post office: $64,811. Grant & Son, 3866 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, O., contr.

WAYNESBURG, PA.—Greene County Memorial Hospital: $100,827. Don J. Byrum, Inc., 40 Haddale St., Wheeling, W. Va., contr. PWA and RFC.

SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Columbia Terrace Housing Project H5201: $557,570. T. A. Loving & Co., Goldsboro, N. C., contr.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Post office and court house: $414,500. J. I. Barnes, Springfield, O., contr.

TENNESSEE

LAFOLLETTE, TENN.—Post office: $54,900. Upchurch Constr. Co., Montgomery, Ala., cont.r

TEXAS

EASTLAND, TEX.—Post office: $60,200. Templeton-Cannon, Box 548, San Angelo, contr.

GALVESTON, TEX.—Hospital: $204,133. J. E. Morgan & Sons, 210 North Campbell St., El Paso, contr. PWA.

—Hospital: $258,374. J. E. Morgan & Sons, 210 North Campbell St., El Paso, contr. PWA.

MIDLAND, TEX.—Post office: $59,570. A. F. Blair, Petersburg, Va., contr.

UTAH

FORT DUCHESNE, UTAH—Doctors and nurses quarters and duplex home for attendants: $144,970. Tolboe & Litchfield, Provo, contr.

VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—Extending and remodeling post office: $161,500. J. I. Barnes, Onancock, contr.

HOPEWELL, VA.—Post office: $58,207. A. F. Blair, Petersburg, contr.

PETERSBURG, VA.—Ward building, Central State Hospital: $259,500. J. T. Wilson & Co., Mutual Bldg., Richmond, contr.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.—St. Mary's Hospital: $250,000. Southeastern Constr Co., 218 West 2d St., Charlotte, N. C.

WISCONSIN

ELKHORN, WIS.—Post office: $50,000. J. P. Cullen & Son, Janesville, contr.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA, ONT.—Storage building, Central Experimental Farm: $375,000. Alex I. Garvock, Sparks and Bank Sts., contr.

CHEAP AT ANY PRICE

The Old Deal in the European war spent 22 billions for destruction.

The New Deal in its war on depression has spent 13 billions.

How much has the New Deal actually cost up to now?

When President Roosevelt was inaugurated March 4, 1933, the public debt of the United States was 21 billions. June 30 this year it almost hit 34 billions—so the gross cost of the New Deal may be said to be 13 billions. That is the net increase of our national debt.

But—and it's a big but—let us not forget this important point. There is a vast difference in blowing money in the air for destruction and using it for human welfare. A large part of the New Deal cash outlay will be paid back.

The Government has loaned billions to banks, railroads, insurance companies, etc., other millions to farmers and home owners and to cities and states—loaned for the purpose of keeping business alive and money circulating.

The Government has not made a gift of this money. All borrowers are under lawful obligations to pay it back—and are paying it back right now. The total of these recoverable loans aggregate more than four billions. The nine billions that will not be paid back went for relief—public works, CWA, PWA, WPA, CCC, etc.

In addition to the tremendous improvements that are under way in all parts of the nation, such as power projects, flood control work, forest conservation, soil erosion work, fine highways, public buildings and school houses, the Government also prevented the starvation of many during the depression and kept human morale and hope alive among thousands who were down and almost out.

No one who wants to be fair can overlook these facts and these worthy projects. The New Deal has given you a lot of things you didn't have before—improvements that will be for the benefit of our children and their children.

The 22 billions which our Old Dealers blew into the air in Europe brought us nothing but heartaches and death. The nine billions spent so far for human happiness looks like the finest investment this nation has ever made when measured by the yardstick of Time.

"A TWIST OF THE WRIST" MADE HIM RICH

The man who discovered the marcel wave died in a French chateau recently. His real name was Grateau. He was the son of a poor stonemason, but was too frail to follow his father's trade, so he turned to hairdressing.

The idea which made him a multi-millionaire came from his mother's wonderful head of curly hair. Grateau discovered that by holding the curling tongs reversed he could produce his mother's coiffure on nearly every woman's head and that, with proper care, the "wave" might last for weeks.

Soon thousands, and eventually millions, of women were putting up their francs, shillings and dollars to secure the new adornment. Even men adopted the style. Grateau changed his name to Marcel, and soon was the most famous hairdresser in the world. He introduced the wave in Paris in 1872, and 25 years later was so rich that he retired to his 500-acre estate. When he died, he was 84.

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DUES BOOKS LOST

2	F. Scheall 13212
42	C. A. Jaynes 30113
73	A. Gebhart 8737
109	T. K. Smith 28580
234	F. F. Hill 24834
244	Nathan Levy 36236
345	F. W. Garant 19198
435	W. E. Patterson 31947

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

Section 101 of our International Constitution provides that: "It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers. The following local unions filed at headquarters the results of their latest election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
2	Cleveland, O.	G. Nirmaier	J. M. Farrar	B. Bardy	F. R. Smith
7	Birmingham, Ala.	J. A. Willis	J. R. Davis	H. Fletcher	H. K. Freeman
9	Washington, D. C.	J. A. Mann	T. A. Hill	R. Allen	T. King
10	Milwaukee, Wis.	S. Duerr	M. Zahn	C. Duerr	M. Zahn
18	Louisville, Ky.	J. S. Doll	G. Kettler	O. Doll	G. Kettler
23	Bridgeport, Conn.	J. Dunn	J. Piccirillo	G. Aanensen	J. Piccirillo
24	Toledo, O.	H. B. Kimpel	P. Royer	M. Hartsel	
39	Indianapolis, Ind.	J. E. Carroll	G. H. Stevenson	R. F. Spangler	W. Kunkel
42	Los Angeles, Calif.	W. S. Terry	R. A. Jones	W. McPherson	L. Mashburn
43	Salt Lake City, Utah	M. Humphreys	C. H. Worden	J. Bostrum	W. Stanton
47	Cincinnati, O.	E. S. Clift	W. Cady	H. Goebel	I. Koble
62	New Orleans, La.	J. Hoffman	A. G. Siegel	L. J. Putfark	J. Hoffman
68	Denver, Colo.	R. Bickard	G. E. Lindquist	F. Fennell	J. H. Mitchell
69	Butte, Colo.	C. L. Knopp	T. Ryan	T. Ryan	
70	Terre Haute, Ind.	W. R. Miles	C. C. Truitt		C. C. Truitt
71	Akron, O.	E. Wolf	A. Nicholson	E. Houser	E. Wolf
88	Oakland, Calif.	C. Clark	G. VanHaltern	J. C. Reynolds	J. C. Reynolds
93	Spokane, Wash.	A. A. Johnson	E. Krohn		
97	Toronto, Ont.	J. Densmore	H. Weller	E. Elliott	
102	Newark, N. J.	H. Quaas	J. J. Vohden, Jr.		W. Hutchinson
104	Seattle, Wash.	R. E. Moore	S. A. Smith	E. Merkle	
106	Plainfield, N. J.	G. Howell	H. Swartz	A. Wells	H. Swartz
109	Sacramento, Calif.	O. H. Truax	H. S. Hyberger	E. Sands	
111	Madison, Wis.	G. Morrill	O. Knee		
122	Salina, Calif.	L. L. Perry	E. E. Laney	E. E. Laney	
144	San Jose, Calif.	W. L. Frey	R. A. Judson	R. A. Judson	J. Corey
155	Tacoma, Wash.	L. R. Robinson	R. D. Thornton		L. R. Robinson
172	Long Beach, Calif.	L. S. Blanchard	R. L. Smith	R. L. Smith	R. L. Smith
184	Wheeling, W. Va.	C. Maxwell	J. L. Bonene		G. Brandon
185	Wichita, Kan.	O. H. Blase	B. Prothero		
202	Champaign, Ill.	O. E. Roberts	W. F. Betz		W. F. Betz
208	Reno, Nev.	G. R. Zollinger	W. O. Bates	W. O. Bates	C. J. George
212	Missoula, Mont.	E. T. Young	A. E. Golder	A. E. Golder	
215	New Haven, Conn.	P. Doyle	E. Balliet		D. Coutts
222	Danville, Ill.	J. F. Will	L. Peterson	B. Cronkhite	B. Cronkhite
224	Houston, Tex.	J. J. Carroll	L. George	L. R. DeLeon	
230	Ft. Worth, Tex.	E. R. Jones	G. H. Roberts		G. H. Roberts
246	Lowell, Mass.	E. J. Latour	C. L. Chase		G. F. Chase
258	Billings, Mont.	C. P. Schultz	O. L. Aanes	O. L. Aanes	W. C. Schellsmidt
260	San Diego, Calif.	F. M. Osborne	W. Bakeman	J. C. Payne	J. C. Payne
262	Nashville, Tenn.	W. B. Pate	W. E. Marshall		W. B. Pate
292	Charleston, W. Va.	C. B. McIntosh	E. Stricker		
309	Jamestown, N. Y.	L. LeChien	C. Ross	C. Ross	B. Kelley
326	Little Rock, Ark.	W. W. Laster	B. M. Coulter		
344	Lafayette, Ind.	H. D. Harner	G. Anderson		G. Anderson
345	Miami, Fla.	E. Fredrick	A. W. Dukes	C. C. Roache	
429	Harrisburg, Pa.	J. Lerew	D. McKerrocher	E. Potteiger	L. Leedy

Strength of Bolted Hangers

A flat hanger bolted to the side of a runner channel as in Fig. 2 is a little bit more complex than the rod hanger. This is because the runner channel carrying

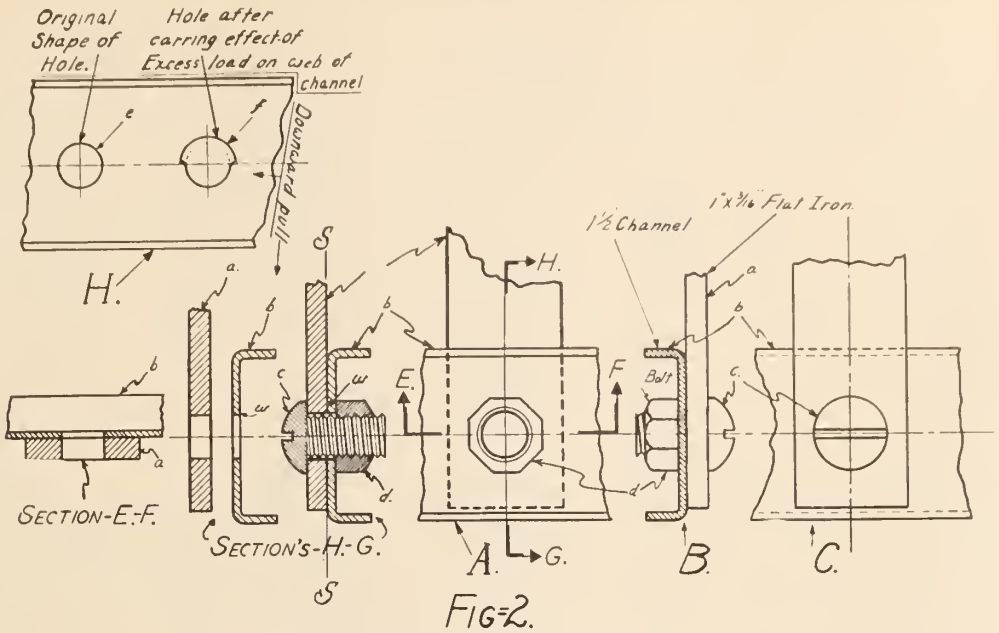

FIG-2.

ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION OF SAFE CAPACITY.

the furring channel and the lath and plaster transfers its load to the flat hanger (a) by means of a bolt (c).

The flat hanger which carries the load by a direct pull and is therefore in tension, is good for 16,000 pounds per square inch of cross-section. This being a 1" x 3/16" bar it has an area of exactly 3/16 of a square inch (.1875) and would, if it were unpunched, carry just 3/16 x 16,000 or 3,000 pounds safely. But a hole has been punched 7/16" in diameter for the ⅜" bolt, so that although it will carry 3,000 pounds above or below the hole, it is only as strong as at its weakest point which is along the line E. F. in Fig. 2. The area carrying the load at this point is shown shaded in Section E. F. The area taken out by the hole is 7/16 by 3/16 or 21/256 square inch—.082 inch. So that the net area is .1875 minus .082 or .1055 square inch. At 16,000 pounds the strength at the weakest point is therefore only 1,688 pounds.

Tracing the load back from the hanger we come next to the bolt "c". There need be no concern about the tightness of the nut or that it will work off. In every case it will undoubtedly be on far enough. But it should be screwed on tight so that there will be no play between the hanger and channel which would put a bending stress in the bolt.

When drawn tight, we see that the bolt in holding the load carried by the channel "b", to the hanger "a", is put into what is called "shear." In other words, "b" tends to move downwards in its relation to the fixed position of "a" and tends to shear or cut through the diameter of bolt "c" along the surface "S-S" Fig. 2.

The ultimate shearing strength of steel as determined by actual test and experience is only 40,000 pounds per square inch and therefore much less than its strength in tension which, as stated before, is about 64,000; with a safety factor of 4, the allowable safe working stress in shear is therefore only 10,000 pounds as against 16,000 pounds in tension.

Applying the 10,000 pounds figure to our bolt, we must take the latter at its smallest cross-section which is at the bottom of the V-thread instead of the top. From Carnegie's handbook we find that this diameter is only .294 inch as against .375 at the top, and the cross-sectional area at the base is only .068 square inches. Multiplying this by 10,000 we obtain the safe shearing stress of the bolt as .068 × 10,000 = 680 pounds.

Note how much weaker the bolt is than the hanger, which at its weakest section is capable of carrying 1,688 pounds or about 2½ times as much.

Some lathers think that a ¼" bolt is good enough. But such a bolt has a net area of only .027 square inches at base of thread and a safe strength in shear of only .027 × 10,000 or 270 pounds. **This is less than half of the ⅜" bolt,** and should never be used unless two quarter-inch bolts are used at each connection and even those together will carry only 2 × 270 = 540 pounds, 80 per cent as much as a single ⅜" bolt and, of course, much less than the hanger.

We have traced the load from the hanger to the bolt and now we come to the last link in the chain which is the strength of the web of the channel "b". If the thickness of the metal at "w," Fig. 2, was very little, we would find that under load it would bend or cripple or the hole would enlarge, even though the hanger and bolt might be strong enough, (See Fig. 2, Diagram H). The crippling strength of the channel is determined by the surface area in contact with the surface of the bolt. This surface is the diameter (not half the circumference) of the bolt

multiplied by the thickness of metal and in the case of cold rolled channel of 16 ga. metal, is ⅜ × 1/16 = .0234 square inches.

The bearing value of steel is greater than its strength either in shear or in tension and the working bearing stress for mild steel is taken at 24,000 pounds per square inch. For this channel then, we find its safe carrying power in web bearing is .0234 × 24,000 = 562 pounds.

By comparing the strength of the construction we find

in tension	1,688 pounds
in shear	680 pounds
in bearing	562 pounds

and the latter, which is the smallest, therefore, governs so that we can safely carry only 562 pounds.

Looking at Table 2 we find that this construction comes between the 3/16 and 7/32 rods for strength or using 37.5 pounds per square foot would hold an area of just 15 square feet of construction, that is to say 4 feet by 3 feet-9 inches.

However, where bolting is the rule hot-rolled channels are generally used for main carrying members, and these are of varying thickness of web. Where they are only 1/16 inch thick they are no stronger in bearing than the cold rolled. But if they are appreciably thicker, say ⅛ inch, their strength in bearing is double—in this case 1,124 pounds, so that the weakest part of the construction becomes the shearing strength of the bolt, that is 680 pounds. This means the combination of hangar, ⅜″ bolt and hot-rolled channel ⅛″ thick will carry an area of ceiling 680/37.5 = 18.1 square feet or about 4 feet by 4 feet 6 inches for hangar spacing.

The preceding condition is true where the main carrying bar is a hot-rolled angle as shown at "C" in Fig. 3.

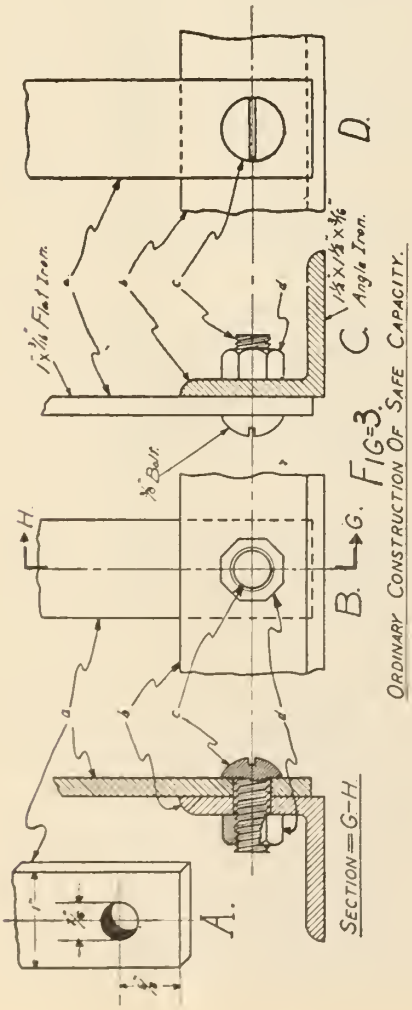

FIG. 3. ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION OF SAFE CAPACITY.

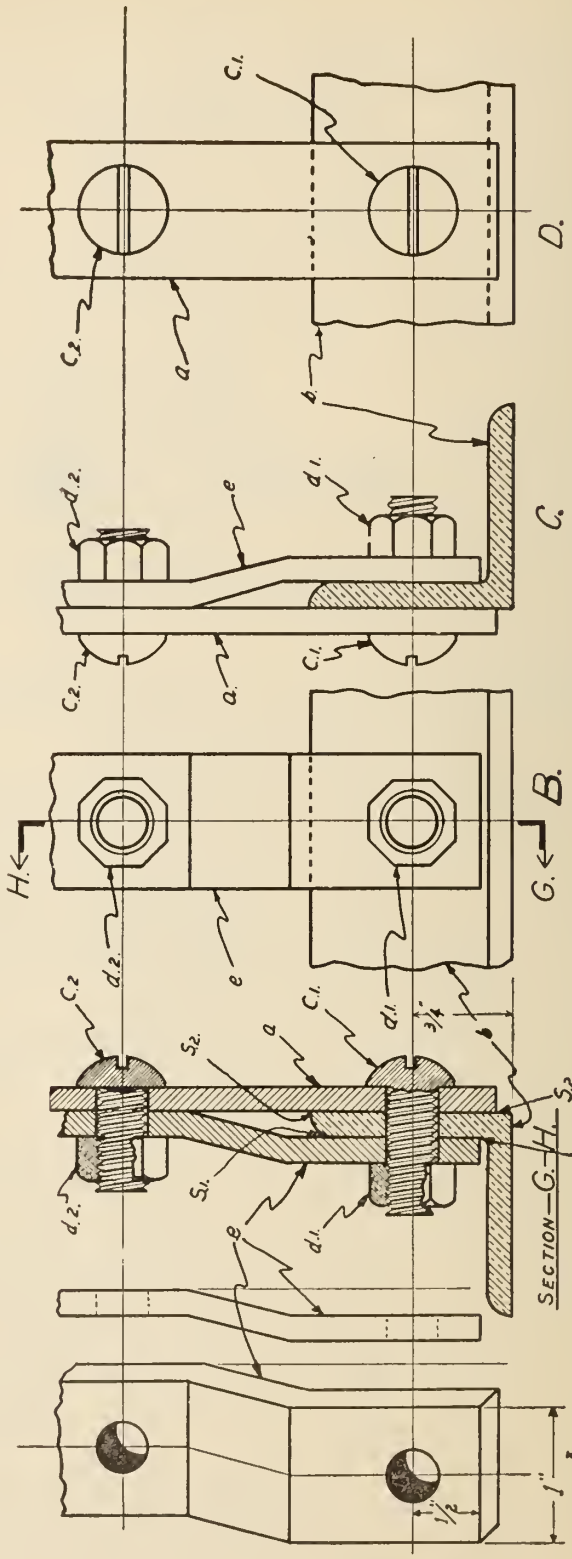

FIG. 4. Extra Strong Construction.

This angle is 1½ × 1½ × 3/16″. The weakest point in this combination is the shearing strength of the bolt—680 pounds and so regardless of the strength of the angle the combination shown can only carry 18 square feet of ceiling as in the case of the heavy hot-rolled channel runner.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

JULY RECEIPTS

July	Local		
1	62	July report ..... $	20.70
1	5	B. T. & reinst.....	19.50
1	385	Supp.	1.00
1	469	July report	23.40
1	10	June report	67.10
1	27	B. T. & reinst.....	7.80
1	36	July report	26.30
1	75	May report	39.60
1	83	June report	33.30
1	97	May report	31.90
1	111	June report	4.50
1	136	June report	23.05
1	184	Reinst.	3.90
1	190	June report	283.70
1	195	June-July rep'ts; B. T.	35.20
1	275	July report	.10
1	276	Reinst.	7.80
1	319	Reinst.	3.00
1	374	May-June rep'ts	11.70
2	55	June report	19.00
2	65	June report	250.50
2	120	June report	11.70
2	140	Supp.	1.70
2	278	July report	66.20
2	345	Reinst.	8.70
2	359	Reinst.; overpd...	5.00
2	483	June report	57.69
2	485	Reinst.	3.90
3	98	June report	59.40
3	114	June report	26.00
3	59	June report	5.90
3	385	July report	11.70
6	18	Juue report	19.80
6	25	June report	11.10
6	27	July report	46.25
6	33	June report	77.85
6	40	July report	10.00
6	45	July tax	.90
6	121	July report	10.80
6	139	June-July rep'ts; B.T.; hldg. Aug.	9.00
6	328	Reinst.	3.90
6	401	June report	6.30
6	413	July report	9.90
6	428	June-July rep'ts.	3.90
7	47	June report	68.63
7	57	July report	15.30
7	66	July report	16.60
7	73	July report	71.10
7	76	June report	72.75
7	158	July report	2.70
7	222	July report	7.50
7	225	June-July rep'ts	9.00
7	259	July report	3.80
7	228	Reinst.	11.80
7	326	June report	14.95
8	26	June report	42.20
8	123	June report	9.90
8	435	June report	6.55
8	197	Reinst.; supp.....	7.00
8	29	Reinst.	7.80
9	5	Reinst.; supp.....	4.90
9	18	B. T. & reinst.....	52.30
9	48	June report	2.20
9	238	July report	12.50
9	395	June report; B. T.	12.60
10	24	July report	25.07
10	32	July report	45.85
10	39	June report	29.70
10	122	July report	27.90
10	166	June report	13.50
13		Westchester Dist. Council—supp.	2.00

July	Local		
13	4	July report	13.50
13	14	June report	12.60
13	28	July report	16.98
13	64	July report	8.10
13	71	June-July rep'ts	39.61
13	110	July report	5.15
13	132	Reinst.; supp.....	6.95
13	136	June report	8.10
13	141	July report	9.65
13	142	June report	16.50
13	165	July report	3.60
13	185	July report (cr.)	
13	212	July report	9.45
13	213	June report	2.71
13	258	July report	8.75
13	278	Reinst.; prem.....	16.20
13	311	Reinst.	3.00
13	340	June-July rep'ts	10.80
13	344	June report	8.10
13	346	July report; B. T.	47.35
13	388	June report	7.50
13	407	July report (cr.)	
13	434	July report	4.50
13	228	Hold on acct.	3.00
14	19	July report	16.90
14	20	June report	9.75
14	85	June report	29.00
14	105	June report	13.50
14	171	July report	20.00
14	173	June report; B. T.	31.45
14	250	July report	21.15
14	268	July report	24.50
14	378	July report	10.20
14	74	June report	478.65
14	8	June-July rep'ts	27.00
14	9	July report	69.30
14	67	July report	7.95
14	106	July report	30.90
14	109	July report	61.45
14	147	July report	2.70
14	172	June report	37.50
15	202	July report	10.50
15	224	July report	17.45
15	228	Reinst.	13.70
15	240	July report	8.75
15	260	July report	20.50
15	359	June report	15.15
15	244	July report	699.90
16	34	July report	15.60
16	53	July report	75.80
16	84	June report	4.50
16	87	July report	15.30
16	102	June report	56.70
16	103	July report	7.20
16	162	June report	18.90
16	225	June - July (additional); B.T.	6.80
16	232	July report	11.70
16	309	July report	13.25
16	353	July report	24.50
17	29	B. T. & reinst.....	43.40
17	286	June-July rep'ts..	27.00
17	332	June-July rep'ts..	7.20
17	394	On account	8.00
20	5	July report	67.05
20	7	July report	16.20
20	32	Supp.	1.00
20	54	July report	61.05
20	68	May-June rep'ts	89.65
20	70	July report	14.80
20	171	Reinst.; supp.	5.80
20	203	July report	6.60
20	214	May-June rep'ts	5.40

July	Local		
20	226	July report	24.90
20	230	B. T. & reinst.; supp.	59.10
20	234	July report	94.25
20	246	July report	13.50
20	276	July report	7.60
20	281	July report	7.20
20	299	June report	6.80
20	308	July report	500.00
20	429	July report	11.65
21	12	July report	10.70
21	66	B. T. & reinst...	20.10
21	78	July report	9.90
21	81	July report	9.90
21	108	July report (cr.)	
21	152	July report	49.80
21	215	July report	11.70
21	243	July report	8.40
22	29	July report	30.30
22	31	July report	7.60
22	63	June report (cr.)	
22	104	July report	14.10
22	124	May report; B.T.	7.20
23	5	B. T.	5.05
23	36	July tax (add'l.); overpd.	2.90
23	169	July report	5.40
23	140	July report	13.50
23	197	July report	8.70
23	208	July report	10.00
23	238	Supp.	1.00
23	246	July tax (add'l.)	.90
24	69	July report	5.65
24	75	June report	24.20
24	82	July report	6.65
24	115	June-July rep'ts	9.90
24	137	B. T.	7.40
24	260	B. T. & reinst.....	34.20
24	300	July report	6.30
24	345	July report	64.90
24	109	Enroll.	2.90
24	155	July report	13.50
27	29	Holding on account	3.90
27	42	July report	156.00
27	43	July report	24.20
27	47	July report	68.63
27	88	July report	118.00
27	88	B. T. & reinst.....	25.75
27	97	June report	17.05
27	102	B. T. & reinst.....	37.30
27	105	Supp.	1.50
27	111	July report	12.90
27	120	July report	7.00
27	172	B. T. & reinst.....	6.30
27	262	July report	11.70
27	263	June report	7.20
27	305	July report	9.00
27	440	July report (cr.)	
27	485	July report	13.05
28	18	July report	22.10
28	68	July report	34.80
28	79	July report	13.20
28	93	July report	11.60
28	254	July report	6.30
28	319	July report	8.10
28	385	Holding for August; supp.	10.00
28	406	July report	24.20
29	49	July report	6.55
29	197	B. T. & reiust.....	14.70
29	230	July report	37.00
29	350	July report	5.10
29	481	June report	5.40
30	2	July report	98.54

JULY RECEIPTS (Continued)

July	Local		
30	52	July report	1.45
30	68	Supp.	1.00
30	233	July report	52.50
30	292	July report	3.60
30	353	B. T.	10.25
30	386	June-July rep'ts	11.60
30	446	July report	5.40
31	10	July report	33.30
31	23	July report	10.85
31	44	July report	15.30
31	46	July report	943.40
31	190	July report	75.50
31	302	July report	2.40
31	374	July report	7.20
31	401	July report	8.10
31		Miscellaneous	.15
31		Adv. and sub.—The Lather	111.80
31		Transfer indebtedness	786.65
		Total	$8,545.36

JULY DISBURSEMENTS

July		
1	Independent Towel Supply Co. service 6/5-7/3/36	$ 2.30
1	Burrows Bros. Co. office supp.	1.91
1	Workers Education Bureau, third quarter tax	20.00
10	Western Union Telegraph Co. June messages	13.91
10	R. J. Tallon, Sec.-Treas. Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, per capita tax Jan.-June, 1936	9.00
10	Frank Morrson, Sec.-Treas. A. F. of L. June and July per capita tax	162.00
10	M. J. McDonough, Sec.-Treas. Bldg. Trades Dept. June and July per capita tax	121.50
14	Ora Kress, organizer	125.72
17	D. A. McVey, organizer	268.38
21	Acme Stamp Co. office supp.	2.78
21	Union Paper & Twine Co. local supp.	3.26
31	Riehl Printing Co., July Journal, local and office supp.	891.31
31	Independent Towel Supply Co. service 7/3-7/31/36	2.30
31	The Distillata Co., June-July water service	1.71
31	National Advertising Co. mailing July Journal	55.26
31	Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Co. repairs	1.70
31	Western Union Telegraph Co., July telegrams	20.74
31	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local & L. D. service	34.94
31	F. A. Canfield, organizer	23.55
31	Office salaries	765.00
31	Funeral benefits paid:	
	Local 97, Wm. Johnston 1263	500.00
	Local 83, Charles Thomas 33764	50.00
	Local 74, G. W. Garren 3883	300.00
	Local 73, J. R. Midcap 14501	500.00
	Local 106, Samuel Pearson 1862	500.00
	Local 106, M. T. Mulford 10433	500.00
	Local 39, C. G. Hook 27171	300.00
	Local 74, F. C. Ott 9992	288.00
	Local 46, C. M. Henkell 14989	500.00
	Local 238, E. L. Endicott 33550	200.00
	Local 63, J. J. Duggan 7099	100.00
31	Wm. J. McSorley, General President	1,025.00
31	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer	580.00
31	Central National Bank, service charge	7.03
31	Misc. office supp.	.47
31	Postage and express charges	15.59
	Total disbursements	$7,893.36

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, June 30, 1936	$74,437.33
July receipts	8,545.36
	$82,982.69
July disbursements	7,893.36
Cash on hand July 31, 1936	$75,089.33

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

Local	
469	Rogers Brown 36540
469	Burnice Willard Peterson 36541
469	John Scott 36542
42	Wirt Aheart Pierce 36543
483	Frank Einberger 36544
483	Alban Max Eull 36545
483	Ervin Howard Otteson 36546
483	Andrew Nick Michels 36547
326	Claud J. Ward 36548
65	Guy Wm. Olmsted 36549
65	Thomas Jordan 36550
65	Ivar Upsall 36551
65	Marvin Allen Walker 36552
388	Louis E. Lonzo 36553
132	Theodore Eugene Brower 36554
268	Walter Randall Pickens 36555
214	Malcolm H. Brower 36556
226	Chester Prudy Harrington 36557
109	Robert Harvey Brown 36558
43	Fenton Davis Morgan 36559
43	Miles Pratt Romney 36560
483	Leonard John Schmit 36561
485	Clarence Vining 36562
485	Johnnie Handy 36563
88	Guy C. Denham 36564
406	Herbert B. Baker 36565
406	S. A. Wheeler 36566
88	James G. Lennon 36567
88	John LeVaughn Fithian 36568
88	Jack Lander 36569
292	William Arnold Burdette 36570
190	Stanley Gust Schlenker 36571

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

33 H. C. Snyder 3369 (June)
244 E. A. Bergman 25917 (Jan.)
244 C. Gerardi 32706 (ren. June)
46 T. T. Henkell 22217 (ren.)
215 C. Cross 19989 (ren. Apr.)
74 W. A. Fitch 11094 (ren. May)
74 J. Huston 23651 (ren. June)
74 F. E. Peterson 23572 (ren. June)
74 C. Frost 28727 (ren. May)
105 F. H. Seif 11234 (June)
67 A. Warsh 20667 (ren. Dec. '35)
260 E. L. Whittaker 23214 (ren. June)
102 P. Albanese 28670 (ren. May)
42 W. L. Drawbaugh 20444 (ren.)
43 R. W. Carter 17804
43 M. P. Romney 36560 (June)
244 I. H. Weintraub 32171 (ren. May)
244 M. Goldstein 36354 (ren. June)

REINSTATEMENTS

407 P. H. Bynum 33798 (June)
98 A. J. Lopez 16685 (June)
98 Geo. Koster 26704 (June)
98 H. A. Pierce 24680 (June)
114 B. L. Peterson 24469 (June)
114 C. E. Robinson 19462 (June)
114 C. F. Cederstram 2413 (June)
114 J. E. Geesey 17550 (June)
114 C. W. Johnson 29197 (June)
26 W. G. Spradlin 22469 (June)
26 J. R. Middleton 35025
123 John Carr 28723 (June)
33 E. M. Mahan 5098
29 W. S. Mauger 30397 (June)
42 T. L. Johnson 33407 (June)
42 A. C. Tredeau 17437 (June)
55 L. C. Dickerson 33508
5 J. F. Gala 27623
18 L. H. Hargitt 30250
124 C. A. Catron 28255 (June)
326 Fred Overton 20598 (June)
228 H. A Brocker 10960 (June)
228 J. M. Johnson 33724 (June)
142 E. F. White 3511 (June)
278 C. LeTourneau 24719 (June)
278 Thos. Humphrey 16938 (June)
65 J. Bee 36150 (June)
65 M. Bee 32334 (June)
65 C. E. Daly 33690 (June)
65 R. A. Ford 36472 (June)
65 E. Foster 27374 (June)
65 A. J. Terry 26749 (June)
65 F. E. Gauthier 24786 (June)
65 M. Sala 34622 (June)
65 R. W. Streeter 6955 (June)
65 E. J. Seveneau 31414 (June)
65 M. Diederichsen 35249 (June)
65 E. W. Clark 36212 (June)
65 W. Clark 23326 (June)
65 W. Henniger 2679 (June)
65 O. L. L'Heureux 25405 (June)
65 A. J. Lundberg 9187 (June)
65 M. Maybell 8022 (June)
65 C. J. Perkins 7062 (June)
65 W. Warren 21323 (June)
65 D. D. Greenwalt 23475 (June)
140 W. H. Gosnell 22962 (June)
85 J. E. McGurgan 28157 (June)
85 C. E. Natkiewicz 33189 (June)
88 R. E. Swick 31977
171 P. P. Nicholas 8389
250 R. Craemer 35547
268 L. R. Smith 21941 (June)
268 J. Albright 4271 (June)
184 G. H. Brandon 6739
46 J. J. Finn 24323
228 G. S. Pease 30700
469 I. Sharp 32928
469 O. Trotter, Sr. 32926
469 O. Trottef, Jr. 32927
42 A. G. Beattie 13975 (June)
42 R. H. Lyle 35970 (June)
5 G. L. Young 11127 (June)
5 R. E. McCann 29407 (June)
5 A. Carlson 27033 (June)
10 J. J. Annen 17917 (June)
10 J. Hahn 17137 (June)
10 A. W. Jahn 16708 (June)
10 W. A. Komas 15323 (June)
10 W. H. Lange 18209 (June)
10 R. Lemke 21947 (June)
10 E. F. Meinke 7497 (June)
10 M. J. Moran 19588 (June)
10 J. Smolarz 28604 (June)
10 R. J. Zarkowski 15848 (June)
27 G. Graham 28725 (June)
83 L. A. Howard 34467 (June)
83 B. F. Hawthorn 27857 (June)
83 F. E. Whitney 33688 (June)
83 E. H. Wood 30699 (June)
83 T. C. DeVilliers 1143 (June)
97 C. T. Fryer 32789 (June)
136 K. G. Bales 33735 (June)
136 A R. Cash 20167 (June)
136 W. S. Chicketanz 5002 (June)
184 W. A. O'Rear 2904 (June)
190 D. E. Axmark 28443 (June)
190 G. E. Gilmore 13275 (June)
195 L. L. Blackmore 36290 (June)
319 S. Hartwell 29800 (June)
275 H. A. Hurley 33873 (June)
209 P. J. Smith 16668 (June)
278 F. T. Herriford 14243 (June)
278 C. R. Steinborn 32782 (June)
278 G. L. Sellick 15583 (June)
278 C. D. Weaver 3732 (June)
278 W. H. Hopewell 12285 (June)
483 M. L. Einberger 34904 (June)
483 G. Collette, 9685 (June)
483 J. Thill 5294 (June)
281 E. P. McKean 25510 (June)
122 L. L. Hashberger 27181 (June)
485 J. F. Rowe 21501 (June)
359 W. J. Banville 18771 (June)
345 J. E. Hill 30805 (June)
345 A. H. Cosgrove 23358 (June)
120 G. W. Smith 6093 (June)
29 C. A. Herbert 4640 (June)
73 P. H. Pfaffenback 13029 (June)
73 DelRoy Hagen 22749 (June)
73 M. C. Tuttle 27080 (June)
73 O. E. Wells 31982 (June)
73 E. V. McCabe 7889 (June)
73 C. A. Long 20392 (June)
73 J. F. Grace 32359 (June)
106 E. J. Greder 30096 (June)
106 G. H. Greder 19825 (June)
106 N. Lindsley 34816 (June)
106 P. J. Howell 23224 (June)
109 N. Zimmerman 9057 (June)
171 C. E. Malone 36169 (June)
171 F. F. Minnich 24228 (June)
378 E. N. Seats 32643 (June)
162 G. J. Lopresti 8113 (June)
244 E. A. Westly 10624
7 W. T. Lucas 36495
54 C. L. Roy 12797 (June)
54 A. R. Postal 19517 (June)
66 J. J. McDonough 29695
136 C. A. Wilson 8975 (June)
308 S. Orifici 28271 (June '35)
171 T. C. Limes 5424 (June)
234 J. C. Davis 36184 (June)
234 W. Sherman 25539
230 W. A. Haubold 31496
152 F. Grasso 26826
104 G. Harvey 14308 (June)
104 H. Souder 7508 (June)
36 F. W. Lowder 34755 (June)
36 G. E. Cornell 34178 (June)
140 L. Sharp, 36081 (June)
260 J. W. Bridges 23014
260 F. Nichols 17385
260 P. Woodcock 14839
111 A. G. Spencer 23341
144 J. B. Lamb 36438 (June)
102 F. T. Price 11392
172 J. S. Theiss 30779
197 G. R. Hendrickson 5514
27 O. T. Nightingale 33846
88 V. J. Bockius 26851 (June)
88 K. Rowley 26870
88 A. Watson 15138 (June)
88 E. L. Anderson 32933 (June)
292 B. H. Hall 28848 (June)
190 C. A. Hartfield 30210
190 G. Peabody 29484
190 R. R. Phoenix 15125
42 L. A. McGuire 34098 (June)
46 P. M. Crahan 34271
46 J. V. Leibrock 17228

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

74 J. W. Martin 28247 (June)
74 H. M. Sullivan 12865 (June)
74 H. A. Gerke 34167 (June)
74 T. W. Wedekind 34037 (June)
244 D. Simon 19709
244 A. Steinman 16644 (June)

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

33 F. P. Badolato 8116 (June)
88 A. Watson 15138 (June)

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE DEPOSITED

121 T. W. Plant 33192

REINSTATED LOCAL UNION

469 Meridian, Missippi

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

71 W. R. Rogers 25440, $100.00
262 T. R. Hollingsworth 25475, $100.00
262 W. R. Lea 23173, $100.00
386 L. Casselburg 28695, $100.00

SUSPENSIONS FOR NONPAYMENT OF DUES

73 E. H. Vogel 33854
4 F. Maier 7238
67 N. Warsh 21997
106 P. Ackerman 25697
53 C. B. Connor 19113
144 J. B. Lamb 36438 (Mar.)
88 F. Soncini 2985

APPRENTICES

435	John Louis Walkup, age 16	260	Vincent Albert Thayer, age 19	36	Lewis Benjamin Mathes, age 17
32	Melvin Jerome Fenzel, age 19	260	Dick Harold Plunkett, age 17	172	Carlisle James Grace, age 17
32	Ian Reginald Hudson, age 16	63	Donald Garnett, age 20	42	Sylvester Benj. Smart, age 19

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
62	$ 8.00	435	J. A. Simmons 20388
62	8.00	224	H. B. Dodson 19214
55	12.00	62	J. L. Reinhardt 17999
5	10.00	97	G. L. Young 11127
36	20.50	250	G. Cornell 34178
36	11.50	110	F. W. Lowder 34755
136	2.60	8	A. R. Cash 20167
136	2.60	8	W. S. Chicketanz 5002
190	47.75	74	D. E. Axmark 28443
190	54.75	74	O. E. Anderson 8764
122	8.00	208	L. L. Hashberger 27181
345	12.00	9	E. Loyer 8485
345	8.00	9	E. Eakins 16559
345	27.00	73	J. E. Hill 30805
345	25.00	108	B. C. Shannon 4066
65	19.00	109	J. J. Coutts 12163
65	25.00	109	C. E. Daly 33690
23	8.00	308	J. L. Macisco 24892
92	3.00	42	W. H. Schrontz 478
98	12.00	83	W. H. Schrontz 478
98	15.00	140	H. A. Pierce 24680
209	39.60	74	P. J. Smith 16668
57	10.00	52	D. Marx 36148
57	3.00	151	G. Yahrous 28694
57	5.50	392	J. Lang 30632
57	5.50	392	G. S. Larson 28389
73	2.00	140	W. E. Cassin 17811
319	1.50	105	I. W. Hillis 32712
39	2.00	344	F. K. Strough 34235
39	2.00	344	H. W. Oliver 25376
39	2.00	344	J. O. Strough 30075
4	2.00	392	H. J. Karius 24814
64	4.00	230	L. Payne 17236
311	2.00	140	W. H. Cherico 12115
311	29.00	85	J. R. Fogerson 24025
434	2.50	88	H. W. Lewis 13570
434	6.00	300	H. J. Skelley 15366
132	2.00	279	R. A. Florence 27973
132	3.00	301	G. A. Lawson 20092
20	23.00	12	C. B. McKay 26585
20	3.00	36	A. C. Myers 15442
105	2.50	5	M Delictal 8490
228	3.50	26	H. A. Brocker 10960
268	2.50	278	J. Albright 4271
9	8.00	345	A. J. Cale 31272

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
109	5.50	88	J. Hessinger 28763
359	2.00	123	H. L. Barber 28593
34	2.00	24	E. A. Moffitt 30725
74	2.00	429	C. Baldwin 24754
346	1.00	85	S C. O'Hoppe 26811
184	4.00	385	G. H. Brandon 6739
319	3.00	105	C. J. Moll 15454
5	3.25	20	W. E. Miller 8423
32	1.75	309	G. A. Ulrich 24298
40	2.00	344	G. T. Beatley 19743
136	28.00	27	C. A. Wilson 8975
7	1.50	240	F. Mathews 26928
214	1.60	234	M. H. Brower 36556
68	2.00	49	W. Malone 34825
68	10.50	88	J. T. Coffey 2033
68	5.00	328	M. J. Salum 24791
276	20.00	74	G. F. Manley 27363
12	7.00	190	W. L. Matthewson 14391
152	21.00	233	J. J. Douillard 35587
152	27.00	233	I. F. Piazza 24607
152	19.00	233	J. Cagliostro 24752
75	5.00	108	E. L. Stebbing 25017
137	29.00	46	E. Beaulieu 24056
42	2.00	81	R. Hemingway 30932
42	2.00	172	C. A. Keck 26161
79	27.50	52	C. Reed 15607
406	4.00	185	J. S. Carr 32133
88	2.25	83	W. G. Zipperlen 7785
27	5.00	140	O. T. Nightingale 33846
350	11.50	47	J. Patten 26319
292	6.00	68	B. H. Hall 28848
190	14.50	74	O. E. Anderson 8764
46	3.00	67	R. A. Spillane 34355
42	2.00	83	A. G. Beattie 13975
42	1.00	440	T. L. Johnson 23407
42	2.00	260	A. C. Tredeau 17437
54	2.50	380	R. C. Rich 26734
54	2.50	380	J. Myers 16458
54	2.50	380	L. Weston 27522
144	28.00	98	W. E. Rowse 23155
98	28.00	74	W. E. Rowse 23155
326	1.50	26	C. Dean 28906
326	2.00	279	W. H. Hale 8471
52	1.50	57	E. H. Farmer 25437
120	12.00	386	G. W. Smith 6093

TRANSFERS

From		To
2	F. Bernard 24800	63
2	J. Martin 15883	63
5	C. H. Churcher 30296 (7-1)	105
5	C.H.Churcher 30296 (7-20)	105
5	M. Delictal 8490	105
5	S. Guiffre 33180	105
5	O. Hosking 33143	24
5	G. Mattick 31762	105
5	R. E. McCann 29407	105
5	F. Patterson 7126	105
5	J. B. York 32302	105
7	G E. Martin 27118	74
7	P. A. Pajack 21064	59
9	F. Bonfig 517	53
9	J. Ford 12776	53
9	N. Sterner 18988	108
10	N. F. Tucker 29615	18
12	W. L. Matthewson 14391	190
12	C. B. McKay 26585	20
20	W. Miller 8423	5
24	W. P. Evans 27634	34
24	H. R. Kerwin 27969	40

From		To
24	E. A. Moffitt 30725	34
25	A. Auclair 29341	31
26	W. J. Andrews 24626	169
26	W. T. Middleton 35026	169
27	R. Johnston 30276	39
28	A. W. Butts 16260	71
30	W. P. Evans 27634	24
32	R. Ames 18004	9
32	P. S. Coughlin 32144	309
33	W. V. Kelly, Jr. 32272	2
36	A. Myers 15442	20
42	E. C. Weston 29757	238
46	O. J. Pierson 26614	173
46	J. Robinson 11796	215
48	H. D. Sheppard 18669	68
52	D. Marx 36148	57
53	F. Bonfig 517	9
53	J. Bouldon 20770	9
53	W. Burke 4241	9
53	P. Dunlevey 29350	9
53	J. Ford 12776	9
53	C. L. Letrick 3615	9

From		To
53	A. McSorley 12199	9
53	J. McSorley 20776	9
53	G. Muir 17428	9
53	C. Nichols 8409	9
53	V. Nichols 36049	9
53	W. Underwood 23673	9
53	A. Zeidler 11904	9
57	E. H. Farmer 25437	52
57	L. H. Fuller 32342	309
57	G. S. Larson 28389	52
57	D. Marx 36148	52
59	P. A. Pajack 21064	345
62	W. Dunz 5007	435
65	E. C. Mann 35898	88
65	A. G. Mitchell 737	243
65	O. W. Olson 28237	278
65	W. Peterson 2393	278
67	F. Crafton 24265	9
68	R. R. Payne 29020	49
69	V. C. Inskeep 25827	68
72	J. Carey 5618	246
72	R. Henry 34477	246

TRANSFERS (Continued)

From	Name	To
72	J. Kiley 16436	254
72	J. R. Mercer 31505	246
72	G. Wight 31508	246
74	G. H. Bassett 9552	76
74	F. Dean 19591	20
74	H. H. Kleuskens 10601	345
74	R. P. Landers 24921	299
74	T. Priestly 3476	435
74	L. W. Rapp 18907	20
74	H. E. Stevens 3191	20
81	R. I. Hemingway 30932	42
85	E. Bartech 17037	106
88	H. Fox 4597	65
88	W. Fox 31692	65
93	R. Anderton 34869	104
105	C. H. Churcher 30296	5
105	M. S. Delictal 8490	5
111	J. A. Backlund 29083	258
114	L. Landstrom 33447	36
114	B. Peterson 24469	36
120	A. Jones 23270	106
123	H. L. Barber 28593	359
123	A. Sankey 32692	359
132	A. Henderson 7527	185
132	W. P. Henderson 16009	185
132	W. Waltermeyer 2674	27
137	A. J. Bergeron 21279	246
137	M. J. Bergeron 35519	246
140	F. C. Bray 11000	435
140	G. G. Culver 28508	230
140	H. E. Dolton 7526	435
140	G. D. Garrett 35383	435
140	V. R. Griffin 36466	407
140	W. M. Hale 34655	435
140	W. D. Hall 12611	230
140	A. P. Hausinger 10887	224
140	C. S. Jordan 24026	435
140	J. A. Lyday 16754	435
140	H. D. Parker 12337	230
140	G. C. Rabb 34115	230
140	H. R. Reinle 33839	230
140	H. H. Shannon 35569	435
142	J. A. Thomas 14277	137
151	B. L. Conway 23025	52
151	F. H. Cooligan 29329	57
151	B. J. Wales 32470	52
151	G. W. Yahraus 28694	57
155	C. P. Blauvelt 23561	141
155	C. J. Lantz 24101	141
155	A. Otterson 9908	141
155	H. Pontius 23350	104
166	R. Duggan 33807	401
166	F. M. Zellers 20306	401
172	J. A. Boldt 30590	440
172	C. A. Keck 26161	42
134	E. R. Grubb 18111	385
190	W. L. Matthewson 14391	12
190	G. Wilkie 30583	195
190	J. Wilkie 29605	195
209	J. M. Cutchaw 26272	74
214	R. B. Allen 35590	59
214	G. Brower 17521	59
222	M. W. Baughman 11391	202
222	W. E. Peyton 9417	202
224	J. Ritter 16241	435
224	W. T. Troegel 24732	435
224	M. W. Walkup 19694	435
230	G. G. Dudley 18874	238
230	C. Henderson 12795	407
230	D. R. Roberts 19091	407
230	C. O. Souder 22347	238
234	E. Baskin 36002	59
234	A. G. Stoner 6815	63
240	J. Knight 36218	59
240	J. E. Steele 36219	59
240	R. Walthall 36109	7
246	A. J. Bergeron 21279	137
246	M. J. Bergeron 35519	137
262	J. L. Henry 25245	59
262	J. V. Henry 22891	234
262	L. K. Mallow 30169	7
262	C. C. Taylor 28437	59
263	H. B. McGinnis 2749	71
279	R. A. Florence 27973	132
279	T. Smith 8344	132
282	C. J. Lantz 24101	155
300	H. J. Skelley 15366	434
301	J. Chuoke 30637	140
305	W. H. Gauthier 13884	43
308	E. Fitzpatrick 18834	46
309	R. J. Fenzel 36160	32
309	G. Ulrich 24298	32
309	W. R. Watkins 21476	263
319	S. Hartwell 29800	105
319	I. W. Hillis 32712	105
326	F. H. Laster 15305	435
326	W. E. Summers 30541	435
328	H. W. Clayton 31275	68
328	E. L. Githens 23875	68
328	O. R. McNutt 23931	68
328	M. J. Salum 34791	68
344	G. T. Beatley 19743	40
344	F. L. Brown 19744	40
344	H. Oliver 25376	39
344	J. Strough 30075	39
344	F. Strough 34235	39
344	N. F. Tucker 29615	10
345	A. J. Cale 31272	9
380	J. Myers 16458	54
380	R. C. Rich 26734	54
380	C. M. Vincent 15619	54
380	L. J. Weston 27522	54
386	A. R. Bruce 26281	46
392	H. J. Karius 24814	4
392	J. Lang 30634	57
392	G. S. Larson 28389	57
392	J. O'Drezze 22098	57
394	J. H. Smith 2640	39
397	A. S. Kerr 31215	258
397	E. Raess 14233	305
397	L. A. Reed 11726	305
397	R. F. Vanek 36389	305
407	C. Smith 11528	224
419	T. S. Mateer 23284	9
428	F. M. Lillie 35013	26
434	U. S. Gridley 10978	88
434	H. Lewis 13570	88
435	J. Ritter 16241	224
435	W. T. Troegel 24732	224
435	M. W. Walkup 19694	224

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Almighty God in all of His wisdom to remove from our midst Brother Louis Ernest Tyllick, No. 33861, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of our local union be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of this resolution be sent our International Union to be published in our official journal, and we, the members of Local Union No. 224, extend to the family of Brother Tyllick our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

LOUIS GEORGE, Secretary,
Local Union No. 224.

IN MEMORIAM

33 **Michael Vincent Doyle 4903**
46 **Charles M. Henkell 14989**
63 **John Joseph Duggan 7099**
74 **Fred Charles Ott 9992**
106 **Legrand Bond Young 2268**
136 **George Garrett Keplinger 16532**
224 **Louis Ernest Tyllick 33861**
233 **William Joseph Hurley 2244**
234 **Frank Festus Hill 24834**
238 **Elvis Leroy Endicott 33550**
308 **Gaetano Montaperto 23502**

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Third Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
Fifth Vice President—John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.
Sixth Vice President—Ora Kress, 2628 E. 3d St., Dayton, Ohio.
Seventh Vice President—Fred Canfield, 208 20th St. N. E., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 61, Leverone Bldg., 4 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 243, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 434 and 440. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St., San Rafael, Calif. Phone S. R. 1052.

Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y., Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.

Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.

Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 98, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278 and 302. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Greater New York District Council, composed of Locals 46, 244 and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.

Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 197, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.

Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.

Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 5 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass.

Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73 and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. H. J. Hagen, 4750 Highland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 3d Sunday, Labor Center, Washington St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.

Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54 and 380. W. A. Himstreet, 211 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.

Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353 and 440. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 2:30 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. Fred N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

Twin City District Council, composed of Locals 190 and483. Meets 1st Sat. each month, 1:00 P. M. alternately in each city, the odd month at 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. and the even month at the Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 83, Seattle, Wash.

Westchester District Council, composed of Locals 46, 152, 226 and 233. Meets 1st Tuesday at 8 P. M., Oddfellows Hall, 72 No. Broadway, Yonkers. David Christie, 11 William St., Yonkers, N. Y.

Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel., Garfield 2732.

West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76 and 263. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	$ .25
Apprentice Indentures	.50
Arrearage Notices	.50
Charter	2.00
Charter and Outfit	15.00
Constitution	.15
Contractor Certificates	.50
Dating Stamp	.50
Dues Stamps, per 100	.15
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	8.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	14.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Jurisdicton Award Book	.20
Labels, per 50	.35
Lapel Button	.50
Letterheads, Official	.70
Manual "How to Run a Union Meeting"	.10
Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Membership Book, Small	1.00
Reports, Long Form, per doz.	.40
Reports, Short Form, per doz.	.60
Seal	4.50
Secretary Order Book	.35
Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Solicitor Certificates	.50
Stamp Pad	.25
Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Transfers	.50
Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Triplicate Receipts	.35
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Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

1 Columbus, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.

2 Cleveland, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, 1651 E. 24th St. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio. Phone, POtomac 2038.

4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 211 Adlin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. Wm. Horan, 2625 No. Main Ave. Phone 2-5767.

5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 7 p. m. Harry Kiff, 3454 Field Ave. Phone, Pl. 3427. E. R. Miottell, B. A., 2733 Hendricks St.

7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Pythian Temple, 310 18th St. J. R. Davis, 701 No. 12th St.

8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 621 E. 16th St.

9 Washington, D. C.—Meets every Mon., 721 6th St. N. W. Exec. Bd. meets every Fri. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St. N. E. Phone Lincoln 2028.

10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 2d Floor, Dorsen Bldg., 2218 No. 3d St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St. Phone, Hop. 8684-W. Office phone, Locust 1956.

11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 121 (B).

12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1107 E. First St.

14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Mon. eve., 341 Clarissa St. Chas. H. Carey, Sr., 215 Depew St. Phone, Genessee 2281-J.

18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.

19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2112 Cass St.

20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets every Sat., 9:30 a. m., 219 No. 5th St. L. Rodier, 920 Bryn Mawr Blvd.

23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. J. R. Piccirillo, 117 No. Washington Ave.

24 Toledo, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. Paul Royer, 2116 Airline Ave.

25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 3d Sun., 11 a. m., 43 Mason St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 43 Mason St. Phone, 3-3547.

26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets Sun., 9:30 a. m., 527½ W. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. R. Ballard, 911 N. W. 32d St.

27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.

28 Youngstown, Ohio—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. C. P. Yeager, 445 Werner St. Phone, 75755.

29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. H. H. Burk, Secy. P. T., 927 No. Missouri Ave.

30 Dayton, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Hamiel Bldg., Fifth and Ludlow Sts. Phone Fulton 2681. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 11 a. m., 4th Floor Hall. Wm. P. Evans, Phillipsburg, Ohio

31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Dial 2-4632 Holyoke.

32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.

33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon., 8:00 p. m., following regular meetings. C. R. McFall, 6435 Howe St.

34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St. C. A. Routt, 3209 Rodgers Ave. Phone, H-49433.

36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Node Taneyhill, B. A., and Sec., 513 Lincoln Ave.

39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Paperhangers' Hall, 3d Floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.

40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 806½ Main St. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.

42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m., Room 702, Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. L. Mashburn, B. A., 209 E. 99th St. Tel. Thornwall 2903. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.

43 Salt Lake City, Utah—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. C. H. Worden, 915 S. 8 East. Tel., Hyland 5186-W.

44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Central Labor Bldg., 8th and Main St. E. R. Jameson, 1316 E. Walnut St.

45 Augusta, Ga.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. 8 p. m., 1587 Luckey St. Melvin Colbert, 1255 Railroad Ave.

46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily, 8 to 4:30, except Sat. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.

47 Cincinnati, Ohio—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Room 308, Brotherhood Bldg., Court and Vine Sts. Ira Koble, B. A., 4025 Runnymeade Ave. Phone, Kirby 2262-R. Wm. Cady, Sec., 3944 Glenmore Ave., Cheviot, O. Phone, Montana 0984-J.

48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 417 W Platte St.

49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.

52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percacciante, 1417 Nye Ave.

53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Allegheney 8439.

54 Portland, Ore.—Meets every Fri., 8:00 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 7:00 p. m., 203 Lab. Tem. W. A. Himstreet, 2 Labor Temple.

55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 988 Tuliey St.

57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

59 Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 815 W. Union St. Geo. W. Manley, 815 W. Union St.

62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Sat., 1:00 p. m., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Sat., 12:30 p. m. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.

63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. G. Duggan, 1319 W. Main St.

64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. F. J. Wilbert, R. R. No. 2, Shirley Place, Collinsville, Ill.

65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 8 p. m., same hall. Jas. Healy, Sec. and B. A., 1017 Alabama St. Tel. Valencia 8120

66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Sun., 2 p. m., 308 Hewitt Ave. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.

67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.

68 Denver, Colo.—Mets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. G. E. Lindquist, 1125 E. 6th Ave.

69 Butte, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall. Thos. Ryan, 1825 So. Montana St.

70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.

71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. A. Nicholson, 171 No. Adolph St.

72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Wells Memorial Bldg., 985 Washington St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Wed. John Carrigan, Fin. Sec., 5 Saxton St., Dorchester, Mass. Day Room and Office, 985 Washington St. Frank Conway, B. A., 20 Assabet St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5018. Office, 985 Washington St.

73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beerman, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave. Tel, Forest 9357.

74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. Seeley 1667. Wm. Haun, Cor. Sec., 6450 So. Green St

75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Mon., 8 p. m., Hahn Hall, S. E. corner Washington and Jefferson Sts. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.

76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, Jr., 325 Sterling Ave.

77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 637.

78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.

79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Tues. Geo. Dearing, B. A., 23 Clarendon St. H. G. Reed, 44 Myrtle St.

81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 34 E. Walnut St. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831

82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.

83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 1554 Mono St.

84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.

85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, Sec., 312 Walnut St. James M. Temple, B. A., Schneider Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0403-J.

87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.

88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 562 11th St. Ex. Bd., every Sat., 10 a. m. to 12 m., Rm. 3, Lab. Tem. J. C. Reynolds, 2236 San Antonio Ave., Alameda, Calif.

93 Spokane, Wash—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. Emil Krohn, 521 Shannon Ave.

97 Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. H. Weller, 193½ Coleman Ave.

98 Stockton, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, Lab. Tem. A. Lopez, Rt. 4, Box 427 P.

99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 520 Washington St., Lab. Tem. Kenneth Ober, 5 Rowell Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, Beverly 1424-W.

102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 8:30 p. m., Union Labor Center, 260 Washington St. Ex. Bd. meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 25 Orchard St., Nutley, N. J. Tel., Nutley 2-3683. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Tel., Unionville 2-0979.

103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., 8 p. m., 1144 Park Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.

104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 9. S. A. Smith, 7709 15th N. W.

105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.

106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, 233 W. Front St. H. Swartz, 1430 Bradford St. Phone, Plainfield 6-0410-J.

107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Oakley and Sibley Sts. C. W. Coyle, 515 Sibley St.

108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Irish-American Hall, 610 French St. Chas. Hartman, R. F. D. No. 2, Newark, Del. Phone, Kemblesville, Pa. 24R5.

109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. H. S. Hyberger, Fin. Secy., 3200 22d Ave. Mail Address, R. I. Box 1331. Phone, Cap. 511. Ed. Sands, Rec. Secy., Labor Temple.

110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 265 E. Merchant St. Frank Erzinger, 1557 Croswell St.

111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Orville Knee, 2326 Willard Ave.

114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.

115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.

120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Labor Temple. Edw. Hunt, 330 Veeder Ave. Phone 4-2177.

121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.

122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Watsonville. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m. E. E. Lauey, 217 Van Ness Ave., Watsonville, Calif. Tel., 990-W.

123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 71 Center St., Room 6. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

124 Beckley W. Va.—Meets Fri., Central Labor Council Bldg. E. G. Nichols, E. Beckley, W. Va.

125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.

126 Canton, Ohio—Meets 1st Tues., 7:30 p. m., Painters' Hall, 2d floor, 212 Court Ave., No. Canton. H. W. Little, Schneider Rd., R. D. No. 7, No. Canton, Ohio.

132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. R. A. Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.

136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex. Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 2703 Pinkney St. Phone, Webster 6347.

137 Augusta, Me.—Meets 3d Wed., G. A. R. Hall, Water St. Andrew Tuttle, 20 Allen St. Tel., 76-J.

139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 971 Slade St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade St.

140 Dallas, Tex.—Meets 8 p. m., 1st and 3d Mon., 1803 Commerce St. A. J. Garrett, Bus. Agt., 2002 Marsalis St. W. D. Hall, 4822 Parry Ave. Phone 3-8523.

141 Bellingham, Wash.—Meets 1st Mon., 1400 Harris Ave., So. Bellingham. Roy Brown, 2315 Queen St.

142 Waltham, Mass—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., McGlinchey Bldg., 645 Main St. Frank Burke, B. A., 372 River St. Waltham 2431-R. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St. Phone, Waltham 2364-J.

143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A. 359 Van Houten St.

144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10:30 a. m. R. A. Judson, 431 Hull Ave. Phone, Ballard, 8147.

147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. J. A. Allen, 134 Evanson St.

151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 215½ Grace St. E. J. Roberts, 215½ Grace St.

152 White Plains, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., 208 Hamilton Ave., White Plains. A. A. Pelletier, 52 Stevens St.

155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Thurs., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. R. D. Thornton, 9021 So. Yakima Ave. Phone, Garland 0974-R.

158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust So. H. L. Dean, 1510 Adair St.

162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. Fred Eichenauer, B. A., 108 Lawrence St. Phone, Hackensack 2-1332. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.

165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., 8 p.m., 112 A St. H. T. Lange, 112 A St.

166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 385 Second Ave. A. Clother, Sr., B. A., R. F. D. 1, Delmar, N. Y. Phone, 9-1325.

169 Enid, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Trades Council Bldg., 130 E. Bdw. R. E. Brooks, 601 E. Elm.

171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.

172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets every Fri., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 315 Plymouth Ave.

173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., 223 Smith St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Bldg. Trades Hall. Phone, Perth Amboy 4-1693. Residence 36 Evergreen Ave., Fords, N. J.

184 Wheeling, W. Va.—J. L. Bonene, 720 Market St.

185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., 2000 E. Franklin Rd. Bert Prothero, 2000 E. Franklin Rd.

190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Ex. Bd. meets each Thurs., 310 E. Hennepin Ave. Walter Frank, 310 E. Hennepin Ave.

195 Fargo, N. D.—Meets 2d Wed., Union Hall. Palm Room, 226 Broadway. Hans Hanson, 1417 8th Ave. N.

197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., Rock Island. R. J. Brundage, 2335 31st St., Moline, Ill.

202 Champaign, Ill.—Wm. F. Betz, 106 No. Fair St. Phone, 2242.

203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.

208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. W. O. Bates, 1310 Wells Ave. Mail address: 300 Vassar Ave.

209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m., at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.

212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 515 No. 4th St. A. E. Golder, 515 No. 4th St.

213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 63 No. Williams St.

214 Tampa Fla.—Meets 2d Thurs., 8 p. m., Bricklayers & Plasterers' Hall, 16th St. and 11th Ave. W. B. Roach, 2601 Corina St.

215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St.—Edwin Balliet, 195 Lombard St.

222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 829 E. Harrison St. Lincoln Peterson, Fin. Sec., 829 E. Harrison St. B. W. Cronkhite, B. A., 1034½ E. Main St

224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., Sat., 10 a. m. Louis George, 5401 Kolb St. Phone, Taylor 5876.

225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 7618 39th Ave.

226 Yonkers, N. Y.—Meet 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Oddfellows Hall, No. Broadway. David Christie, 11 William St.

228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets Mon. L. D. Roberts, Sec. P. T., 516 No. Frisco.

230 Forth Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.

232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Oslon, 2603 Olive St.

233 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meets 4th Fri., 44-48 So. 4th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. J. Octave Dussault, 30 E. 4th St. Tel. Oakwood 1354.

234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jack Bailey, 1089 Harwell St., N. W.

238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 1316 Sawmill Rd. C. L. Wasmer, Rt. 2, Box 236 G.

240 Montgomery, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Standard Drug Store, cor. High and Jackson. J. E. Steele, 32 Stewart St.

243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 2d Mon., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif. Phone, 110-J.

244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.

246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 14 Robeson St. Phone, 1210.

250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 5 South St. L. Beekman, B. A., 185½ Fairchild Ave. Phone, Morristown 4-3163-J. J. F. Singleton, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W

254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.

258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks & Waiters Hall, Babcock Bldg. O. L. Aanes, 410 So. 35th St.

259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, 501 No. Fillmore.

260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. Wm. Bakeman, 3653 Mississippi St.

262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets each Mon., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. N. W. E. Marshall, Robertson Ave., Rt. No. 2. Phone, 7-6108-W.

263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall. W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.

268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 410 3d St. J. O. Dahl, 410 3d St. Phone S. R. 1052.

275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.

276 Waterloo, Iowa—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. C. L. Jolls, R. 4. Phone, 3038-J.

278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon. Ex. Bd. meets 7 p. m., Bldg. Tr. Hall. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone, 6904.

279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St. Phone, 3327.

281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.

282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets Wed., 20 So. 10th St. John A. Vann, 20 So. 10th St.

286 Stamford, Conn,—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, 11 Orchard Pl., Coscob, Conn. Phones, Green. 2772 and Stamford 4-6229.

292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.

299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1217 Mallman Ct. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave. Tel., 3537-W.

300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. H. J. Ward, 1803 Alta Vista Dr.

301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., North St. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 9:00 a. m., Lab. Tem. Chester A. Smith, 123 Castillo Ave.

302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2. Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.

305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220—6th Ave. So.

308 New York, N. Y.—Meets every Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. J. M. Vacirca, 703 E. 187th St., Bronx, New York, N. Y. Tel., Raymond 9-3458.

309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 p. m., Central Labor Hall. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.

311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Rex A. Teed, 1520 E. 7th St.

319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.

326 Little Rock, Ark.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem., Markham and Cross St. B. M. Coulter, Res: Conway Pike, R. 2, North Little Rock.

328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, Allison Tracts. Tel., 7376.

330 Durham, N. C.—Meets Sat. 2 p. m., Painters' Hall, 122½ E. Main St. S. P. Tindal, 808 Pine St.

332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 946 Caledonia Ave.

336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem. 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.

337 Macon, Ga.—Meets 1st and 4th Tues., 525 Craft St. Pierce Fowler, 123 Mutual Ave. Phone, Davis 1027-J.

340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.

344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 2024 Scott St.

345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.

346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Trades Hall, Madison Ave. and Main St. Otto Fowler, 1498 Monroe Ave.

350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 115 Glover St. F. A. Kline, 115 Glover St.

353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., 1914 11th St. F. N. Coffey, 616 Boccaccio Ave., Venice, Calif.

359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 48 Snow St., Providence, R. I. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I. Res. 32 Brookdale Ave., Oak Lawn, R. I.

360 London, Ont.—Meets 3d Fri., Labor Tem., Dundas St. Sam Miller, 560 Grosvenor St.

374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 17th Ave. and Jefferson St. Carl H. Burros, 1113 E. Polk St.

378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Lab. Tem., Murphysboro, Ill. Floyd Borden, 1821 Logan St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel. 67.

379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3, Labor Temple. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.

380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. G. E. Wikoff, 1129 N. Cottage. Phone, 3612.

385 Morgantown, W. Va.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 327 Pleasant St. Geo. C. Hough, 154 Highland Ave.

386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st Fri., 111 Liberty St. Ex. Bd. meets Bricklayers' Hall, 462 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. W. Hignight, Bus. Agt., 26 Streit Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel. 2787-R. B. A. Barrenger, Sec., Billings, N. Y.

388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. E. E. Maynard, 906 Clinton St.

392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone, Dial 2—5852.

394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Los Altos and Mojave Sts. J. W. Smith, P. O. Box 385.

395 Warren, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 428 Main Ave., S. W. W. D. Foster, 428 Main Ave., S. W.

397 Helena, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. J. L. Poston, P. T., 1239 9th Ave.

401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St.

406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets Fri., 517 S. E. 8th St. Harry E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.

407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m., Austin Lab. Tem. N. L. Smith, 4104 Ave. F.

413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.

419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St.

428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st Fri., Carpenters' Hall. J. L. Hayes, 211 S. Birch St.

429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. D. McKerrocher, 2208 No. 6th St.

434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Gerard Ave.

435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d Sat., 9 a. m., 308 McNeill St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St. Phone, 2-1007.

440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 402½ W. Fourth St. Earl L. Lindig, 1019 Oak St. Phone 2342-J.

443 Steubenville, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. E. W. Jeffers, Capitol Ave.

446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 2d Mon., 325 Raymond St. Albert Sederstram, 617 McClure Ave.

454 Palm Springs, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Peveler Court, Indiana Ave. Otto Bobo, Box 691.

455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold. Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.

456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., A. F. L. Bldg., 1126 Central Ave. Ex. Bd. meets after regular meeting. H. L. Patterson, 3621 Queensboro Ave. So.

469 Meridian, Miss.—Meets Wed. night, 3416 Ray St. Oliver Trotter, Jr., 3419 34th Ave.

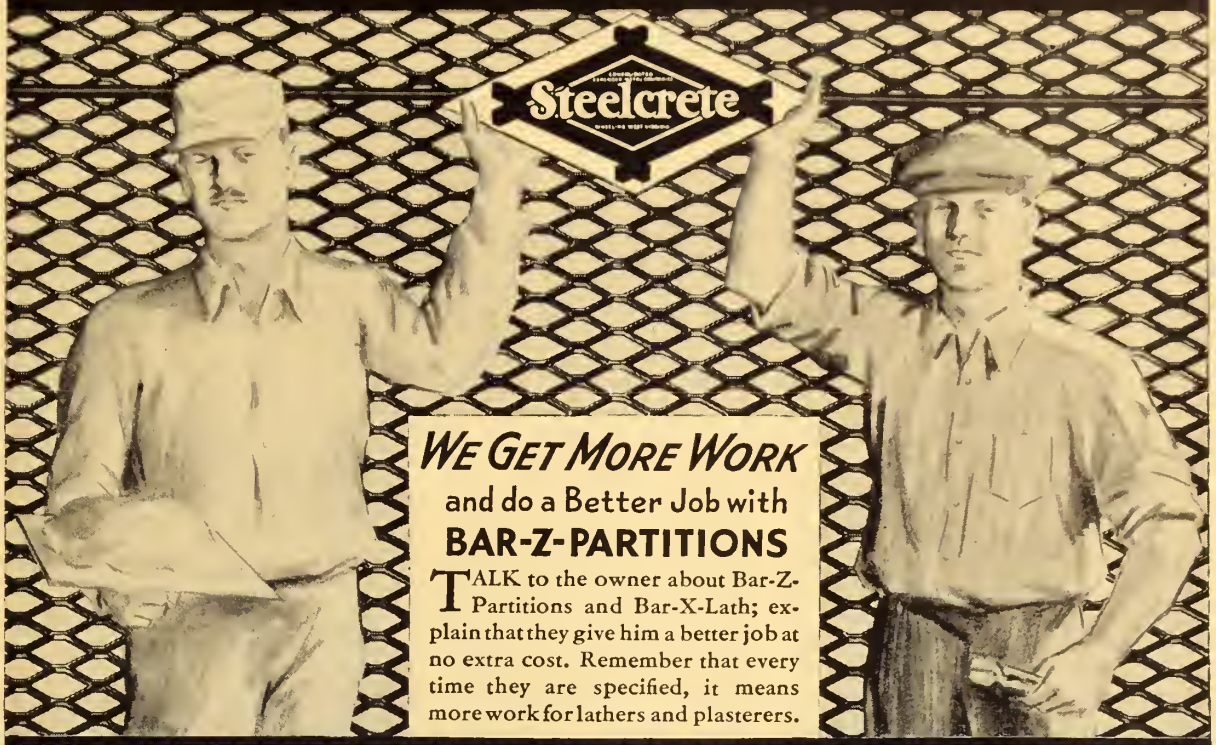
478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. J. T. Kirby, R. 1.

481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. C. E. Anderson, 432 12th Ave. S. E. P. O. Gen. Del., Rochester, Minn.

483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. L. Peffer, 252 Charles St.

485 Jackson, Miss.—Meets 1st Tues., 128½ N. Farish St. A. A. Banks, 1166 Hickory St.

BAR-Z-PARTITIONS



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CELOTEX BUYS NEW PLANT

B. G. Dahlberg, president of The Celotex Corporation, has announced the purchase by Celotex of the Metuchen, N. J. plant of R. J. Scott & Company, manufacturers of asphalt roofing material. According to Mr. Dahlberg, this new property will be used by The Celotex Corporation, for the manufacture of certain new products now under development.

"Despite the fact that the capacity of the Celotex plant at New Orleans has been recently increased," Mr. Dahlberg states, "it can hardly be expected to do more than care for the rapidly increasing demands for current Celotex products. The only way to provide for the development of new products was to acquire another plant and the R. J. Scott factory seems ideally suited to our present requirements and future plans."

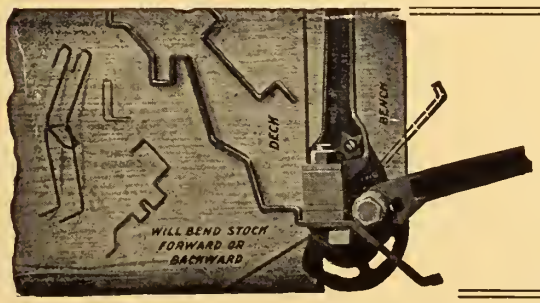
ROOSEVELT AIDS LABOR SPY INQUIRY

Washington, D. C.—The Senate Committee investigating employers' activities in spying on workers and intimidating union employes has been authorized by President Roosevelt to go through the files of the Internal Revenue Bureau in search of evidence which may help it in studying the activities of corporations and detective agencies.

An executive order has been signed by Roosevelt clearing the way for the use of material involved by the La Follette subcommittee charged with the inquiry.

Present plans of the committee call for examination of the U. S. Steel Corporation officials.

Robert Wohlforth, an investigator for the Munitions Committee, will head the investigating force of the La Follette committee.



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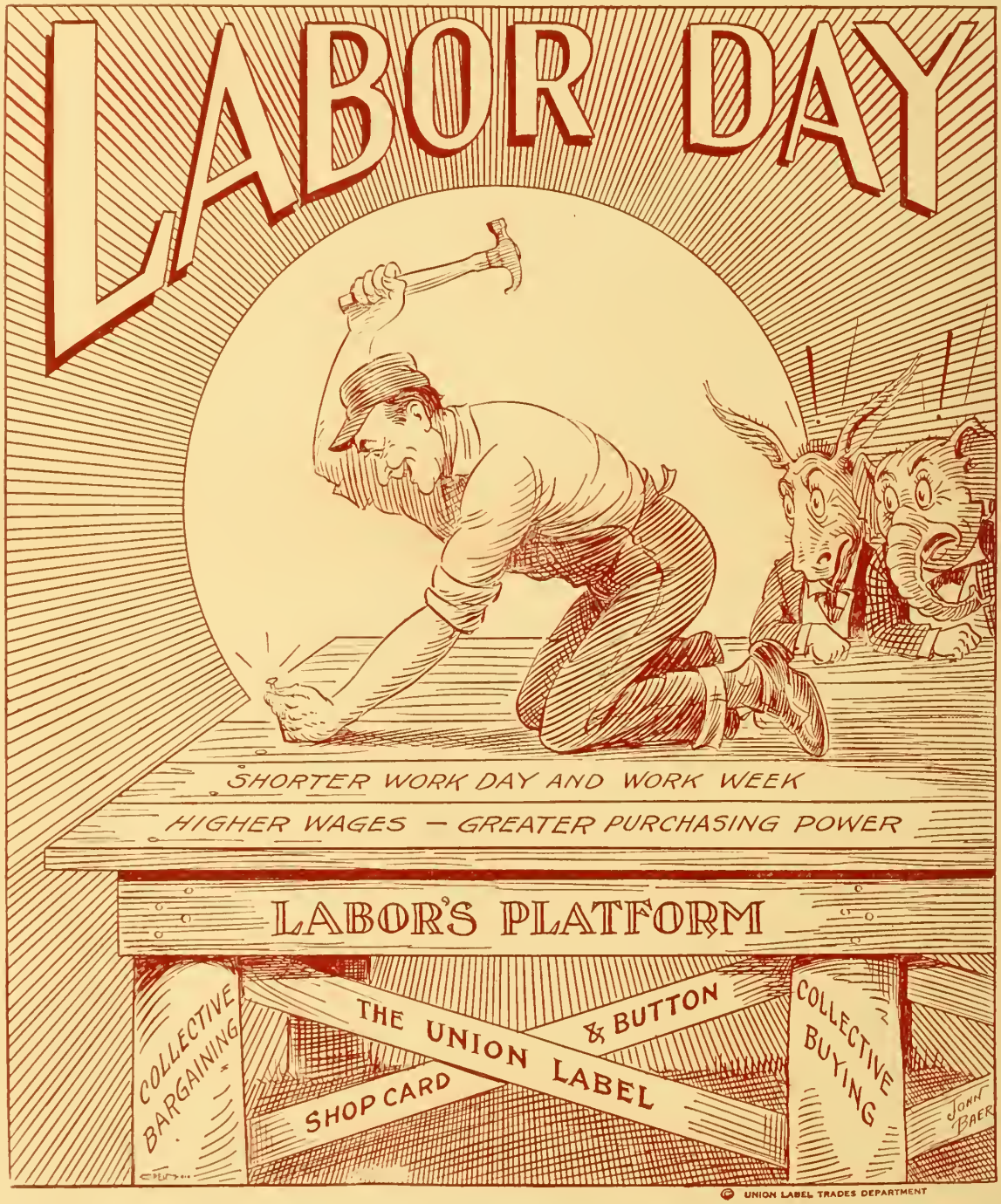

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